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Check-List of *Ficus* in Asia and Australasia with
Keys to Identification

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CONTENTS

Conspectus of subgenera, sections, and series	p. 3
List of species in order of classification	p. 6
Species Incertae Sedis and Excluded Species	p. 94
Keys to subgenera, sections, series, and species	p. 99
Index to legitimate names and synonyms	p. 163
Index to species and varieties of <i>Ficus</i>	p. 168

MY STUDIES ON *Ficus*, begun in a desultory way in Malaya in 1930 and carried on with the help of my friend C. E. Carr in Borneo and Papua, where he died in botanical exploration, quickened since 1950 into a monograph, now completed, for the Flora Malesiana. They have taken me in herbaria to Pakistan where the Asiatic figs start, to China, Japan, Micronesia, Melanesia, Polynesia, and Australia with a glance only, to my regret, at the African mainland and islands of the Indian Ocean. They have taken me in fact to Java, Borneo, Eastern New Guinea, and Bougainville Island, with a glimpse of India and Pakistan. Thus, I have studied some 20,000 collections, not once but as often as London, Kew, Edinburgh, Paris, Caen, Brussels, Leiden, Utrecht, Copenhagen, Berlin, Geneva, Florence, Bangkok, Singapore, Bogor, Kuching, Lae, and Brisbane, have provided the material. And I have studied over 300 species in the living state.

There are about 470 species in this whole region, and the Malaysian centre holds about 350. Therefore, the body of the research is to be published in the Flora Malesiana. To repeat in a greater monograph is impossible. A check-list with synonyms and the valid species numbered for the whole region is necessary. It will guide in the location of new records and it will knit the bulk of the genus. Botanically, however, the African species of sect. *Urostigma*, subgen. *Sycomorus*, and sect. *Sycidium* subsect. *Varinga* should have been included. These groups are being revised for the African floras, and I am unwilling to copy until the very critical revision in the light of the newer collections has been completed. About 2,600 names are indexed, and these average 5 synonyms per species.

I have included the keys for the whole region but I intend later to publish with suitable illustrations keys to identifications for local floras. These will be based on the descriptions in the Flora Malesiana and the classification in this check-list. The Latin diagnoses of new taxa have been published in the Gardens' Bulletin, Singapore (vol. xvii and xviii).

I wish to thank the staffs of the herbaria where I have worked, borrowed, and worried, and to apologise for the many labels which, at the outset, were unavoidably non-basic; the evaluation of types is slow and late. Then am I grateful to my friends H. M. Burkill, Chew Wee Lek, J. W. Purseglove, and J. Sinclair (Singapore), T. Smitinand (Thailand), T. B. Worthington (Ceylon), J. A. R. Anderson and P. S. Ashton (Sarawak), W. Meijer (Sumatra and North Borneo), A. Kostermans (Indonesia), E. Henty and J. S. Womersley (Territory of New Guinea), H. S. McKee (Australia), S. L. Everist (Brisbane), H. Eichler (Adelaide), A. Fedorov (Leningrad), L. J. Brass, I. Condit, F. R. Fosberg, A. C. Smith, and E. H. Walker (United States) who, active in the field, have supplied so much recent material. Thus have I built up at Cambridge a critical herbarium though one in which I have rarely preferred the disposal of holotypes. But in all ways I am most indebted to the editor of Flora Malesiana, C. G. G. J. van Steenis, for his invigorating leadership and for the loan of the facile fingers of his artist Ruth v. Crevel. Lastly, I acknowledge my gratitude to the Librarian of the University of Cambridge, H. R. Creswick, who allowed me to keep for several years in my room at the Botany School Miquel's monograph.

Conspectus of subgenera, sections, and series (type-species in brackets; page-references to check-list and keys).

	page
subgen. <i>Urostigma</i> (Gasp.) Miq. (<i>F. religiosa</i> L.)	6, 99, 100
sect. <i>Urostigma</i> (<i>F. religiosa</i> L.)	6, 101
ser. <i>Religiosae</i> Miq. (<i>F. religiosa</i> L.)	6, 101
ser. <i>Superbae</i> Corner (<i>F. superba</i> Miq.)	7, 101
ser. <i>Caulobotryae</i> Miq. (<i>F. caulocarpa</i> Miq.)	8, 102
ser. <i>Orhoneurae</i> Corner (<i>F. orhoneura</i> Lévl. et Vant.) ..	10, 102
sect. <i>Leucogyne</i> Corner (<i>F. rumphii</i> Bl.)	10, 102
sect. <i>Conosycea</i> (Miq.) Corner (<i>F. annulata</i> Bl.)	11, 102
subsect. <i>Conosycea</i> (<i>F. annulata</i> Bl.)	11, 103
ser. <i>Validae</i> Miq. (<i>F. annulata</i> Bl.)	11, 103
ser. <i>Drupaceae</i> Corner (<i>F. drupacea</i> Thunb.)	12, 103
subser. <i>Drupaceae</i> (<i>F. drupacea</i> Thunb.)	12, 104
subser. <i>Indicae</i> Corner (<i>F. benghalensis</i> L.)	14, 104
subser. <i>Zygotricheae</i> Corner (<i>F. consociata</i> Bl.)	15, 104
subser. <i>Crassirameae</i> Corner (<i>F. crassiramea</i> Miq.) ..	15, 105
subsect. <i>Dictyoneuron</i> Corner (<i>F. sundaica</i> Bl.)	17, 102, 106
ser. <i>Glaberrimae</i> Corner (<i>F. glaberrima</i> Bl.)	17, 106
ser. <i>Dubiae</i> Corner (<i>F. dubia</i> Wall.)	17, 106
ser. <i>Subvalidae</i> (Miq.) Corner (<i>F. sundaica</i> Bl.)	18, 107
ser. <i>Perforatae</i> Corner (<i>F. pisocarpa</i> Bl.)	20, 106
subsect. <i>Benjamina</i> (Miq.) Corner (<i>F. benjamina</i> L.)	21, 102, 108
ser. <i>Benjamineae</i> Miq. (<i>F. benjamina</i> L.)	21, 108
ser. <i>Callophyllae</i> Corner (<i>F. callophylla</i> Bl.)	22, 108
sect. <i>Stilpnophyllum</i> Endl. (<i>F. elastica</i> Roxb.)	24, 100
sect. <i>Malvanthera</i> Corner (<i>F. macrophylla</i> Desf.)	24, 100, 109
ser. <i>Malvanthereae</i> Corner (<i>F. macrophylla</i> Desf.)	24, 109
subser. <i>Eubracteatae</i> Corner (<i>F. triradiata</i> Corner)	24, 109
subser. <i>Malvanthereae</i> (<i>F. macrophylla</i> Desf.)	25, 109
subser. <i>Platypodeae</i> Corner (<i>F. platypoda</i> A. Cunn.) ..	25, 110
subser. <i>Hesperidiiformes</i> Corner (<i>F. hesperidiiformis</i> King)	28, 110
ser. <i>Cyclanthereae</i> Corner (<i>F. sterrocarpa</i> Diels)	28, 109
subgen. <i>Pharmacosycea</i> Miq. (<i>F. maxima</i> P. Mill.)	28, 100, 111
sect. <i>Oreosycea</i> (Miq.) Corner (<i>F. nervosa</i> Heyne)	29, 111
ser. <i>Vasculosae</i> Corner (<i>F. vasculosa</i> Wall.)	29
subser. <i>Albipilae</i> Corner (<i>F. albipila</i> (Miq.) King) ..	29
subser. <i>Vasculosae</i> (<i>F. vasculosa</i> Wall.)	29
ser. <i>Nervosae</i> Corner (<i>F. nervosa</i> Heyne)	30
ser. <i>Austrocaledonicae</i> Corner (<i>F. austrocaledonica</i> Bur.)	32
subgen. <i>Sycomorus</i> (Gasp.) Miq. (<i>F. sycomorus</i> L.)	34, 100

	page
subgen. <i>Ficus</i> (<i>F. carica</i> L.)	35, 99, 116
sect. <i>Ficus</i> (<i>F. carica</i> L.)	35, 117
subsect. <i>Ficus</i> (<i>F. carica</i> L.)	35, 118
ser. <i>Rivulares</i> Corner (<i>F. rivularis</i> Merr.)	35, 118
ser. <i>Pseudopalmeae</i> Corner (<i>F. pseudopalma</i> Blanco) ..	35, 118
ser. <i>Sinosyceae</i> Corner (<i>F. henryi</i> Diels)	36, 118
ser. <i>Cariceae</i> Corner (<i>F. carica</i> L.)	36, 118
ser. <i>Erythrogynaeae</i> Corner (<i>F. deltoidea</i> Jack)	37, 118, 119
ser. <i>Podosyceae</i> Corner (<i>F. pedunculosa</i> Miq.)	38, 118
subser. <i>Podosyceae</i> (<i>F. pedunculosa</i> Miq.)	38, 118, 119
subser. <i>Basitepalae</i> Corner (<i>F. abelii</i> Miq.)	43, 118, 120
subsect. <i>Eriosyceae</i> (Miq.) Corner (<i>F. grossularioides</i> Burm. f.)	44, 117
ser. <i>Eriosyceae</i> Corner (<i>F. grossularioides</i> Burm. f.) ..	44, 117
subser. <i>Eriosyceae</i> (<i>F. grossularioides</i> Burm. f.) ..	44, 117, 121
subser. <i>Trichosyceae</i> Corner (<i>F. hirta</i> Vahl)	45, 117, 121
subser. <i>Dehiscentes</i> Corner (<i>F. glandulifera</i> Wall.) ..	47, 117, 122
subser. <i>Cuneifoliae</i> Corner (<i>F. chartacea</i> Wall.) ..	47, 117, 122
ser. <i>Auratae</i> Corner (<i>F. aurata</i> Miq.)	48, 117, 122
subser. <i>Auratae</i> (<i>F. aurata</i> Miq.)	48, 117, 122
subser. <i>Monandreae</i> Corner (<i>F. setiflora</i> Stapf) ..	49, 117, 123
sect. <i>Rhizocladus</i> Endl. (<i>F. pumila</i> L.)	50, 116, 123
ser. <i>Plagiostigmaticae</i> Corner (<i>F. pumila</i> L.)	50, 124
subser. <i>Plagiostigmaticae</i> (<i>F. pumila</i> L.)	50
subser. <i>Pogonotropheae</i> (Miq) Corner (<i>F. laevis</i> Bl.) ..	52
ser. <i>Ramentaceae</i> Corner (<i>F. villosa</i> Bl.)	53, 124
subser. <i>Pantonianae</i> Corner (<i>F. pantoniana</i> King)	53, 124
subser. <i>Balanotae</i> Corner (<i>F. balanota</i> Diels)	54, 124, 125
subser. <i>Irritantes</i> Corner (<i>F. odoardi</i> King)	54, 124, 125
subser. <i>Ramentaceae</i> (<i>F. villosa</i> Bl.)	55, 124, 125
subser. <i>Excavatae</i> Corner (<i>F. excavata</i> Wall.)	57, 124, 126
subser. <i>Araneosae</i> Corner (<i>F. araneosa</i> King)	57, 124
ser. <i>Distichoideae</i> Corner (<i>F. distichoidea</i> Diels)	57, 123, 126
ser. <i>Distichae</i> Corner (<i>F. disticha</i> Bl.)	58, 123, 127
ser. <i>Trichocarpeae</i> Corner (<i>F. trichocarpa</i> Bl.)	58, 123, 127
sect. <i>Kalosyce</i> (Miq.) Corner (<i>F. aurantiacea</i> Griff.) ..	60, 116, 128
ser. <i>Apiocarpeae</i> Corner (<i>F. apiocarpa</i> Miq.)	60, 128, 129
ser. <i>Punctatae</i> Corner (<i>F. aurantiacea</i> Griff.)	60, 128
subser. <i>Punctatae</i> (<i>F. aurantiacea</i> Griff.)	60, 128, 129
subser. <i>Ruginerviae</i> Corner (<i>F. ruginervia</i> Corner)	61, 128, 129
sect. <i>Sinosycidium</i> Corner (<i>F. tsiangii</i> Merr.)	62, 117

	page
sect. <i>Sycidium</i> Miq. (<i>F. aspera</i> Forst. f.)	62, 117, 130
subsect. <i>Sycidium</i> (<i>F. aspera</i> Forst. f.)	62, 130
ser. <i>Prostratae</i> Corner (<i>F. semicordata</i> J. E. Sm.) ..	62, 130, 131
ser. <i>Pungentes</i> Corner (<i>F. pungens</i> Reinw.)	63, 130, 131
ser. <i>Phaeopilosae</i> Corner (<i>F. complexa</i> Corner)	63, 130, 131
ser. <i>Copiosae</i> Corner (<i>F. copiosa</i> Steud.)	64, 130, 132
ser. <i>Scabrae</i> Miq. (<i>F. aspera</i> Forst. f.)	66, 130, 133, 138
subsect. <i>Varinga</i> (Miq.) Corner (<i>F. heterophylla</i> Linn. f.)	72, 130, 133, 140
ser. <i>Heterophylleae</i> Corner (<i>F. heterophylla</i> Linn. f.) ..	72, 140
ser. <i>Cyrtophylleae</i> Corner (<i>F. cyrtophylla</i> Wall.)	73, 140
ser. <i>Exasperatae</i> Corner (<i>F. exasperata</i> Vahl)	73, 140
subsect. <i>Palaeomorphe</i> (King) Corner (<i>F. tinctoria</i> Forst. f. ssp. <i>gibbosa</i> Bl.)	74, 130, 140
ser. <i>Pallidae</i> Miq. (<i>F. tinctoria</i> Forst. f.)	74, 140
ser. <i>Subulatae</i> Corner (<i>F. subulata</i> Bl.)	76, 143
ser. <i>Cuspidatae</i> Miq. (<i>F. sinuata</i> Thunb. ssp. <i>cuspidata</i> Reinw.)	76, 143
ser. <i>Minutuliflorae</i> Sata (<i>F. aurita</i> Bl.)	77, 144
ser. <i>Fibrosifoliae</i> Corner (<i>F. obscura</i> Bl.)	78, 144
sect. <i>Adenosperma</i> Corner (<i>F. adenosperma</i> Miq.)	79, 117, 145
ser. <i>Amphigenae</i> Corner (<i>F. adenosperma</i> Miq.)	79, 145
ser. <i>Hypogena</i> Corner (<i>F. subcuneata</i> Miq.)	81, 145, 146
sect. <i>Neomorphe</i> King (<i>F. variegata</i> Bl.)	82, 117, 146
ser. <i>Auriculatae</i> Corner (<i>F. auriculata</i> Lour.)	82
ser. <i>Variegatae</i> Corner (<i>F. variegata</i> Bl.)	82
subser. <i>Variegatae</i> (<i>F. variegata</i> Bl.)	82
subser. <i>Laciniatae</i> Corner (<i>F. nodosa</i> Teysm. et Binn.)	83
sect. <i>Sycocarpus</i> Miq. (<i>F. hispida</i> Linn. f.)	84, 116, 147
subsect. <i>Auriculisperma</i> Corner (<i>F. cynaroides</i> Corner)	84, 147, 156
ser. <i>Cynaroides</i> Corner (<i>F. cynaroides</i> Corner)	84, 156
ser. <i>Theophrastoides</i> Corner (<i>F. theophrastoides</i> Seem.)	84, 156
ser. <i>Vitienses</i> Corner (<i>F. vitiensis</i> Seem.)	84, 156
subsect. <i>Dammaropsis</i> (Warb.) Corner (<i>F. dammaropsis</i> Diels)	84, 147
subsect. <i>Papuasyce</i> Corner (<i>F. itoana</i> Diels)	84, 147, 156
subsect. <i>Lepidotus</i> Corner (<i>F. griffithii</i> Miq.)	85, 147
subsect. <i>Macrostyla</i> Corner (<i>F. macrostyla</i> Corner)	85, 147, 156
subsect. <i>Sycocarpus</i> (<i>F. hispida</i> Linn. f.)	85, 147, 157
ser. <i>Longetuberculatae</i> Sata (<i>F. ribes</i> Reinw.)	85, 157

	<i>page</i>
ser. <i>Tuberculifasciculatae</i> Sata (<i>F. fistulosa</i> Reinw.) ..	86, 157
subser. <i>Praestantes</i> Corner (<i>F. praestans</i> Corner)	86, 157
subser. <i>Calopilinae</i> Corner (<i>F. calopilina</i> Diels)	86, 158
subser. <i>Congestae</i> Corner (<i>F. congesta</i> Roxb.)	88, 159
subser. <i>Hispidae</i> Corner (<i>F. hispida</i> Linn. f.)	89, 159
subser. <i>Axillares</i> Corner (<i>F. decipiens</i> Reinw.)	90, 160
subser. <i>Fulvidulae</i> Corner (<i>F. cereicarpa</i> Corner) ..	91, 160
subser. <i>Geocarpicae</i> Corner (<i>F. geocarpa</i> Miq.)	91, 160
subser. <i>Tuberculifasciculatae</i> (<i>F. fistulosa</i> Reinw.	92, 161

FICUS L. (1753)

Pella Gaertn. (1788)—*Gonusuke* Raf., *Mastosuke* Raf., *Necalistis* Raf., *Oluntos* Raf., *Perula* Raf., *Rephesis* Raf., *Tremotis* Raf., *Varinga* Raf. (1838)—*Sycomorphe* Miq. (1844)—*Caprificus* Gasp., *Covellia* Gasp., *Cystogyne* Gasp., *Erythrogynae* Vis. ex Gasp., *Galoglychia* Gasp., *Sycomorus* Gasp., *Tenorea* Gasp., *Urostigma* Gasp., *Visiania* Gasp. (1844)—*Macrophthalmia* Gasp. (1845)—*Pharmacosyceae* Miq., *Pogonotrophe* Miq. (1847)—*Synoecia* Miq. (1848)—*Bosscheria* Teysm. et Vr. (1861)—*Stilpnophyllum* (Endl.) Drury (1869)—*Dammaropsis* Warb. (1891)—*Sycodendron* Rojas (1918).

subgen. *Urostigma* (Gasp.) Miq. (1867)

Pella Gaertn. (1788)—*Mastosuke* Raf., *Oluntos* Raf., *Perula* Raf., *Rephesis* Raf. (1838)—*Galoglychia* Gasp., *Urostigma* Gasp., *Visiania* Gasp. (1844)—*Macrophthalmia* Gasp. (1845)—*Stilpnophyllum* (Endl.) Drury (1869)—*Sycodendron* Rojas (1918).

sect. *Urostigma*

sect. *Gasparriniella* Sata. (1934).

Africa, Asia, Australasia.

ser. *Religiosae* Miq. (1867)

Africa, Asia, Australasia.

1. **F. religiosa** L. (1753)—*F. caudata* Stokes (1812)—*F. superstiosa* Link (1822)—*F. rhynchophylla* Steud. (1840)—*Urostigma religiosum* (L.) Gasp. (1844)—*U. affine* Miq. (1847)—*F. peepul* Griff. (1854)—*F. religiosa* L. v. *cordata* Miq., v. *rhynchophylla* Miq. (1867).

Subhimalayan forest from Rawalpindi to Yunnan, Cochinchina, North Thailand; widely cultivated.

Vern. *Bo*, *bohd*, *peepul*, *pipal*; *arasi* (Tamil), *açvattha* (Sansk.).

2. **F. saxophila** Bl. (1825)—*Urostigma saxophilum* (Bl.) Miq. (1859)—*F. petrophila* Hassk. (1844)—*F. populnea* Decne. ined.

Laos, Cochinchina, east Java, Bali, Christmas Isl., Timor, Moluccas (Boeroe), Celebes (central, north), Philippines (Luzon, Negros, Cebu), New Guinea (Manokwari).

3. **F. cardiophylla** Merr. (1926)—*F. bonii* Gagnep. (1927)—
? *F. glabella* Bl. v. *tonkinensis* Drake (1896).
South China (Lungchow), Tonkin.
4. **F. tsjahela** Burm. f. (1768)—*Pella ribesioides* Gaertn. (1788)
—*F. infectoria* Willd. (1806)—*Urostigma tjakela* (Burm. f.)
Miq., *U. caulobotryum* Miq., *U. ceylonense* Miq. (1847)—*F.*
caulobotrya (Miq.) Miq. (1867)—*F. surattensis* Burm. f. nom-nud.
Peninsular India, Ceylon.
F. densifolia Miq. from Réunion is closely related.

ser. *Superbae* Corner (1960)

Asia, New Guinea, Australia.

5. **F. superba** Miq. (1867)—*Urostigma superbum* Miq. (1851)—
F. tenuipes S. Moore (1925).
Japan, China, south-east Asia to Australia; chiefly coastal.

Key to the varieties

1. Twigs 5–12 mm. thick. Stipules villous. Lamina 5–13 cm. wide. Figs
18–25 mm. wide, ramiflorous; peduncles 7–35 mm. long v. *superba*.
1. Twigs 2–6 mm. thick. Stipules thinly hairy to glabrous. Lamina 2.5–10
cm. wide. Peduncles shorter.
 2. Figs 15–22 mm. wide, axillary; peduncles 3–11 mm. long. Aus-
tralia v. *henneana*.
 2. Figs 7–11 mm. wide, axillary and ramiflorous; peduncles 2–15 mm.
long.
 3. Lamina 4–7 × 2.5–5 cm., ovate-rotund, short; petiole ~2 cm.
long. Tonkin v. *alongensis*.
 3. Lamina larger, ~18 × 10 cm., elliptic to ovate or obovate; petiole
~6 cm. long. Japan to Malaya v. *japonica*.

a. v. **superba**.

Cambodia, Cochinchina, Thailand, Malaya (Perlis, and east
coast from Kelantan to Singapore), Anamba and Natuna Isl.,
Java, Soemba, Soembawa, Timor, Celebes (Saleyer), Ceram.

b. v. **alongensis** (Gagnep.) Corner (1960)—*F. alongensis*
Gagnep. (1927).

Tonkin (Baie d'Along, Ile de Biches).

Possibly only a xerophytic state of v. *japonica*.

c. v. **japonica** Miq. (1866–7)—*F. geniculata* Kurz v. *abnormalis*
Kurz (1877)—*F. subpisocarpa* Gagnep. (1927)—*F. wightiana*
auct. (non vera = *F. virens* Ait.).

Japan, Ryu Kyu Isl., Formosa, China, Hainan, Indochina,
Thailand, Malaya (west coast).

d. v. **henneana** (Miq.) Corner (1960)—*F. henneana* Miq. (1867)
—*F. gracilipes* F. M. Bailey (1891)—*F. parkinsoni* Hiern (1901)
—*F. pritzelii* Warb. (1905).

Australia (Gulf of Carpentaria, Queensland).

6. **F. prasinicarpa** Elm. (1937)—*F. glabella* Bl. v. *papuana* King (1887).

Philippines (Luzon), Celebes, Moluccas (Morotai), Waigeo, Key Isl., Aru Isl., New Guinea, Bougainville Isl.

7. **F. concinna** Miq. (1867)—*Urostigma concinnum* Miq. *U. parvifolium* Miq. (1847)—*F. parvifolia* Miq. (1867)—*F. affinis* Wall. ex Kurz (1873)—*F. glabella* Bl. v. *affinis* (Wall.) King, v. *concinna* King (1887)—*F. arayatensis* Warb. (1905)—*F. fecundissima* Lév. et Vant. (1911)—*F. pseudoreligiosa* Lév. (1914–5).

India and south China to Malaya (Pahang, Kota Glanggi), Philippines generally, and North Borneo (Bud Goya Isl.).

Key to the varieties

1. Fig sessile or with a very short peduncle –0.5 mm. v. *subsessilis*.
1. Fig with peduncle 1–5 mm. long.
 2. Peduncle and fig glabrous v. *concinna*.
 2. Peduncle and fig villous v. *dasycarpa*.

a. v. **concinna**.

As above.

b. v. **subsessilis** Corner (1960)—*F. subpedunculata* Miq. (1867).

North-east India, Chekiang, Yunnan, Kwantung, Thailand (north-west).

c. v. **dasycarpa** Corner v. nov.

Receptaculi pedunculus corpusque pilis albidis patentibus 0.2–0.3 mm. longis villosi.

Orissa (Bathipathar; leg. G. Panigrahi 20790; herb. Shillong, Botanical Survey of India, East Circle).

ser. *Caulobotryae* Miq. (1859)

ser. *Infectorieae* Miq. (1867)—sect. *Gasparriniella* Sata (1934, subgen. *Urostigma*).

Africa, Asia, Australasia.

8. **F. lacor** Buch. Ham. (1826)—*F. insignis* Kurz (1873)—*F. avium* Gagnep. (1927)—*F. lacor*, *F. lacur* auct. = *F. virens* Ait.

India (Madras to Himalayas), Burma, Indochina (Annam, Cambodia).

F. ingens Miq. of Africa is very similar and seems to merge into *F. lacor*.

9. **F. cupulata** Haines (1914).

India (Central Provinces, Pachmarhi).

10. **F. virens** Ait. (1789)—*F. infrafoliacea* J. E. Sm. (1810)—*F. terminalis* Heyne ex Roth (1817)—*F. scandens* Buch. Ham. (1826)—*Urostigma apiculatum* Miq., *U. aegeiophyllum* Miq., *U. lambertianum* Miq., *U. perseaeifolium* Miq., *U. wightianum* Miq. (1847)—*U. infectorium* Miq. (1854)—*U. nesophilum* Miq. (1861)—*F. wightiana* (Miq.) Benth. (1861)—*F. aegeiophylla* Miq., *F. apiculata* Miq. *F. infectoria* Miq. and v. *aegeiophylla* Miq., *F. lambertiana* Miq., *F. monticola* Miq., *F. nesophila* Miq. (1867)—*F. nesophila* (Miq.) F.v.M. (1866).—*F. infectoria* Miq. v. *lambertiana* (Miq.) King, v. *wightiana* (Miq.) King (1887)—*F. glabella* Bl. v. *nesophila* (Miq.) Laut. et K. Schum. (1901)—*F. carolinensis* Warb. (1905)—*F. lacor* Buch. Ham. v. *lambertiana* (Miq.) Barrett (1946)—*F. proluxa* Forst. f. v. *carolinensis* (Warb.) Fosberg (1955)—*F. infectoria* Willd. sensu auct. (non vera = *F. tsjahela* Burm. f.)—? *F. ampla* Kunth et Bouch. (1846).

Ceylon, India, Burma, south China, Hainan, Andaman Isl., Indochina, Thailand, Malaya (Langkawi Isl.), Sumatra (north, and west coast), Java, Lesser Sunda Isl., Timor, Celebes, Philippines, Caroline Isl., Moluccas, New Guinea, New Britain, Solomon Isl., North Australia.

a. v. **virens**.

As above.

- b. v. **sublanceolata** (Miq.) Corner (1960)—*F. saxophila* Bl. v. *sublanceolata* Miq. (1867)—*F. pilhisi* J. E. Sm. (1810)—*F. timorensis* Decne (1834)—*Urostigma cunninghamii* Miq., *U. fraseri* Miq., *U. psychotriifolium* Miq.—*U. accedens* Miq. (1859)—*U. timorensis* Miq. (1847)—*F. terminalioides* Griff. (1848)—*F. cunninghamii* Miq., *F. psychotriifolia* Miq., *F. timorensis* Miq., *F. caulobotrya* Miq. v. *fraseri* Miq., *F. glabella* Bl. f. *grandifolia* Miq. (1867)—*F. fraseri* (Miq.) F.v.M. (1868)—*F. infectoria* Willd. v. *forbesii* King (1887)—*F. syringifolia* C. Fraser ex C. Moore (1893)—*F. suberosa* Lévl. et Vant. (1910)—*F. infectoria* Willd. v. *cunninghamii* (Miq.) Domin, v. *fraseri* (Miq.) Domin, v. *psychotriifolia* (Miq.) Domin (1921)—*F. nitentifolia* S. Moore (1925)—*F. lacor* Buch. Ham. v. *cunninghamii* (Miq.) Barrett (1964).

Distribution as v. **virens**.

- c. v. **glabella** (Bl.) Corner (1960)—*F. glabella* Bl. (1825)—*Urostigma canaliculatum* Miq. (1847)—*U. moritzianum* Miq. (1854)—*U. glabellum* (Bl.) Miq. (1859).

Lower Thailand, Malaya, Sumatra, Java, Riouw, Bangka, Borneo.

11. **F. geniculata** Kurz (1877)—*F. tenii* Lévl. (1908).

China (Szechuan, Yunnan), Laos, Annam, (Cambodia ?), Thailand, Burma, India (Assam, Sikkim, Orissa, Madras), Andaman Isl.

12. **F. caulocarpa** Miq. (1867)—*Urostigma caulocarpum* Miq.,
U. stipulosum Miq. (1847)—*F. stipulosa* Miq. (1867)—*F.*
infectoria Willd. v. *caulocarpa* (Miq.) King (1887).

Ceylon, lower Burma, Thailand, Malaya (Langkawi, Perak, Pulau Tioman), Lombok, Borneo, Philippines, Celebes (north), Moluccas (Morotai, Amboina), New Guinea.

a. v. **caulocarpa**.

As above.

b. v. **dasycarpa** Corner (1960).

Philippines (Luzon, Mindoro).

13. **F. proluxa** Forst. f. (1786)—*F. forsteriana* Endl. (1836)—*Urostigma proluxum* (Forst. f.) Miq. (1847)—*F. umbilicata* Bur. (1893)—*F. aoa* Warb. (1898)—*F. inaequibractea* Warb., *F. proluxoides* Warb., (1905)—*F. mariannesis* Merr., *F. tenuistipula* Merr. (1914).

Micronesia, Polynesia; Caroline Isl. (Palau eastwards), Marianna Isl. (Pagan Isl. southwards), New Hebrides, Loyalty Isl., New Caledonia, Fiji, Cook Isl., Niue, Samoa, Tonga, Tahiti, Austral Isl., Pitcairn Isl., Tuamotu Isl.

a. v. **proluxa**.

As above.

- b. v. **subcordata** Corner (1960)—*F. marquesensis* F.B.H. Brown (1935).

Caroline Isl., Mariannas, Marquesas, Fanning Isl.

ser. *Orthonerae* Corner (1960)

Sinohimalaya.

14. **F. orthonera** Lévl. et Vant. (1907)—*F. hypoleucogramma* Lévl. et Vant. (1907)—*F. caesia* Hand. Maz. (1922)—*F. federovii* W. T. Wang (1957).

China (Kweichow, Kwangsi, Yunnan), Tonkin, Burma (Maymyo Plateau), Thailand (north-west).

15. **F. hookeriana** Corner (1960)—*F. hookeri* Miq. (1867). Sikkim, Assam, Yunnan.

sect. *Leucogyne* Corner (1960)

Asia (? also in Madagascar as *F. menabeensis* H. Per.).

16. **F. rumphii** Bl. (1825)—*F. cordifolia* Roxb. (1832)—*F. conciliorum* Oken (1841)—*F. populnea* Kunth et Bouch. (1846)—*Urostigma cordifolium* (Roxb.) Miq. (1847)—*U. rumphii* (Bl.) Miq. (1854)—*F. populiformis* Schott ex Miq. (1867)—*F. damit* Gagnep. (1927)—*F. religiosa* L. v. β Lamk. (1788)—? *F. affini* Griff. (1854)—*F. cordifolia* Dalz. et Gibs. (1861).

Cocos Isl., Nicobars, Andamans, India (north and central), Burma, Indochina, Thailand, Malaya (Perak northwards), Java, Sumbawa, Timor, Alor, Wetar, Moluccas (Amboina, Banda, Boeroe, Ternate), Tenimbar, Celebes (south east).

17. **F. amplissima** J. E. Sm. (1810)—*F. tsiela* Roxb. ex Buch. Ham. (1826)—*F. indica* Willd. (1806)—*Urostigma pseudo-benjamineum* Miq., *U. pseudotsiela* Miq. (1847)—*F. pseudo-benjaminea* Miq., *F. tjiela* Miq. (1867).

Peninsular India (Central Provinces and southwards), Ceylon, Maldive Isl.

sect. *Conosycea* (Miq.) Corner (1960)

Urostigma Gasp. sect. *Conosycea* Miq. (1859).

Asia, Australasia.

subsect. *Conosycea*

sect. *Stilpnophyllum* Endl. subsect. *Pedunculatae* Sata and subsect. *Sessiliflorae* Sata (1944).

Asia, New Guinea, Solomon Isl., Queensland.

ser. *Validae* Miq. (1867)

sect. *Stilpnophyllum* Endl. subsect. *Pedunculatae* Sata (1944).

Asia, New Guinea.

18. **F. arnottiana** Miq. (1867)—*Urostigma arnottianum* Miq., *U. courtallense* Miq. (1847)—*Pogonotrophe emodi* Miq. (1848)—*F. arnottiana* Miq. v. *courtallensis* Miq., *F. emodi* Miq. (1867).

Key to the varieties

1. Leaf acuminate. Fig 5–8 mm. wide; peduncle 2–5 mm. long. Cuticle slightly striate round the stomata v. *arnottiana*.
1. Leaf subacute to obtuse. Fig 10 mm. wide; peduncle 5–8 mm. long. Cuticle plicate-striate round the stomata v. *subcostata*.

a. v. **arnottiana**.

India (central, and south), Ceylon.

b. v. **subcostata** Corner (1960).

Himalayas (north-west and central).

19. **F. costata** Ait. (1789)—*F. venusta* Kunth et Bouch. (1846)—*F. caudiculata* Trimen (1885)—*F. mooniana* King (1887)—*Urostigma wightianum* Miq. v. *majus* Thw. (1864).
Ceylon, Annam (pr. Tourane).

20. **F. beddomei** King (1887)—*F. rama-varmae* Bourd. (1900).
South India (Nilghiri, Anaimalai, Tinnevilli Hills).
21. **F. dalhousiae** Miq. (1867)—*Urostigma dalhousiae* Miq. (1847)
—*Covellia* ? *costata* Miq. (1848)—*F. costigera* Miq. (1867).
South India (Madras, Travancore).
22. **F. annulata** Bl. (1825)—*F. flavescens* Bl. (1825)—*F. valida*
Bl. (1825)—*Urostigma flavescens* (Bl.) Miq. (1851)—*U. annu-*
latum (Bl.) Miq. (1854)—*U. validum* (Bl.) Miq. (1859)—*U.*
biverrucellum Miq. (1860)—*U. conocarpum* Miq. (1859)—*F.*
annulata Bl. v. *biverrucella* Miq., v. *elliptica* Miq. (1867)—*F.*
annulata Bl. v. *flavescens* (Bl.) King, v. *valida* (Bl.) King (1887)
—*F. balabacensis* Quisumbing (1930).
Burma, Indochina, Yunnan, Thailand, Malaya, Sumatra, Java,
Bangka, Borneo, Celebes, Philippines (Balabac Isl.).
23. **F. chrysolepis** Miq. (1867)—*F. chrysolepis* Miq. v. *longepe-*
dunculata Merr. (1905)—*F. longepedunculata* (Merr.) Elm.
(1907)—*F. hallieri* Merr. ex Elm. (1908)—*F. magallanensis*
Elm. (1911).
Philippines, Celebes, Moluccas (Amboina, Obi).
24. **F. novoguineensis** Corner (1961).
Eastern New Guinea, New Britain.
25. **F. depressa** Bl. (1823)—*F. pruniformis* Bl. (1825)—*Urostigma*
depressum (Bl.) Miq. (1847)—*U. pruniforme* (Bl.) Miq. (1854)
—*F. johnsoni* Elm. (1906)—*F. iwahigensis* Elm. (1912), pr. p.
foliorum; alt. p. *F. forstenii* Miq.
Malaya, Sumatra, Java, Bali, Soembawa, Soemba, Borneo,
Philippines.
26. **F. globosa** Bl. (1825)—*Urostigma onustum* Miq. (1847), pr.
p. foliorum; alt. p. *F. pisocarpa* Bl.—*U. globosum* (Bl.) Miq.
(1859)—*U. manok* Miq. (1854)—*F. onusta* Wall. ex Miq.,
F. manok Miq. (1867)—*F. globosa* Bl. v. *manok* (Miq.) King
(1887).
Lower Burma, Thailand, Malaya, Sumatra, Java, Riouw,
Lingga, Bangka, Borneo.

ser. *Drupaceae* Corner (1960)

Asia, New Guinea, Solomon Isl., Queensland.

subser. *Drupaceae*

Asia, New Guinea, Solomon Isl., Queensland.

27. **F. drupacea** Thunb. (1786)—*F. pilosa* Reinw. ex Bl. (1825)—*F. chrysocoma* Bl. (1825)—*F. payapa* Blanco (1837)—*Urostigma drupaceum* (Thunb.) Miq. (1847)—*U. bicornis* Miq. (1851)—*U. chrysothrix* Miq., *U. pilosum* (Reinw. ex Bl.) Miq., *U. subappendiculatum* Miq., *U. subcuspidatum* Miq. (1854)—*F. pilosa* Reinw. ex Bl. v. *chrysocoma* (Bl.) King (1887)—*F. chrysochlamys* Laut. et K. Schum. (1901)—*F. vidualiana* Warb. (1905).

India, Ceylon, to Solomon Isl. and Queensland.

Key to the varieties

1. Basal bracts 2–6 × 4–8 mm. Fig-body often hairy at first. Lateral nerves 9–15 pairs v. *pubescens*.
1. Basal bracts generally smaller and concealed by the base of the glabrous fig-body. Lateral nerves 7–12 pairs.
 2. Basal bracts brown hairy v. *drupacea*.
 2. Basal bracts glabrous or white puberulous.
 3. Basal bracts 2–3 × 3–5 mm. v. *auranticarpa*.
 3. Basal bracts 0.5–1 mm. long.
 4. Fig-body shortly pedicellate; internal bristles abundant v. *pedicellata*.
 4. Fig sessile; internal bristles none or few and minute .. v. *glabrata*

a. v. **drupacea**.

Burma, Indochina, Thailand, Malaya (not south of Perak and Pahang), Sumatra (Mentawai Isl., west coast, Lake Toba), Java to Timor, Borneo (excluding Sarawak and the south-west), Philippines, Celebes, Moluccas, New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Queensland. Absent from the Riouw-pocket.

b. v. **auranticarpa** (Elm.) Corner (1960)—*F. auranticarpa* Elm. (1937).

Luzon (Sorsogon Prov.), Celebes (Kandani).

c. v. **glabrata** Corner (1960).

Kangeen Archipelago, Sumbawa, Sumba, Flores, Alor, Timor Laut, Solomon Isl.

d. v. **pedicellata** Corner (1960).

Eastern New Guinea (Western Highlands, Jimmi Valley).

e. v. **pubescens** (Roth) Corner (1960)—*F. mysorensis* Heyne ex Roth and v. *pubescens* Roth (1817)—*F. citrifolia* Willd. (1806; non P. Mill.)—*F. mollis* Spreng. (1826)—*F. gonias* Buch. Ham., ? *F. rupestris* Buch Ham. (1827)—*Urostigma mysorense* (Heyne ex Roth) Miq., *U. dasycarpum* Miq. (1847)—*F. mysorensis* Heyne f. *parvifolia* Miq. (1867)—*F. mysorensis* Heyne v. *subrepanda* Wall. ex King (1887)—*F. subrepanda* Wall. ex King (1888)—*F. mysorensis* Heyne v. *dasycarpa* (Miq.) Barrett (1951)—*F. cotoneaeifolia* Vahl sensu Alston (1931).

Ceylon, India, East Pakistan, Laos, ? Burma.

28. **F. cucurbitina** King (1887)—*F. elliptifolia* Merr. (1921).

Malaya (southeast Johore), Borneo (Pontianak, Sandakan, Nunukan Isl.), Philippines (Mindanao).

a. v. **cucurbitina**.

As above.

b. v. **eubracteata** Corner (1960).

Philippines (Samar).

29. **F. cordatula** Merr. (1908)—*F. strangularis* Elm. (1912)—*F. camarinensis* Merr. (1914)—*F. sylvestrei* Elm. (1937).

Philippines (Luzon to Palawan and Mindanao), Celebes (Minahassa).

a. v. **cordatula**.

As above.

b. v. **sericea** (C. B. Robinson) Corner (1960)—*F. sericea* C. B. Robinson (1911).

Mindanao.

subser. *Indicae* Corner (1960)

Ceylon, India, south China to Philippines and Celebes.

30. **F. mollis** Vahl (1790)—*F. tomentosa* Roxb. ex Willd. (1806)—*F. asinina* Buch. Ham. (1827)—*Urostigma connivens* Miq., *U. obversum* Miq., *U. tomentosum* (Roxb.) Miq. and ? v. *obtusatum* Miq. (1847)—*F. tomentosa* Roxb. v. *brevifolia* Miq. and v. *connivens* Miq. (1867).

India (north-west, central, and south), Ceylon.

31. **F. benghalensis** L. (1753)—*F. indica* L. (1753)—*F. umbrosa* Salisb. (1796)—*F. cotoneaeifolia* Vahl. (1806)—*F. cotonifolia* Stokes (1812)—*F. pubescens* Roth (1817)—*F. lasiophylla* Link (1822)—*Perula benghalensis* Raf. (1838)—*F. banyana* Oken (1841)—*F. crassinervia* Kunth et Bouch. (1846)—*F. chauvierei* Hort. ex Guillaumin (1945)—*Urostigma benghalense* (L.) Gasp. (1844)—*F. mysorensis* Heyne ex Roth v. *pubescens* (Roth) King (1887).

Pakistan, India; widely cultivated.

Vern. Bor, burr, bot, banyan (Hind.); al, ala, arla (Tamil); peralu (Malayalam); nyadgrodhā Sanskt.); Indian Banyan.

a. v. **benghalensis**.

As above.

b. v. **krishnae** (C.DC) Corner—*F. krishnae* C.DC (1902).

India (cultivated).

Vern. Krishna bor, Krishna's cup.

32. **F. fergusoni** (King) Worthington (1959)—*F. altissima* Bl. v. *fergusoni* King (1887).

Ceylon.

33. **F. altissima** Bl. (1825)—*F. laccifera* Roxb. (1832)—*F. latifolia* Oken (1841)—*Urostigma lacciferum* (Roxb.) Miq. (1847)—*U. altissimum* (Bl.) Miq. (1854).

India (Sikkim eastwards), Burma, Yunnan, Indochina, Hainan, upper Thailand, Andaman Isl., Sumatra, Java, Celebes, Philippines (Luzon, Mindoro, Mindanao).

34. **F. pubilimba** Merr. (1942).

Burma, Indochina, Hainan, Thailand, Malaya (Perak and Penang northwards).

a. v. **pubilimba**.

As above.

b. v. **ovata** Corner (1960).

Penang (? wild).

35. **F. kerkhovenii** Val. (1906)—*F. lamaoensis* Merr. (1921).

Malaya, Sumatra, Bangka, Java (west), Borneo, Philippines (Luzon).

subser. *Zygotricheae* Corner (1960)

Burma, Indochina, Thailand, West Malaysia.

36. **F. consociata** Bl. (1825)—*Urostigma consociatum* (Bl.) Miq. (1854).

a. v. **consociata**.

Lower Burma, Cambodia, Sumatra, Java, Bangka, Billiton, Riouw, Borneo.

b. v. **murtoni** King (1887).

Annam, Cambodia, lower Burma, lower Thailand, Malaya, Sumatra, Riouw, Lingga, Borneo.

37. **F. bracteata** Wall. ex Miq. (1867)—*Urostigma bracteatum* Wall. ex Miq. (1847).

Malaya (Perak southwards), Sumatra, Borneo.

subser. *Crassirameae* Corner (1960)

sect. *Stilpnophyllum* Endl. subsect. *Sessiliflorae* Sata (1944).

Lower Burma, Indochina to New Guinea.

38. **F. stupenda** Miq. (1867)—*Urostigma giganteum* Miq. (1854).

a. v. **stupenda**.

Malaya (Selangor), Java (Batavia, Preanger), Sumatra, Borneo.

b. v. **minor** Corner (1960).

Malaya (Singapore, Johore), North Borneo.

39. **F. crassiramea** Miq. (1867)—*Urostigma crassirameum* Miq. (1851)—*F. procera* Bl. v. *crassiramea* (Miq.) King (1887)—*F. crassicalyx* Elm. (1937).
a. v. **crassiramea**.
Lower Burma, lower Thailand, Malaya, Sumatra, Java, Bangka, Borneo, Philippines (Luzon, Mindanao), Talaud Isl.
b. v. **brevicupulata** Corner (1960).
Celebes (south-east), Moluccas (Obi).
c. v. **celebica** Corner (1960).
Celebes (Minahassa).
d. v. **clementis** (Merr.) Corner (1960)—*F. clementis* Merr. (1908).
Philippines (Luzon, Mindoro, Panay, Mindanao, Basilan).
e. v. **patellifera** (Warb.) Corner (1960).—*F. patellifera* Warb. (1905).
New Guinea, New Britain.
40. **F. phanrangensis** Gagnep. (1927).
Annam (Phanrang, Nhatrang).
41. **F. xylophylla** Wall. ex Miq. (1867)—*Urostigma xylophyllum* Miq. (1847).
Laos, Thailand, Malaya, Sumatra, Riouw, Lingga, Bangka, Borneo.
42. **F. forstenii** Miq. (1867)—*F. palawanensis* Merr. (1905)—*F. iwahigensis* Elm. (1912) pr. p. recept.; alt. p. *F. depressa* Bl.
a. v. **forstenii**.
Celebes, Philippines (including Palawan), ? Borneo.
b. v. **pacifica** (Elm.) Corner (1960)—*F. pacifica* Elm. (1937).
Malaya (Perak), Philippines.
c. v. **umbobraceata** (Elm.) Corner (1960)—*F. umbobraceata* Elm. (1911).
Philippines (Mindanao).
d. v. **villosa** Corner (1960).
Malaya (Perak), Borneo (north, West Koetai, Sarawak).
43. **F. juglandiformis** King (1887).
Sumatra (Mt. Singalan, Tapanuli, Baniana).
44. **F. subtectata** Corner (1960)—*F. procera* Bl. (1825), non Salisb. (1796)—*Urostigma procerum* (Bl.) Miq. (1859).
a. v. **subtectata**.
Annam, Malaya, Sumatra, Java, Borneo.
Generally confused with *F. crassiramea*.
b. v. **depressa** Corner (1960).
Sumatra (G. Koerintji).

45. **F. subgeldereri** Corner (1960).a. v. **subgeldereri**.

Malaya (Perak to Singapore), Borneo.

b. v. **rigida** Corner (1960)—*Urostigma rigidum* Miq. (1847)—*F. rigida* Miq. (1867), non Jack.

Cochinchina, Cambodia, Thailand, Malaya, Sumatra, Java, Sarawak.

46. **F. paracamptophylla** Corner (1960)

Borneo.

subsect. *Dictyoneuron* Corner (1960)

Asia, New Guinea.

ser. *Glaberrimae* Corner (1960)

47. **F. glaberrima** Bl. (1825)—*Urostigma glaberrimum* (Bl.) Miq. (1859)—*F. bistipulata* Griff. (1854)—*F. fraterna* Miq., *F. thomsoni* Miq. (1867)—*F. suberosa* Lévl. et Vant. (1910)—*F. feddei* Lévl. et Vant. (1911)—*F. kingiana* Lévl. (1915).

Key to the varieties

1. Lamina-base rounded to subcordate; 1-4 vague intercostals. Basal bracts 1-2 mm. long, caducous. Fig-orifice closed by three small umbonate apical bracts. Cuticle striate round the stomata. Thailand v. *siamensis*.
1. Lamina-base cuneate; 0-2 vague intercostals. Fig-orifice closed by 2-3 flat apical bracts. Cuticle not striate.
2. Basal bracts 3, 0.5-1.5 mm. long, narrowly crescentic to ovate, persistent. Fig-apex often umbonate with thick apical bracts. Gall-flowers mostly sessile v. *bracteata*.
2. Basal bracts none or as a slight rim at the apex of the peduncle. Fig-orifice not umbonate. Gall-flowers pedicellate .. v. *glaberrima*.

a. v. **glaberrima**.

Andaman Isl., India (north, east), Burma, south China (Yunnan, Kweichow), Hainan, Indochina, Thailand, Sumatra, Java, Sumbawa.

b. v. **bracteata** Corner (1960)—*F. travancorica* King (1887)—*F. lawesii* King (1887)—*F. adamii* Elm. (1911)—*F. villamilii* Merr. ex Sata (1944).

Peninsular India, Borneo (East Koetai, Sarawak), Philippines (Luzon, Mindanao), New Guinea.

c. v. **siamensis** Corner (1960).

Thailand (limestone hills).

ser. *Dubiae* Corner (1960)

South China, Indochina, Thailand, West Malaysia.

48. **F. dubia** Wall. ex King (1887).

Malaya (Penang to Singapore), Sumatra, Brunei, North Borneo.

49. **F. kurzii** King (1887)—*F. nuda* Miq. v. *macrocarpa* Kurz (1877)—? *F. euphylla* Kurz (1887).

Yunnan, Cochinchina, lower Burma, lower Thailand, Malaya (Pulau Tioman and neighbouring islets), Sumatra (Bt. Tinggi). Java, Lombok.

ser. *Subvalidae* (Miq.) Corner (1960)

Urostigma Gasp. ser. *Subvalida* Miq. (1859).

Ceylon, India to Philippines and Celebes.

50. **F. sundaica** Bl. (1825)—*F. rubescens* Bl. (1825)—*Urostigma tjiela* Miq. (1847)—*U. sundaicum* (Bl.) Miq., *U. rubescens* (Bl.) Miq., *U. pseudorubrum* Miq., *U. pyrifolium* (1859)—*F. pseudoruba* Miq., (1867)—*F. indica* L. v. *sundaica* (Bl.) Miq. (1851)—*F. pyrifolia* (Miq.) Boerl. (1900)—*F. rigida* Miq. v. *trichocalyx* Val. (1906)—*F. indica* L. v. *trichocalyx* (Val.) Back. (1948)—? *F. mangiferifolia* Griff. (1854)—*F. indica* auct. non L.

a. v. **sundaica**.

(Assam ?), Lower Burma, Cochinchina, Thailand, Malaya, Riouw, Bangka, Sumatra, Java, Borneo.

b. v. **beccariana** (King) Corner (1960)—*F. korthalsii* Miq. (1867)—*F. korthalsii* Miq. v. *beccariana* King (1887).

Malaya (Trengganu, Pahang), Borneo.

51. **F. involucrata** Bl. (1825)—*Urostigma involcratum* (Bl.) Miq. (1859)—*U. tjiela* Miq. v. *sundaicum* Miq. (1851)—*F. macrocalyx* Miq. (1867).

Malaya, Sumatra, Java, Bali, Philippines (Luzon, Mindanao).

52. **F. lowii** King (1887).

a. v. **lowii**.

Malaya (Perak).

b. v. **minor** Corner (1960).

Malaya (G. Tahan).

c. v. **borneensis** Corner (1960).

Borneo (Balik Papan, G. Mentawir).

53. **F. sumatrana** Miq. (1867)—*Urostigma sumatranum* Miq. (1851)—*U. zollingerianum* Miq. (1854)—*U. monadenum* Miq. (1860)—*F. zollingeriana* Miq. (1867)—*F. pseudoacamptonophylla* Val. (1906).

a. v. **sumatrana**.

Lower Burma, Indochina, Thailand, Malaya, Sumatra, Java, Bangka, Borneo, Philippines, Celebes, Sumbawa.

b. v. **circumscissa** Corner (1960)—*F. acamptophylla* sensu King (1887).

Malaya (Johore, Perak, Trengganu).

c. v. **microsyce** Corner (1960).

Malaya, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Philippines, Celebes.

d. v. **subsumatrana** (Gagnep.) Corner (1960)—*F. subsumatrana* Gagnep. (1927).

Indochina, Malaya, Sumatra, Borneo.

54. **F. delosyce** Corner (1960).

a. v. **delosyce**.

Malaya (Singapore, east Johore, Selangor, Negri Sembilan), Borneo.

b. v. **obtusa** Corner (1960).

Borneo (North Borneo, East Kutai, Brunei).

55. **F. spathulifolia** Corner (1960).

Key to the varieties

1. Lamina acuminate. Fig-body sessile. Annam v. *annamensis*.

1. Lamina obtuse to obtusely subacuminate.

2. Fig-body sessile v. *spathulifolia*.

2. Fig-body shortly pedicellate v. *substipitata*.

a. v. **spathulifolia**.

Malaya (Selangor), Sarawak, Brunei, North Borneo.

b. v. **annamensis** Corner (1960).

Annam.

c. v. **substipitata** Corner (1960).

North Borneo.

56. **F. maclellandi** King (1887)—*F. thorelii* Gagnep. (1927).

a. v. **maclellandi**.

Assam, Burma, Yunnan, Indochina, Thailand, Malaya (Kedah).

b. v. **rhododendrifolia** Corner (1960)—*Urostigma rhododendrifolium* Miq. (1847)—*F. rhododendrifolia* Miq. (1867), non Kunth et Bouch. (1847).

Himalayas, Khasia Hills, Chittagong Hills, north Burma, Pegu, Yunnan, (? Thailand).

57. **F. talboti** King (1887)—*F. pierrei* Gagnep. (1927).

Ceylon, India (Travancore, Madras, Mysore, Concan), Burma, Laos, Cambodia, north Thailand.

58. **F. calcicola** Corner (1960).

Burma, Thailand, Malaya (Perak, Selangor).

59. **F. retusa** L. (1767)—*Perula retusa* Raf. (1838)—*Urostigma retusum* (L.) Miq. (1847)—*U. truncatum* Miq. (1854)—*F. truncata* Miq. (1867)—(non sensu auct. = *F. microcarpa* Linn. f.).

a. v. **retusa**.

Malaya, Sumatra, Java, Borneo.

b. v. **borneensis** Corner (1960).

Borneo.

ser. *Perforatae* Corner (1960)

Assam to Philippines and Celebes.

60. **F. pellucido-punctata** Griff. (1854)—*F. gelderi* Miq. (1867)—*F. indica* L. v. *gelderi* (Miq.) King (1887)—*F. everettii* Elm. (1908).

Assam, Indochina, Thailand, Malaya, Sumatra, Borneo, Philippines.

61. **F. episima** Corner (1960).

Mindanao.

62. **F. pisocarpa** Bl. (1825)—*Urostigma pisocarpum* (Bl.) Miq. (1859)—*U. cycloneuron* Miq. (1860)—*F. pseudorubra* Miq. (1867, pr. p.)—*F. cycloneura* (Miq.) King (1887)—*F. microstoma* Wall. ex King (1887)—*Urostigma onustum* Wall. ex Miq. (1847, pr. p.).

Lower Thailand, Malaya, Sumatra, Java, Borneo.

63. **F. binnendykii** Miq. (1867)—*Urostigma binnendykii* Miq., *U. peracutum* Miq. (1859)—*F. peracuta* (Miq.) King (1887).

a. v. **binnendykii**.

Malaya, Java, Borneo.

- b. v. **coriacea** Corner (1960)—*Urostigma tjiela* Miq. (1847) pro p. Cuming 1931.

Annam, Malaya, Bangka, Sarawak, Brunei, Philippines (Luzon).

c. v. **cupulata** Corner (1960).

Celebes (Matano, Sorvako).

d. v. **latifolia** Corner (1960).

Borneo (Kapoeas, Pontianak, Sandakan).

64. **F. acamptophylla** Miq. (1867)—*Urostigma acamptophyllum* Miq. (1860)—*F. pachyphylla* King (1887).

Borneo, Bangka, St. Barbe Isl.

65. **F. microsyce** Ridley (1924).

Malaya (Selangor and Trengganu to Singapore), Riouw (Pulau Durian), Sumatra (Indragiri).

subsect. *Benjamina* (Miq.) Corner (1960)

Urostigma Gasp. sect. *Benjamina* Miq. (1859).

Asia, Australasia.

ser. *Benjamineae* Miq. (1867)

Asia, Australasia.

66. **F. subcordata** Bl. (1825)—*Urostigma balicum* Miq., *U. subcordatum* (Bl.) Miq. (1859)—*F. garciniifolia* Miq. (1867)—*F. balica* (Miq.) Boerl. (1900)—*F. calophylloides* Elm. (1911)—*F. acrorrhyncha* Summerh. (1932)—*F. fairchildii* Back. (1947).

a. v. **subcordata**.

Tonkin, Java, Krakatau, Enggano Isl., Bali, Borneo, Celebes, Philippines (? Palawan), Sumbawa, Timor, New Guinea, New Britain, Solomon Isl., New Hebrides.

b. v. **malayana** Corner (1960).

Malaya (Selangor), North Borneo (Mt. Trus).

67. **F. stricta** Miq. (1867)—*Urostigma strictum* Miq. (1851).

Yunnan, Indochina, Andaman Isl., Malaya, Sumatra, Java, Sarawak, Celebes (Minahassa), Luzon.

68. **F. benjamina** L. (1767)—*F. nitida* Thunb. (1786)—*F. pyrifolia* Salisb. (1796)—*F. striata* Roth (1817)—*F. pendula* Link (1822)—*F. reclinata* Desf. (1829)—*F. haematocarpa* Bl. ex Decne. *F. neglecta* Bl. ex Decne. (1834)—*F. parvifolia* Oken (1841)—*F. nepalensis* Blanco (1845)—*Urostigma benjaminum* (L.) Miq., *U. haematocarpum* (Bl.) Miq., *U. nitidum* (Thunb.) Miq. (1847)—*U. neglectum* (Bl.) Miq. (1859)—*F. benjamina* L. v. *haematocarpa* (Bl.) Miq., *F. retusa* L. v. *nitida* (Thunb.) Miq. (1867)—*F. benjamina* L. v. *Le Huntei* F. M. Bailey (1900)—*F. umbrina* Elm. (1906)—*F. cuspidato-caudata* Hayata (1919)—*F. benjamina* L. v. *typica* f. *warringiana* Barrett (1951).

a. v. **benjamina**.

India and south China throughout Malaysia to Solomon Isl. and north Australia (Arnhem Land, Queensland).

Vern. Waringin.

b. v. **bracteata** Corner (1960).

Cochinchina, Celebes, Moluccas (Morotai), Sumbawa, Timor, Philippines, New Guinea, New Britain.

c. v. **nuda** (Miq.) Barrett (1951)—*Urostigma nudum* Miq. (1847)—*U. benjamineum* Miq. v. *nudum* Miq. (1851)—*F. nuda* Miq. (1867)—*F. comosa* Roxb. (1798)—*F. papyrifera* Griff. (1854)—*F. benjamina* L. v. *comosa* (Roxb.) Kurz (1877)—*F. xavieri* Merr. (1922).

North-east India, south China, Indochina, Thailand, Philippines, New Guinea.

ser. *Callophyllae* Corner (1960)

Asia, Australasia.

69. **F. callophylla** Bl. (1825)—*Urostigma callophyllum* (Bl.) Miq. (1859)—*F. tylophylla* Hassk. (1844)—*Artocarpus tylophyllus* Miq. (1854)—*U. clusioides* Miq. (1847)—*F. clusioides* Miq. (1867).

a. v. **callophylla**.

Hongkong, Indochina, Thailand, Malaya (Kelantan, Trengganu), Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Philippines, Celebes.

b. v. **leytensis** Corner (1960)—*F. pachyphylla* Merr. (1913).
Philippines (Leyte).

c. v. **malayana** Corner (1960).

Indochina, lower Thailand, Malaya, Sumatra.

d. v. **minor** Corner (1960).

Celebes, Sumbawa.

70. **F. curtipes** Corner (1960)—*F. obtusifolia* Roxb. (1832), non HBK.—*Urostigma obtusifolium* (Roxb.) Miq. (1847).

India (north-east), Burma, Yunnan, Indochina, Thailand, Malaya (Langkawi Isl.) Sumatra (Atjeh).

71. **F. tristaniifolia** Corner (1960).

Malaya (Malacca, west Johore), Sumatra (East coast, S. Rawa), south Borneo (Sampit), Sarawak (Binatang).

72. **F. microcarpa** Linn. f. (1781)—*F. aggregata* Vahl (1806)—*F. indica* Heyne ex Roth, *F. rubra* Roth (1821)—*F. littoralis* Bl. (1825)—*F. condoravia* Buch. Ham. (1826)—*Urostigma microcarpum* (Linn. f.) Miq., *U. amblyphyllum* Miq., *U. pisi-ferum* Miq. (1847)—*F. amblyphylla* Miq., *F. retusa* L. v. *pisifera* Miq., v. *nitida* (Thunb.) Miq. f. *parvifolia* Miq. (1867)—*F. cairnsii* Warb. (1905)—*F. retusifolmis* Lévl. et Vant. (1910).
Generally miscalled *F. retusa* or *F. nitida*.

Key to the varieties

1. Figs pedunculate, basal bracts caducous v. *naumanni*.
1. Figs sessile, basal bracts persistent.
 2. Basal bracts 4–5 mm. long and wide. Lamina rather broadly elliptic.
Thailand v. *eubracteata*.
 2. Basal bracts 1.5–3.5 mm. long and wide.
 3. Lamina broadly elliptic, -12×9 cm., rounded, obtuse or shortly acuminate, base rounded to widely cuneate: venation often rather prominent beneath and approaching that of *F. elastica*, but oblique v. *latifolia*.
(Fig ripening yellow to orange, spotted red, 10–15 mm. wide
v. *rigo*).

3. Lamina rather small or narrow, -11×6 cm., subacute to acuminate: venation scarcely raised beneath, more as in *F. sundaica*, but oblique.
4. Lamina ovate-cordate, subcordate or rounded at the base, acuminate v. *saffordii*.
4. Lamina cuneate, rarely rounded, at the base, elliptic to elliptic-obovate, subacute to acuminate, rarely obtuse.
5. Basal nerves not prominent: petiole subarticulate. Internal bristles few or none v. *hillii*.
5. Basal nerves usually elongate. petiole not articulate. Internal bristles few to abundant, short v. *microcarpa*.
6. Glabrous, f. *microcarpa*.
6. Twigs, stipules, and figs hairy f. *pubescens*.

a. v. **microcarpa**.

Ceylon, India, south China, Ryu Kyu eastwards throughout south-east Asia and Malaysia to New Britain, Australia (Queensland, New South Wales), Caroline Isl., Cocos and Christmas Isl. (Indian Ocean).

Vern. Jawi-jawi, jejawi.

i. f. **pubescens** Corner (1960)—? *F. retusa* f. *pubescens* Miq. (1867).

Thailand (limestone hills).

b. v. **eubracteata** Corner (1960).

North Thailand.

c. v. **hillii** (F. M. Bailey) Corner (1960)—*F. hillii* F. M. Bailey (1891)—*F. prolixa* Vieill. et Depl. (1863), non Forst. f.—*F. schlechteri* Warb. (1903).

Sunda Isl. (Alor Kechil), New Guinea, Queensland, New Caledonia, Loyalty Isl.

d. v. **latifolia** (Miq.) Corner (1960)—*Urostigma accedens* Miq. v. *latifolia* Miq. (1859)—*F. dilatata* Miq., *F. dyctiophleba* F.v.M. ex Miq. (1867; indice *F. dyctiophylla*)—*F. thynneana* F. M. Bailey (1897), and v. *minor* Domin (1921).

Celebes, Moluccas, New Guinea, Queensland, Caroline Isl.

e. v. **naumannii** (Engl.) Corner (1960)—*F. naumannii* Engl. (1886)—*F. dahlii* K. Schum. (1898)—*F. regnans* Diels (1935).

Eastern New Guinea, New Britain, New Ireland, Solomon Isl.

f. v. **rigo** (F. M. Bailey) Corner (1962)—*F. rigo* F. M. Bailey (1897)—*F. retusa* L. v. *rigo* (F. M. Bailey) Diels (1935).

Papua (Port Moresby, Rigo).

g. v. **saffordii** (Merr.) Corner (1960)—*F. saffordii* Merr. (1914)—*F. prolixa* Forst. f. v. *saffordii* (Merr.) Fosberg (1955).

Caroline, Marianas, and Palau Isl.

73. **F. balete** Merr. (1921).

Philippines (Luzon, Mindoro, Panay).

74. **F. trimenii** King (1885).

Peninsular India (Canara), Ceylon.

75. **F. palaquiiifolia** Corner (1960).

Borneo (Kinabalu; Liang Gagang).

76. **F. polygramma** Corner (1960).

Celebes (Minahassa, and south-east Celebes).

77. **F. archboldiana** Summerh. (1941)—*F. retusa* L. v. *papuana* Diels (1935).

East New Guinea.

78. **F. benjaminoides** Corner (1960).

South and east New Guinea (Mafulu, Koitaki), and west New Guinea (Asmat).

79. **F. patellata** Corner (1960).

West New Guinea (McCluer Bay, Jakati).

sect. *Stilpnophyllum* Endl. (1847)

Visiania Gasp. (1844)—*Macrophthalmia* Gasp. (1845)—*Urostigma* Gasp. sect. *Macrophthalmia* (Gasp.) Miq. (1859)—subgen. *Urostigma* (Gasp.) Miq. ser. *Elasticae* Miq. (1867).—*Stilpnophyllum* (Endl.) Drury (1869).

80. **F. elastica** Roxb. ex Hornem. (1819)—*F. elastica* Roxb. v. *bengalensis* Bl. (1825)—*Visiania elastica* (Roxb.) Gasp. (1844)—*Macrophthalmia elastica* (Roxb.) Gasp. (1845)—*F. taeda* Kunth et Bouch., *F. cordata* Kunth et Bouch. (1846)—*Urostigma elasticum* (Roxb.) Miq., and v. *latifolium* Miq. (1847)—*U. odoratum* Miq. (1851)—*U. circumscissum* Miq. (1854)—*U. karet* Miq. (1859)—*F. elastica* Roxb. v. *odorata* Miq., v. *minor* Miq., v. *karet* Miq. (1867)—*Stilpnophyllum elasticum* (Roxb.) Drury (1869)—*F. karet* (Miq.) King (1888)—*F. clusiaefolia* Summerh. (1929)—*F. skytinodermis* Summerh. (1933)—*F. elastica* v. *belgica* and v. *rubra* L. H. et E. Z. Bailey (1941), v. *rubinervis* Sata (1944), v. *decora* Guillaum. (1949), v. *variegata* (Gent.) Nehrling, *F. decora* Hort., *F. opulens* Hort. India (Assam, Sikkim), Burma, Malaya (north), Sumatra, Java; often cultivated.

Vern. India-rubber fig.

sect. *Malvanthera* Corner (1960)

Mastosuke Raf. (1838).

Eastern Malaysia, Australasia.

ser. *Malvanthereae* Corner (1960)

Eastern Malaysia, Australasia.

subser. *Eubracteatae* Corner (1960)

81. **F. triradiata** Corner (1960).a. v. **triradiata**.

North Queensland.

b. v. **sessilicarpa** Corner (1960).

North Queensland.

subser. *Malvanthereae**Mastosuke* Raf. (1838).

Celebes, New Guinea, Solomon Isl., New Hebrides, Lord Howe Isl., Queensland, New South Wales.

82. (This number omitted).

83. **F. glandifera** Summerh. (1932).a. v. **glandifera**.

Papua (Cape Vogel Peninsula), New Britain, Solomon Isl., Russell Isl., New Hebrides.

b. v. **brachysyce** Corner (1960).

South-east Celebes (Muna Isl.), Territory of New Guinea (Bulolo Valley).

84. **F. watkinsiana** F. M. Bailey (1891)—*F. bellingeri* Moore et Betche (1893)—*F. simmondsii* F. M. Bailey (1910).

New South Wales (Bellinger River) to north Queensland.

85. **F. macrophylla** Desf. ex Pers. (1807)—*F. huegelii* Kunth et Bouch., *F. macrocarpa* Huegel ex Kunth et Bouch. (1846)—*Urostigma macrophyllum* (Desf.) Miq., *U. platypodum* A. Cunn. ex Miq. f. *majus* Miq., *U. huegelii* Miq. (1847)—*U. squamellosum* Miq. (1861)—*F. macrophylla* Desf. f. *minor* Miq., *F. squamellosa* Miq. (1867)—*F. platypoda* A. Cunn. ex Miq. v. *petiolaris* Benth. (1873) pro p.—*F. columnaris* C. Moore et F.v.M. (1874)—*F. magnolioides* Borzi and v. *macrophylla* Borzi, *F. nervosa* Haenke ex Borzi (1897)—*F. macrophylla* Desf. v. *stenophylla* Domin (1921)—*F. angladei* C. E. C. Fischer (1925).

Australia (New South Wales, Shoalhaven River, to Queensland, Rockingham Bay), Lord Howe Isl.

Vern. Moreton Bay fig.

86. **F. baileyana** Domin (1921)—*F. macrophylla* Desf. v. *pubescens* F. M. Bailey (1911).

South Queensland.

87. **F. rhizophoriphylla** King (1887).

New Guinea (Idenberg and Fly Rivers eastwards).

subser. *Platypodeae* Corner (1960)

Soemba, Moluccas, New Guinea, Australasia.

88. **F. destruens** F.v.M. ex C. T. White (1933).

North Queensland.

89. **F. rubiginosa** Desf. ex Ventenat (1805)—*F. australis* Willd. (1806)—*F. ferruginea* Desf. (1829)—*Mastosuke rubiginosa* Raf., *Perula rubiginosa* Raf. (1838)—*Urostigma rubiginosum* (Desf.) Gasp. (1844)—*F. fulva* Kunth et Bouch. (1846)—*Urostigma ferrugineum* (Desf.) Miq. (1847)—*F. rubiginosa* Desf. v. *variegata* Guilfoyle (1911), v. *glabrescens* F. M. Bailey (1913).

Australia (New South Wales from Eden and Bateman's Bay to the northern rivers).

Vern. Port Jackson fig, rusty fig.

90. **F. leucotricha** Miq. (1867)—*Urostigma leucotrichum* Miq. (1861)—*U. platypodum* A. Cunn. ex Miq. f. *ellipticum* Miq. (1861).

Key to the varieties

1. Twigs 5–7 mm. thick. Peduncle 8–14 mm. long; basal bracts 8–12 mm. long and wide, apiculate; fig-body 14 mm. wide v. *megacarpa*.
1. Twigs 3–5 mm. thick. Fig 10–12 mm. wide.
 2. Fig sessile; basal bracts 10×7 mm., caudiculate v. *sessilis*.
 2. Fig-peduncle 4–35 mm. long; basal bracts 4–6 mm. long and wide, ovate-lanceolate v. *leucotricha*.

a. v. **leucotricha**.

West Australia, Northern Territory, north Queensland.

b. v. **megacarpa** F.v.M. ex Corner (1960).

West Australia (Kimberley), Sea Range.

c. v. **sessilis** Corner (1960).

West Australia (Kimberley), New South Wales.

91. **F. obliqua** Forst. f. (1786)—*F. laevis* Desf. (1829)—*F. elegans*, *F. sapotaefolia*, *F. sororia* Kunth et Bouth. (1846)—*Urostigma obliquum* (Forst. f.) Miq. (1847)—*U. eugenoides* Miq., *U. backhousei* Miq. (1861)—*F. boothiana* Miq. (1867)—*F. graeffii* Warb. (1898)—*F. virginea* Banks et Sol. ex Hiern, (1901)—*F. aphanoneura* Warb. (1905)—*F. tryoni* F. M. Bailey (1906).

Key to the varieties

1. Fig 10–14 mm. wide; peduncle 2.5–10 mm. long v. *petiolaris*.
1. Fig 6–9 mm. wide; peduncle 0–4 mm. long.
 2. Lamina cuneate at the base v. *obliqua*.
 2. Lamina narrowly and rather abruptly rounded at the base; petiole short, 3–5 mm. long v. *puberula*.

a. v. **obliqua**.

Celebes (south-east), Ternate, New Guinea, Australia (West Australia, Queensland, New South Wales in the north-east), New Caledonia, Loyalty Isl. New Hebrides, Fiji, Tonga, Niue.

b. v. **petiolaris** (Benth.) Corner (1960)—*F. platypoda* A. Cunn. ex Miq. v. *petiolaris* Benth. (1873).

Queensland, New South Wales (from Taree northwards).

c. v. **puberula** (Benth.) Corner (1960)—*F. eugenioides* F.v.M. v. *puberula* Benth. (1873)—*Urostigma brachypodum* Miq. (1847)—*F. brachypoda* Miq. (1867).

North Queensland (York Sound).

92. **F. subpuberula** Corner (1960)—*Urostigma puberulum* Miq. (1847)—*F. puberula* A. Cunn. ex Miq. (1867), non Kunth. et Bouch. (1847).

Australia (Northern Territory, Redbank Creek; Queensland, York Sound).

93. **F. platypoda** A. Cunn. ex Miq. (1867)—*Urostigma platypodum* A. Cunn. ex Miq. (1847)—*U. vitellinum* Miq. (1861)—*F. vitellina* Miq. (1867).

Key to the varieties

1. Lamina ovate, base cordate to rounded. Glabrous or shortly hairy
v. *cordata*
1. Lamina elliptic, base cuneate to somewhat rounded.
2. Glabrous, or twigs and stipules minutely puberulous. Lamina often stiffly coriaceous.
3. Lamina lanceolate-elliptic, 1–4 cm. wide v. *minor*.
3. Lamina elliptic, 3–7 cm. wide v. *platypoda*.
2. Twigs and petioles distinctly hairy.
4. Lamina thinly to closely velutinate on both sides. Peduncle 2–10 mm. long v. *angustata*.
4. Lamina glabrous or velvety beneath v. *lachnocaula*.

a. v. **platypoda**.

Soemba, Key Isl., Australia (West Australia, Vansittart Bay, to south-east Queensland, Darling Downs).

b. v. **angustata** (Miq.) Corner—*Urostigma leichhardtii* Miq., *U. muelleri* Miq. (1861)—*F. leichhardtii* Miq. and v. *angustata* Miq., *F. muelleri* Miq. (1867)—*F. platypoda* A. Cunn. v. *mollis* Benth., v. *subacuminata* Benth. (1873)—*F. shirleyana* Domin (1921).

Australia (Arnhem Land to Queensland, Leichhardt Bay.).

c. v. **cordata** Specht (1958).

Soemba (Waingapoe), Australia (Kimberley to Cape York, Alice Springs).

d. v. **lachnocaula** (Miq.) Benth. (1873)—*Urostigma lachnocaulon* Miq. (1861)—*F. lachnocaula* Miq. (1867).

Australia (West Australia, Ashburton River, to Arnhem Land, Pt. Darwin).

e. v. **minor** Benth. (1873)—*Urostigma platypoda* A. Cunn. ex Miq. f. *minus* Miq. (1847)—*U. platypoda* f. *glabrius* Miq. (1861).

Australia (West and South north of lat. 26° S., Northern Territory, north-west Queensland).

subser. *Hesperidiiformes* Corner (1960)

New Guinea, Queensland.

94. **F. augusta** Corner (1960).

Territory of New Guinea (Eastern Highlands).

95. **F. hesperidiiformis** King (1887)—*F. sclerotiar*a Diels (1935).

a. v. **hesperidiiformis**.

Hollandia, eastern New Guinea.

b. v. **myrmekiocarpa** (Summerh.) Corner (1960)—*F. myrmekiocarpa* Summerh. (1941).

Eastern New Guinea (Orioma River, Western Division; Fly River).

96. **F. mafuluensis** Summerh. (1941).

Territory of New Guinea (Central Division, Mafulu).

97. **F. heteromeka** Corner (1961).

West New Guinea (Adjar, Kebar Valley).

98. **F. xylosycia** Diels (1935).

a. v. **xylosycia**.

Eastern New Guinea.

b. v. **cylindrocarpa** (Diels) Corner (1960)—*F. cylindrocarpa* Diels (1935).

Eastern New Guinea, Solomon Isl.

99. **F. pleurocarpa** F.v.M. (1874)—*F. cylindrica* Warb. (1905).

North Queensland.

100. **F. crassipes** F. M. Bailey (1890).

North Queensland (Atherton, Malanda, Russell River).

ser. *Cyclanthereae* Corner (1960)

101. **F. sterrocarpa** Diels (1935).

a. v. **sterrocarpa**.

Eastern New Guinea (Sepik, Bulolo, Morobe; Papua, Boridi, Lala Valley).

b. v. **pubigemma** Diels (1935).

Territory of New Guinea (Sepik).

subgen. *Pharmacosycea* Miq. (1867)

Pharmacosycea Miq. (1847)—*Ficus* sect. *Pharmacosycea* (Miq.) Benth. et Hook. (1880).

America, Asia, Melanesia, Madagascar.

sect. *Oreosycea* (Miq.) Corner (1960)

Urostigma Gasp. sect. *Oreosycea* Miq. (1847)—subgen. *Urostigma* (Gasp.) Miq. sect. *Oreosycea* Miq. (1867)—*Ficus* sect. *Leiosycea* Miq. (1848)—*Ficus* subgen. *Urostigma* sect. *Stilpnophyllum* Endl. subsect. *Pedunculatae* Sata (1944).

Madagascar, Asia, Australasia.

ser. *Vasculosae* Corner (1960)

Madagascar, Asia, New Guinea, Queensland.

subser. *Albipilae* Corner (1960)

Madagascar, Indochina, Thailand, Andaman Isl., Malaysia, New Guinea, Queensland.

102. **F. albipila** (Miq.) King (1888)—*Covellia* ? *albipila* Miq. (1860)—*Morus leucophylla* Miq. (1860)—*F. mollis* Miq. v. *albipila* Miq. (1867)—*F. colossea* F.v.M. ex Benth. (1873)—*F. mallotoides* Val. ex Back. (1948)—*F. microtricherinos* Back. (1948).

a. v. **albipila**.

Thailand, Malaya, Sumatra, Java, Timor, Queensland, New Guinea (Manokwari, Morobe, Papua).

Very closely related is *F. assimilis* Baker (Madagascar).

b. v. **glabra** Corner (1960).

Borneo (Banjermasin).

103. **F. capillipes** Gagnep. (1927).

Cambodia, Cochinchina, Thailand, Andaman Isl.

subser. *Vasculosae*

sect. *Leiosycea* Miq. (1848)—subsect. *Pedunculatae* Sata (1944).
Asia.

104. **F. callosa** Willd. (1798)—*F. scleroptera* Miq. and f. *elongata* Miq. (1851)—*F. basidentula* Miq. (1859)—*F. portearia* Regel (1862)—*F. cinerascens* Thw. (1864)—*F. malunuensis* Warb. (1905)—*F. cordatifolia* Elm. (1911)—*F. longespathulata* Sata, v. *elongato-spathulata* Sata, v. *grandifolia* Sata (1944).

Ceylon, India, Burma, Indochina, Thailand, South Andaman Isl., Malaya (north of Kuala Lumpur), Sumatra (Medan, Priaman), Billiton, Krakatau, Java, Madura, Kangean Isl., Bali, Soemba, Timor, Alor, Moluccas (Wetar, Soeloe, Sanana), Celebes (Minahassa), North Borneo, Philippines, Sumbawa.

105. **F. vasculosa** Wall. ex Miq. (1848)—*F. championi* Benth. (1854).

a. v. **vasculosa**.

South China, Hainan, Indochina, Thailand, Malaya, Riouw Archipelago.

- b. v. **acuminata** Miq. (1851)—*F. renitens* Miq., *F. variabilis* Miq. (1859)—*F. variabilis* Miq. v. *integrifolia* Miq. (1867).

Malaya (east coast of Kelantan, Pahang, Johore), Sumatra, Java, Borneo (north and west).

106. **F. bataanensis** Merr. (1905)—*F. bataanensis* f. *minima* Sata, f. *sorsogonensis* Sata (1944).

Philippines (Luzon, Negros, Palawan).

107. **F. gratiosa** Corner (1960).

a. v. **gratiosa**.

Celebes (north, central, south-east).

b. v. **caudata** Corner (1960).

Celebes (Todjamboe).

ser. *Nervosae* Corner (1960)

Asia, New Guinea, Solomon Isl.,

108. **F. pachysycea** Diels ex Corner (1960).

Eastern New Guinea (Morobe).

109. **F. ihuensis** Summerh. (1929).

Papua.

110. **F. hombroniana** Corner (1960).

Moluccas (Amboina, Batjan, Boeroe, Saparoea), New Guinea (Asmat, west New Guinea; Woodlark Isl., Papua), Bougainville Isl.

111. **F. edelfeltii** King (1887).—*F. edelfeltii* v. *glyptoneura* Diels (1935).

a. v. **edelfeltii**.

New Guinea.

b. v. **bougainvillei** Corner (1961).

Bougainville Isl.

112. **F. kjellbergii** Corner (1960).

Celebes (Tolala).

113. **F. polyantha** Warb. (1905)—*F. frondosa* S. Moore (1923).

Philippines (Luzon, Leyte, Mindanao), Moluccas (Morotai, Halmahera, Soeloe, Ceram), Key Isl., New Guinea, New Ireland, New Britain, Solomon Isl.

114. **F. pubinervis** Bl. (1825)—*F. decaisnei* Steud. (1840)—*Urostigma hasseltii* Miq. (1851)—*F. similis* Merr. (1906)—*F. crassitora* Elm. (1908)—*F. pubinervis* Bl. f. *crassitora* (Elm.) Sata (1944).

a. v. **pubinervis**.

Sumatra (west coast), Java, Borneo, Soembawa, Flores, Timor, Philippines, Celebes (north), Moluccas (Halmahera, Boeroe, Soeloe, Wetar, Aru).

b. v. **diandra** Corner (1960).

Celebes (Bonthain, Maros, Pangkadjena).

- c. v. **sibulanensis** (Elm.) Corner (1960)—*F. sibulanensis* Elm. (1911)—*F. pubinervis* f. *sibulanensis* (Elm.) Sata (1944).

Philippines (Mindanao, Mt. Apo; Samar).

d. v. **teysmannii** King (1887).

Celebes (Bonthain, Lokka).

115. **F. subnervosa** Corner (1960).

New Guinea, (? Key Isl.).

116. **F. magnoliifolia** Bl. (1825)—*Urostigma modestum* Miq., v. *longifolium* Miq. (1851)—*U. euneuron* Miq. (1859)—*F. apoensis* Elm. (1911)—*F. nervosa* Heyne f. *lanceolata* Sata, f. *apoensis* (Elm.) Sata, (1944).

Great Nicobar Isl., South Andaman Isl., Malaya (Pahang northwards), Sumatra (west coast), Java, Borneo (West Koetai, Kuching), Celebes (Minahassa, Malili), Philippines (Luzon, Negros, Leyte, Mindanao).

117. **F. nervosa** Heyne ex Roth (1817)—*F. undulata* Buch. Ham. (1826)—*F. angustifolia* Roxb. (1832)—*Urostigma modestum* Miq., *U. nervosum* Miq. (1847)—*F. modesta* Miq. (1867)—*F. blinii* Lévl. et Vant. (1910)—*F. nervosa* v. *longifolia* Sata (1944)—? *F. cuneatonervosa* Yamam. (1925)—*F. da* Gagnep. (1928).

a. v. **nervosa**.

Ceylon, India, Burma, China (Kweichow, Kwangtung, Hainan), Hongkong, Indochina (Tonkin, Annam), Formosa.

- b. v. **minor** King (1887).—*Urostigma modestum* Miq. f. *brevifolium* Miq. (1859).

Ceylon, Peninsular India (Madras, Travancore).

118. **F. gigantifolia** Merr. (1905).

Philippines (Luzon, Bohol, Samar, Mindanao).

119. **F. subtrinervia** Laut. et K. Schum. (1901).

a. v. **subtrinervia**.

Eastern New Guinea (Morobe district), New Britain.

- b. v. **doormaniana** (Diels) Corner (1960)—*F. doormaniana* Diels, *F. behrmanniana* Diels (1935).

New Guinea generally.

120. **F. pachystemon** Warb. (1905)—*F. mangiferifolia* Laut. et K. Schum. (1901)—*F. brassii* Summerh., *F. saxicola* Summerh. (1929)—*F. aechmophylla* Summerh. (1933).

New Guinea (Hollandia, Sigar, Terr. New Guinea, Papua), New Mecklenberg, New Britain.

121. **F. madhucifolia** Corner (1960).

South Celebes (Bantimoeroeng, Tjambu).

122. **F. hadroneura** Diels (1935).

New Guinea, New Britain.

123. **F. pseudojaca** Corner (1960).

New Guinea (West N.G., Salawati Isl.; Terr. N.G. Madang district).

ser. *Austrocaledonicae* Corner (1960)

New Caledonia, Loyalty Isl., New Hebrides, Fiji, Solomon Isl.

124. **F. crescentioides** Bur. (1872).

New Caledonia.

125. **F. auriculigera** Bur. (1872).

New Caledonia.

126. **F. barraui** Guillaum. (1954).

New Caledonia.

127. **F. asperula** Bur. (1872)—*F. asperula* v. *nuda* Bur., v. *foliosa* Bur. (1872)—*F. trachyleia* Bur. (? also v. *chantiniana* Bur., v. *heterophylla* Bur.), (1872)—*F. punctulosa* Warb. (1905)—*F. campicola* S. Moore (1921).

New Caledonia.

128. **F. mutabilis** Bur. (1872)—*F. mutabilis* v. *coriacea* Bur., v. *membranacea* Bur., v. *parvifolia* Bur. (1872).

New Caledonia.

129. **F. versicolor** Bur. (1872).

New Caledonia.

130. **F. heteroselis** Bur. (1872).

New Caledonia.

131. **F. habrophylla** Bennett ex Seem. (1868)—*F. bennettii* Seem. (1868)—*F. tanensis* Bennett ex Seem. (1868)—*F. edulis* Bur., v. *attenuata* Bur., v. *cordata* Bur., v. *dentata* Bur., v. *elliptica* Bur., v. *glabrescens* Bur., v. *ovata* Bur., v. *variegata* Bur. (1872).
New Caledonia, Loyalty Isl., Tanna; cultivated.

132. **F. maialis** Guillaum. (1949)—*F. longipes* Warb. (1905).
New Caledonia.

133. **F. granatum** Forst. f. (1786)—*F. moorei* Seem. (1868)—*F. cooperi* Hort. ex Regel (1866)—*F. sanguinervium* Hort.

Key to the varieties

1. Twigs 5–9 mm. thick. Figs 20–30 mm. wide v. *granatum*.
1. Twigs 2–4 mm. wide. Figs 8 mm. wide v. *minor*.

a. v. **granatum**.

New Hebrides (Tanna, Aneityum, Ambryon).

b. v. **minor** Corner (1960).

New Hebrides (Aneityum, Eromanga).

134. **F. otophora** Corner et Guillaum. (1959).
New Caledonia.

135. **F. dzumacensis** Guillaum. (1926).
New Caledonia.

a. v. **dzumacensis**.b. v. **brevipetiolata** Guillaum. (1959).

136. **F. leiocarpa** (Bur.) Warb. (1905)—*F. edulis* Bur. v. *leiocarpa* Bur. (1872).
New Caledonia.

137. **F. webbiana** Miq. (1867)—*Covellia webbiana* Miq. (1848)—*F. webbiana* Miq. v. *cordata* Bur. (1872)—*F. cretacea* S. Moore (1921)—*F. pseudomangiferifolia* Guillaum. (1943)—? *F. pallidinervis* Warb. (1905).
New Caledonia.

138. **F. racemigera** Bur. (1872)—*F. leptorachis* S. Moore, *F. oreadam* S. Moore (1921)—? *F. trachyleia* Bur. v. *heterophylla* Bur. (1872).
New Caledonia.

139. **F. nitidifolia** Bur. (1872)—*F. rigidifolia* Bur. (1872).
New Caledonia.

140. **F. smithii** Horne ex Baker (1883).

Key to the varieties

1. Fig 5–7 mm. wide. Lamina 2.5–4.5 cm. wide; lateral nerves 7–10 pairs; petiole 4–14 mm. v. *smithii*.
1. Fig 10–13 mm. wide. Lamina 4–9.5 cm. wide; lateral nerves 8–13 pairs; petiole 15–35 mm. v. *robusta*.

a. v. **smithii**.

Fiji, Solomon Isl.

b. v. **robusta** Corner (1960).

Fiji, New Hebrides (Aneityum).

141. **F. austrocaledonica** Bur. (1872)—*F. austrocaledonica* v. *angustifolia* Bur., v. *latifolia* Bur., v. *subattenuata* Bur. (1872)—*F. semecarpifolia* Warb. (1905).

Key to the varieties

1. Twigs, petioles, pedicels, and fig-body rather closely appressedly hairy v. *balansaeana*.
1. Glabrous or the stipules and figs finely puberulous .. v. *austrocaledonica*.

a. v. **austrocaledonica**.

New Caledonia.

b. v. **balansaeana** (Bur.) Corner (1960)—*F. balansaeana* Bur. (1872).

142. **F. pancheriana** Bur. (1872).

New Caledonia.

143. **F. vieillardiana** Bur. (1872).

New Caledonia.

144. **F. cataractorum** Vieill. ex Bur. (1872).

New Caledonia.

145. **F. pritchardii** Seem. (1868).

Fiji.

subgen. *Sycomorus* (Gasp.) Miq. (1867)

Sycomorus Gasp. (1844)—*Ficus* sect. *Sycomorus* (Gasp.) Miq. (1859)—*Ficus* "group *Heterochlamydées*" Perr. de la Bathie (1952).

Africa, Arabia, Asia, Australia.

146. **F. racemosa** L. (1753)—*F. glomerata* Roxb. (1798)—*Covellia glomerata* (Roxb.) Miq. (1848)—*F. vesca* F.v.M. ex Miq. (1861)—*F. semicostata* F. M. Bailey (1911)—*F. racemosa* L. v. *vesca* (F.v.M. ex Miq.) Barrett (1946).

Key to the varieties

1. Lamina elliptic, ovate-elliptic, or oblong; lateral nerves 4–8 pairs.
2. Twigs, young leaves, and figs thinly appressedly hairy .. v. *racemosa*.
2. Densely pubescent v. *miquelii*
1. Lamina lanceolate or lanceolate-elliptic; lateral nerves (4–) 6–12 pairs
3. Glabrous or thinly appressedly hairy on the young shoots v. *elongata*.
3. Softly villous, the hairs –1 mm. long v. *mollis*.

a. v. **racemosa**.

Ceylon, Pakistan, India, south China (Yunnan) to Sumatra (north), Lesser Sunda Isl. (Alor), south Celebes, New Guinea (Merauke), Australia (W. Australia, Ord and Canon Rivers; Queensland).

b. v. **miquelii** (King) Corner comb. nov.—*Urostigma leucocarpum* Miq. (1847)—*F. leucocarpa* Miq., *F. chittagonga* Miq. (pro p. foliorum; alt. p. receptaculorum, *F. prostrata* Wall.), (1867)—*F. glomerata* Roxb. v. *chittagonga* (Miq.) King, v. *miquelii* King (1888).

India (United Provinces eastwards), north Burma, Yunnan, Tonkin.

(I use King's varietal name because the type of *F. chittagonga* is a mixture of two species.)

c. v. **elongata** (King) Barrett (1946)—*F. glomerata* Roxb. v. *elongata* King (1888)—*F. lucescens* Bl. (1825)—*Urostigma lucescens* (Bl.) Miq. (1859)—*F. lanceolata* Buch. Ham. ex Roxb. (1832)—*Covellia lanceolata* (Buch. Ham.) Miq. (1848)—*Sycomorus riparia* Hochst. ex Miq. (1848)—*F. riparia* (Hochst.) Miq. (1867)—*F. acidula* King, *F. henrici* King (1888).

Abyssinia, India, Burma, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Celebes, Bali, Soemba, Sumbawa, Flores.

d. v. **mollis** (King) Barrett (1946)—*Covellia mollis* Miq. (1848)—*F. mollis* Miq. (1867)—*F. glomerata* Roxb. v. *mollis* (Miq.) King (1888)—*F. trichocarpa* Decne ex Miq. (1867), f. *glabrescens* Engl. (1886).

Sumatra, Java, Timor.

subgen. *Ficus*

subgen. *Eusyce* Miq. (1867)—subgen. *Carica* Mildbr. et Bur. (1912)—subgen. *Metamorphe* Sata (1934)—subgen. *Eumetamorphe* Sata (1944)—subgen. *Caricae* Sata (1944).

East Africa, Mascarene Isl., Asia, Australasia.

sect. *Ficus*

sect. *Carica* Miq. (1844)—sect. *Caricoides* Miq., sect. *Caprificus* (Gasp.) Miq., (1848)—sect. *Eusyce* (Miq.) Benth. et Hook. (1880)—sect. *Eucarica* Sata, *Fericarica* Sata (1944).

East Africa to Japan and New Guinea.

subsect. *Ficus*

subsect. *Eucarica* Miq. (1844).

East Africa to Japan and New Guinea.

ser. *Rivulares* Corner (1960)147. **F. rivularis** Merr. (1914).

Luzon.

ser. *Pseudopalmeae* Corner (1960)

sect. *Pseudopalma* Elm. (1908).

148. **F. pseudopalma** Blanco (1837)—*F. palmifolia* Usteri (1904)—*F. haenkei* Warb. (1905)—*F. blancoi* Elm. (1908), v. *longe-grandifolia* Sata, v. *oblanceifolia* Sata (1944).

Philippine Isl.

ser. *Sinosyceae* Corner (1960)

India, Burma, China, Indochina, Thailand.

149. **F. henryi** Warb. ex Diels (1900)—*F. acanthocarpa* Lévl. et Vant. (1907).

China (Szechuan, west Hupeh, Kweichow, Yunnan), east Tibet, Tonkin.

150. **F. subincisa** J. E. Sm. (1810)—*F. chinch*a Roxb. (1832)—*F. clavata* Wall. ex Miq. (1848)—*F. caudata* Griff. (1854).

Key to the varieties

1. Fig-body subglobose 6–12 mm. wide, smooth or merely lenticellate; peduncle $2-4 \times 0.7$ mm., slender; pedicel none .. v. *paucidentata*.
1. Fig-body ellipsoid $12-25 \times 10-18$ mm., smooth to verrucose.
 2. Fig strongly and closely verrucose; peduncle -2×2 mm., short and thick; pedicel -5 mm. v. *trachycarpa*.
 2. Fig smooth to slightly verrucose; peduncle $-10 \times 1-1.5$ mm.; pedicel -2 mm. long v. *subincisa*.

a. v. **subincisa**.

Himalayas, Assam, Yunnan, north Burma, Laos, Tonkin, Thailand.

- b. v. **paucidentata** (Miq.) Corner comb. nov.—*F. trachycarpa* Miq. v. *paucidentata* Miq. (1848)—*F. caudata* Wall. ex Miq. (1848).

Eastern Himalayas, Yunnan, north-east Thailand, Tonkin.

- c. v. **trachycarpa** (Miq.) Corner comb. nov.—*F. trachycarpa* Miq. (1848).

Western Himalayas.

ser. *Cariceae* Corner (1960)

East Africa, Asia Minor, Pakistan, India, Bonin Isl.

151. **F. carica** L. (1753)—for synonymy, see Condit, The Fig (1948); Hilgardia 23 (1955) 323–538, and 25 (1956) 1–663.

Turkey to Afghanistan; widely cultivated.

Vern. Edible or Cultivated fig; anjir (Persian).

152. **F. palmata** Forsk. (1775)—*F. morifolia* Forsk. (1775)—*F. forskalaei* Vahl (1806)—*F. pseudosycomorus* Decne (1834)—*F. caricoides* Roxb., *F. virgata* Roxb. (1832)—? *F. urticifolia* Roxb. (1832)—*F. pseudocarica* Miq. (1847)—*F. petiti*ana A. Rich. (1851).

Sudan, Somaliland, Eritrea, Abyssinia, Egypt, Arabia, Afghanistan, Pakistan, north India (Nepal westwards).

153. **F. iidaiana** Wilson (1919).

Bonin Isl.

ser. *Erythroyneae* Corner (1960)

Erythroyne Vis. ex Gasp. (1844)—*Ficus* sect. *Erythroyne* (Vis. ex Gasp.) Endl. (1847)—*Ficus* subgen. *Erythroyne* (Vis.) Miq. (1867).

Western Malaysia.

154. **F. deltoidea** Jack (1822)—*F. diversifolia* Bl. v. *latissima* Miq. (1867)—*F. diversifolia* v. *deltoidea* (Jack) Ridley (1924).a. v. **deltoidea**.

Malaya (Singapore, east Johore, south-east Pahang), Riouw and Lingga archipelagos, Bangka, Sumatra, Borneo, (? Palawan).

b. v. **angustifolia** (Miq.) Corner (1960)—*Synoecia diversifolia* (Bl.) Miq. v. *angustifolia* Miq. (1851)—*F. ovoidea* Jack (1822)—*Urostigma ovoideum* (Jack) Miq. (1847)—*F. viscifolia* Kunth et Bouch. (1846)—*F. spathulata* Miq. (1848)—*F. sideroxyliifolia* Griff. (1854)—*F. diversifolia* Bl. v. *ovoidea* (Jack) King (1888)—*F. retusa* L. v. *ovoidea* (Jack) Miq. (1867).

Lower Thailand, Malaya, Riouw archipelago, Sumatra, south Borneo, Anamba and Natuna Isl.

i. f. **angustissima** Corner (1960).

Mentawai Isl. (Batoe, Siberut, Sipora).

c. v. **arenaria** Corner (1960).

Borneo.

d. v. **bilobata** Corner (1960).

Malaya (Selangor and Pahang to Kedah).

e. v. **borneensis** Corner (1960).

Borneo.

i. f. **subhirsuta** Corner (1960).

Borneo.

f. v. **intermedia** Corner (1960)—*F. kinabaluensis* Stapf (1894)—*F. burkillii* Ridley (1924).

Malaya, Borneo, (? Celebes).

g. v. **kunstleri** (King) Corner (1960)—*F. diversifolia* Bl. v. *kunstleri* King (1888).

Lower Thailand, Malaya (Mt. Ophir northwards).

h. v. **lutescens** (Desf.) Corner (1960)—*F. diversifolia* Bl. (1825)—*F. lutescens* Desf. (1829)—*F. diversifolia* Bl. v. *lutescens* (Desf.) King (1888)—*F. ovoidea* Jack v. *lutescens* (Desf.) O.K. (1891)—*Erythroyne lutescens* (Desf.) Vis. ex Gasp. (1844)—*Synoecia diversifolia* (Bl.) Miq. (1848), ? v. *latifolia* Kurz (1864).

See Phibs. Trans. P. Soc.
as a var. B 256:305, 1969

Sumatra, Java, Sarawak, North Borneo.

i. f. **longipedunculata** Corner (1960).

Java, Sumatra.

ii. f. **subsessilis** (Miq.) Corner (1960)—*F. diversifolia* Bl. v. *v. sessilis* Miq., *subsessilis* Miq. (1867).

Java, Sumatra.

i. v. **motleyana** (Miq.) Corner (1960)—*F. motleyana* Miq. (1867)—*F. landonii* Sym. (1936).

Borneo, Malaya (Pahang, G. Tapis), Sumatra (Pajakumbuh), Biliton, Celebes.

j. v. **oligoneura** (Miq.) Corner (1960)—*Urostigma oligoneuron* Miq. (1860)—*F. oligoneura* Miq. (1867)—*Synoecia grandifolia* Kurz (1864).

Central Sumatra.

k. v. **peltata** Corner (1960).

Sumatra (Mt. Sago, Harau-canyon).

l. v. **trengganuensis** Corner (1960).

Malaya (Trengganu, east coast of Pahang).

155. **F. oleaefolia** King (1888)—*F. oleaefolia* v. **major** King (1888).

a. v. **oleaefolia**.

Central Sumatra.

b. v. **dodonaeformis** (Gagnep.) Corner (1960)—*F. dodonaeiformis* Gagnep. (1927).

Sarawak (Mt. Matang, Bintulu), Brunei (G. Pagan Priok).

c. v. **epiphytica** (Elm.) Corner (1960)—*F. williamsii* C. B. Robinson (1908), and v. *epiphytica* Elm. (1914).

Philippines (Basilan, Mindanao), north Celebes.

d. v. **memecylifolia** Corner (1960).

Borneo, Celebes (central, south).

e. v. **myrsinoides** Corner (1960).

Borneo.

f. v. **riparia** Corner (1960).

Sarawak (Upper Baram River), Brunei (G. Pagan Priok).

ser. *Podosyceae* Corner (1960)

Ficus sect. *Podosycea* Miq., sect. *Thamnosycea* Miq. sect. *Didymophora* Miq. (1848)—sect. *Eusyce* (Miq.) King. subsect. *Frutescentiae* Sata (1944).

Himalayas, China, Japan, to New Guinea.

subser. *Podosyceae*

156. **F. neriifolia** J. E. Sm. (1810)—*F. gemella* Wall. ex Miq., (1848)—*F. nemoralis* Wall. ex Miq. v. *gemella* (Wall.) King (1888)—*F. wardii* C. E. C. Fischer (1936).

Key to the varieties

1. Fig sessile or nearly.
 2. Fig-wall thin, with few or no sclerotic cells v. *fieldingii*.
 2. Fig-wall thick (1–1.3 mm.), with abundant sclerotic cells v. *neriifolia*.
1. Figs with peduncles 2–6 mm. long, the wall thin with few or no sclerotic cells.
 3. Fig-body subglobose; peduncle 4–6 mm. v. *nemoralis*.
 3. Fig-body cylindric-clavate; peduncle 2 mm. long v. *trilepis*.

a. v. **neriifolia**.

Nepal, Sikkim, Assam, east Tibet, west Yunnan.

- b. v. **fieldingii** (Miq.) Corner (1960)—*F. fieldingii* Miq. (1848)—*F. nemoralis* Wall. v. *fieldingii* (Miq.) King (1888).

Sikkim, Assam, Burma, west Yunnan.

- c. v. **nemoralis** (Wall. ex Miq.) Corner (1960)—*F. nemoralis* Wall. ex Miq., *F. densa* Miq. (1848).

Himalayas generally.

- d. v. **trilepis** (King) Corner (1960)—*F. nemoralis* Wall. v. *trilepis* King (1888)—*F. triplepis* Miq. (1867).

Sikkim, Assam, Burma, west Yunnan.

157. **F. pyriformis** Hook et Arn. (1836)—*F. milletii* Miq. (1848, err. *millesii*)—*F. rectinervia* Merr. (1918).

China (Kwangtung), Hongkong, north Tonkin.

158. **F. filicauda** Hand. Mazz. (1923)—*F. xiphias* C. E. C. Fischer (1936).

Yunnan, north Burma, Assam.

159. **F. variolosa** Lindl. ex Benth. (1842)—*F. cavaleriei* Lévl. et Vant. (1907)—*F. langbianensis* Gagnep. (1927)—*F. pyriformis* Hook et Arn. v. *brevifolia* Gagnep. (1928).

China (Chekiang, Fukien, Kwangsi, Kwangtung, Kweichow, Hunan, Hainan), Hongkong, Tonkin, Laos, Annam, Cochinchina.

160. **F. pedunculosa** Miq. (1848)—*F. ataktophylla* Miq. (1867)—*F. luzonensis* Merr. (1904).

Key to the varieties

1. Hispid-villous with short spreading hairs 0.5 mm. long.
2. Lamina obtuse to subacute; basal nerves elongate. Peduncles 3–12 mm. long. Hairs white var. *macropoda*.
2. Lamina acute to subacuminate; basal nerves not elongate. Peduncles 10–40 mm. long. Hairs brown var. *velutina*.

1. Thinly appressedly hairy to glabrous.
 3. Lamina rather narrowly elliptic, often acute; base cuneate; basal nerves $\frac{1}{4}$ – $\frac{1}{2}$ lamina or less.
 4. Appressedly hairy. Peduncles 10–30 mm. var. *pedunculosa*.
 4. Glabrous or glabrescent.
 5. Lamina 2–6 $\times$ 1–2.5 cm., lanceolate-elliptic. Peduncle 6–15 mm. long var. *confertifolia*.
 5. Lamina larger, peduncles often longer, as in var. *pedunculosa* var. *imberbis*.
 3. Lamina broad, obtuse; basal nerves $\frac{1}{2}$ – $\frac{2}{3}$ lamina. Peduncles 6–25 mm. long.
 6. Lamina 7–21 $\times$ 4–14 cm., base more or less cordate var. *segaarensis*.
 6. Lamina 4–9 $\times$ 3.5–5.5 cm., base cuneate to subcordate var. *mearnsii*.

a. v. **pedunculosa**.

Formosa, Philippines, Celebes, Moluccas (Soeloe, Talaud, Boeroe), New Guinea (Japan Isl.).

b. v. **confertifolia** (Merr.) Corner (1960)—*F. confertifolia* Merr. (1921).

Luzon.

c. v. **imberbis** (Elm.) Corner (1960)—*F. luzonensis* Merr. v. *imberbis* Elm. (1911)—*F. imberbis* (Elm.) Sata, v. *typica* Sata, v. *basiacuta* Sata (1944).

Sibuyan Isl.

d. v. **macropoda** (Miq.) Corner (1960)—*F. macropoda* Miq. (1848).

Luzon, Mindanao, Amboina.

e. v. **mearnsii** (Merr.) Corner (1960)—*F. mearnsii* Merr. (1908)—*F. garanbiensis* Hayata (1919).

South Formosa, Philippines (Babuyon, Batanes, Luzon).

f. v. **segaarensis** (Engl.) Corner (1960)—*F. segaarensis* Engl. (1886)—*F. moseleyana* King (1888).

Ceram, Key Isl., New Guinea.

g. v. **velutina** Corner (1960).

Burma (Toong Dong), north Thailand.

161. **F. erecta** Thunb. (1786)—*F. pumila* Thunb. (1784), non L. —*F. japonica* Bl. (1825)—? *F. cornifolia* Kunth et Bouch. (1846)—*F. pseudopyriformis* Lévl. et Vant., *F. taquetii* Lévl. et Vant. (1908)—? *F. tenax* Bl. (1825).

Key to the varieties

1. Glabrous or nearly.
 2. Lamina elliptic-obovate v. *erecta*.
 2. Lamina lanceolate-oblong f. *sieboldii*.
1. Hispid-villous; lamina scabrid.
 3. Lamina elliptic-obovate v. *beecheyana*.
 3. Lamina lanceolate-oblong f. *koshunensis*.

a. v. **erecta**.

Japan, Korea, Ryu Kyu Isl.

i. f. **sieboldii** (Miq.) Corner (1960)—*F. sieboldii* Miq. (1865)—*F. erecta* Thunb. v. *sieboldii* King (1888)—*F. pseudopyriformis* Lévl. et Vant (1908; pro p. Faurie 2024; alt. p., v. *erecta* f. *erecta*)—*F. taquetii* Lévl. et Vant. (1908; pro p. Faurie 900, Taquet 315, 317; alt. p., f. *erecta*).

Japan, Korea, Ryu Kyu Isl.

b. v. **beeheyana** (Hook. et Arn.) King (1888)—*F. beeheyana* Hook. et Arn. (1836)—*F. maruyamensis* Hayata (1911)—*F. beeheyana* f. *tenuifolia* Sata (1934)—*F. gressittii* Merr. (? ined.).

Ryu Kyu Isl., Formosa, China (Honan and Kiangsu southwards), Hongkong, (? Annam).

i. f. **koshunensis** (Hayatta) Corner (1960)—*F. koshunensis* Hayata (1911)—*F. beeheyana* Hook. et Arn. v. *koshunensis* (Hayata) Sata (1934).

Formosa, China (Anhwei, Kweichow).

162. **F. trivia** Corner (1960).—*F. cuneata* Lévl. et Vant. (1907; pro p. Bodinier 2363, alt. p. *F. heteromorpha* Hemsl.).
China (Kweichow, Kwangsi, Kwangtung), Tonkin.

163. **F. chapaensis** Gagnep. (1927).
Burma, Yunnan, Tonkin.

164. **F. heteromorpha** Hemsl. (1897)—*F. kouytchensis* Lévl. et Vant., *F. pinfaensis* Lévl. et Vant. (1907)—*F. mairei* Lévl. (1913)—*F. cuneata* Lévl. et Vant. (1907; pro p. Cavalerie 1351, alt. p. *F. trivia* Corner).

China (Shensi, Honan, Hupeh, Hunan, Kiangsi, Fukien, Kwangtung, Kweichow, Yunnan, Szechuan).

165. **F. gasparriniana** Miq. (1848)—*F. silhetensis* Miq. (1867)—*F. leekensis* Drake (1896)—*F. silhetensis* Miq. v. *annamica* Gagnep. (1928).

Key to the varieties

1. Nearly glabrous. Leaf smooth. Fig-body 10–14 × 8–12 mm., often ellipsoid; peduncle 2–10 mm. long v. *gasparriniana*.
1. Thinly to closely villous, at least on the twigs and petioles. Lamina scabrid above. Fig-body 7–10 mm. wide, subglobose; peduncle 1–3 mm. long.
 2. Lamina pandurate with two basal lobes and two short subapical lobes, becoming lacerate-dentate, then entire. Seeds 2.5–3.5 mm. long v. *laceratifolia*.
 2. Lamina not pandurate at first, entire. Seeds 1.5–2.5 mm.
 3. Lamina elliptic-ovate; lateral nerves 4–9 pairs .. v. *viridescens*.
 3. Lamina lanceolate; lateral nerves 9–15 pairs; petioles 2–5 mm. long; often thinly hairy v. *esquirolii*.

a. v. **gasparriniana**.

India (Bihar, Assam), north Burma, Tonkin, Annam.

b. v. **esquirolii** (Lévl. et Vant.) Corner (1960)—*F. esquirolii* Lévl. et Vant. (1907).

China (Szechuan, Kweichow, Kwangtung).

c. v. **laceratifolia** (Lévl. et Vant.) Corner (1960)—*F. laceratifolia* Lévl. et Vant. (1907)—*F. rhomboidalis* Lévl. (1915)—*F. bho-tanica* King (1888).

Bhutan, Assam, South China (Yunnan, Szechuan, Kweichow, Hupeh, Fukien).

d. v. **viridescens** (Lévl. et Vant.) Corner (1960)—*F. bistipulata* Griff. (1854)—*F. cyanus* Lévl. et Vant., and v. *viridescens* Lévl. et Vant. (1907)—*F. stapfii* Lévl. (1911)—*F. congesta* Lévl. et Vant. (1915)—*F. vanioti* Lévl. (1915)—*F. comata* Hand. Mazz. (1921).

Assam to Upper Burma, South China (Yunnan, Kweichow, Kwangsi, Fukien, Hainan), Laos, Tonkin, Annam, north Thailand.

166. **F. pandurata** Hance (1862).

China (south Anhwei, Hunan, Fukien, Kwangtung, Hainan, Kiangsi, Kwangsi), Hongkong, Tonkin, Annam.

167. **F. stenophylla** Hemsl. (1897)—*F. nerium* Lévl. et Vant. (1907)—? *F. stenophylla* v. *elongata* Metcalf (? ined.).

Key to the varieties

1. Lamina elliptic; lateral nerves 5–10 (–14) pairs. Peduncle 17–20 mm. long v. *nhatrangensis*.
1. Lamina narrowly elliptic to lanceolate or subobovate; lateral nerves 7–17 pairs.
 2. Peduncles 13–55 mm. long. Lamina 4.5 cm. wide v. *macropodocarpa*.
 2. Peduncles 2–6 mm. long. Lamina 0.8–2.5 cm. wide .. v. *stenophylla*.

a. v. **stenophylla**.

China (Kweichow, Hunan, Hupeh, Fukien, Kwangtung, Hainan), Tonkin, north Thailand.

b. v. **macropodocarpa** (Lévl. et Vant.) Corner (1960)—*F. macropodocarpa* Lévl. et Vant. (1907)—*F. kingiana* Lévl. (1915).

China (Kwangsi, Kweichow), Laos, Annam, Thailand.

c. v. **nhatrangensis** (Gagnep.) Corner (1960)—*F. nhatrangensis* Gagnep. (1927).

Annam, (? Thailand).

168. **F. ischnopoda** Miq. (1867)—*F. pyriformis* Hook. et Arn. v. *ischnopoda* (Miq.) King (1888)—*F. pyriformis* v. *angustifolia* Ridley (1924)—*F. petelotii* Merr. (1926)—*F. delavayi* Gagnep. (1927)—*F. langbianensis* Gagnep. (1927; pro p. Hahn 143, alt. p. *F. variolosa* Lindl.).

a. v. **ischnopoda**.

Assam, Chittagong, Burma, Yunnan, Indochina, Thailand, Malaya (south to Selangor).

b. v. **subcylindrica** Corner (1960).

Annam (pr. Tourane).

169. **F. formosana** Maxim. (1883)—*F. lageniformis* Lévl. et Vant. (1907)—*F. taiwaniana* Hayata (1911).

Formosa, China (Hunan, Fukien, Kwangtung, Kiangsi, Hainan), Hongkong, Tonkin (Dong-dang).

i. f. **shimadai** Hayata (1919).

China (Yunnan, Kweichow, Kiangsi, Kwangtung), Hongkong, Tonkin, Formosa.

170. **F. tannoensis** Hayata (1917)—f. *rhombifolia* Hayata (1919). Formosa.

i. f. **angustifolia** Hayata (1919).

Formosa.

171. **F. vaccinioides** Hemsl. ex King (1888).

Formosa.

172. **F. edanoi** Merr. (1921).

Philippines (Luzon, Prov. Tayabas, Mt. Tulaog).

173. **F. boninsimae** Koidzumi (1913)—*F. nishimurae* Koidzumi (1918).

Bonin Isl.

subser. *Basitepalae* Corner (1960)

India, China, Indochina, Philippines.

174. **F. tikoua** Bur. (1888)—*F. nigrescens* King (1888)—*F. bonatii* Lévl. (1908).

Assam, Tibet, south China (Yunnan, Szechuan, Hupeh, Kweichow, Kwangsi), Tonkin, Laos.

175. **F. abelii** Miq. (1867)—*F. subpyriformis* Miq. (1867)—*F. pyriformis* Hook. et Arn. v. *abelii* (Miq.) King, v. *subpyriformis* (Miq.) King (1888)—*F. pyriformis* v. *rivularis* Gagnep. (1928)—*F. schinzii* Lévl. et Vant. (1910).

Assam, east Bengal, Burma, south China, Indochina.

176. **F. pustulata** Elm. (1912)—v. *lobulata* Sata, v. *obovata* (1944).

a. v. **pustulata**.

Philippines (Palawan, Dumarán).

b. v. **lanceifolia** (Sata) Corner (1960)—*F. cardinalicarpa* Elm. (1912)—*F. cardinalicarpa* v. *linearifolia* Sata, v. *lanceifolia* Sata (1944).

Philippines (Palawan, Luzon).

177. **F. glareosa** Elm. (1912)—*v. oblanceolata* Sata, *obpandurifolia* Sata (1944).

Philippines (Palawan, Luzon).

subsect. *Eriosycea* (Miq.) Corner (1960)

Ficus sect. *Eriosycea* Miq. (1848)—sect. *Trichosycea* Miq. (1859)—sect. *Eusyce* (Miq.) King subsect. *Arboreae* Sata (1944, pro p.).

Asia, New Guinea.

ser. *Eriosyceae* Corner (1960)

Asia, New Guinea.

subser. *Eriosyceae*

Asia.

178. **F. padana** Burm. f. (1768)—*F. toxicaria* L. (1771)—*F. toxica* Thunb. (1786)—*F. elegans* Hassk. (1844).

Sumatra, Java.

179. **F. grossularioides** Burm. f. (1768)—*F. alba* Reinw. ex Bl., *F. nivea* Bl. (1825)—*F. palmata* Roxb. (1832)—*F. hunteri* Miq., *F. gossypina* Wall. ex Miq. and *f. integrifolia*, *f. lobata* Miq. (1848)—*F. chloroleuca* Miq. (1859)—*F. mappan* Miq. (1860)—*F. alba* Reinw. *v. mappan* Miq. (1867)—*F. alba* Reinw. *v. gossypina* (Wall.) O.K., *v. nudinervis* O.K. (1891)—*F. lobata* Hunter ex Ridley (1909).

a. *v. grossularioides*.

Lower Thailand, Malaya, Sumatra, Java, Riouw archipelago, Sarawak, south Borneo.

b. *v. kingii* O.K. (1891).

Malaya, Sumatra, Borneo (south and central).

c. *v. robusta* Corner (1960).

Malaya (Fraser's Hill), Sumatra (Lake Toba).

d. *v. stenoloba* Corner (1960).

Sumatra (Sibolangit, Sibajak, Toba, Siboga).

180. **F. tricolor** Miq. (1851)—*F. leucocoma* Miq., *F. tricolor* *f. pilosior* Miq. (1851)—*F. tricolor v. leucocoma* (Miq.) King (1888).

a. *v. tricolor*.

Sumatra, Java, south Borneo, (? Malaya).

b. *v. serroh* Miq. (1851)—*F. leucoptera* Miq. (1851)—*F. leucoptera v. validior* Miq. (1867).

Sumatra, Java, south Borneo.

181. **F. esquiroliana** Lév. (1914)—*F. laus-esquirolii* Lév., *F. neo-esquirolii* Lév. (1915).

China (Yunnan, Szechuan, Kweichow, Kwangtung, Hainan), Tonkin, Laos, north Thailand.

subser. *Trichosyceae* Corner (1960)

sect. *Trichosycea* Miq. (1859).

India and China to the Moluccas.

182. **F. hirta** Vahl (1806)—*F. setosa* Bl. (1825)—*F. setosa* Hook. et Arn. (1836)—*F. setifera* Steud. (1840)—*F. hibiscifolia* Champ. ex Benth. (1854)—*F. hirta* Vahl v. *integrifolia* Miq., v. *setosa* (Bl.) Miq. (1859)—*F. hirta* v. *normalis* O.K. (1891)—*F. porteri* Lév. et Vant. (1910)—*F. palmatiloba* Merr. (1922)—*F. hirta* v. *hibiscifolia* (Champ.) Chun, v. *palmatiloba* (Merr.) Chun (1934)—*F. hirta* v. *typica* Barrett (1951)—? *F. katsu-madai* Hayata (1919).

Key to the varieties

1. Fig 10–15 (–20) mm. wide, subglobose. Basal bracts 1.5–5 mm. long, generally persistent. Twigs 1.5–5 mm. thick. Lamina palmate then simple, or simple from the first, (persistently palmate in var. *dumosa*).
 2. Hairs –1 mm. long, spreading. Lamina usually entire .. var. *brevipila*.
 2. Hairs 1–4 mm. long. Lamina denticulate.
 3. Densely hairy.
 4. Villous with erect hairs var. *hirta*.
 4. Appressedly hairy on the twigs and petioles var. *appressa*.
 3. Thinly hairy and glabrescent, especially the figs; hairs spreading.
 5. Hairs 2–4 mm. long on twigs and petioles. Leaf persistently palmate var. *dumosa*.
 5. Hairs 1–2 mm. long on twigs and petioles. Leaf simple, oblong-elliptic var. *imberbis*.
- (Hairs appressed, sparse. Lamina coriaceous smooth
F. schefferiana).
1. Fig larger, subglobose or conical ellipsoid. Twigs 5–10 mm. thick. Leaves often persistently, if shortly, palmately lobed.
 6. Basal bracts 12–25 mm. long, caducous, as stipules. Fig 25–35 mm. wide, subglobose, or 25–30 × 18–25 mm. var. *roxburghii*.
 6. Basal bracts 6–9 mm. long.
 7. Fig 20 mm. wide, subglobose, with several stout lateral bracts and persistent basal bracts var. *squamosa*.
 7. Fig 12–25 × 10–16 mm., conical ellipsoid, without lateral bracts; basal bracts caducous. Male and gall-perianth generally cupular with 3–4 teeth var. *malayana*.

a. v. **hirta**.

India (Sikkim, Nepal, Assam), Burma, south China, Hainan, Indochina, Thailand, Malaya, Sumatra, Java.

b. v. **appressa** Corner (1960).

Laos, north Thailand.

c. v. **brevipila** Corner (1960).

Yunnan, Tonkin, Annam.

d. v. **dumosa** (King) Corner (1960)—*F. dumosa* King (1888).

Sumatra.

e. v. **imberbis** Gagnep. (1928)—*F. tridactylites* Gagnep. (1927).
China (Yunnan, Kweichow, Kwangtung, Hainan), Tonkin, Laos, Annam, Cochinchina, north Thailand.

f. v. **malayana** Corner (1960)—*F. cordata* Ridley (1911).
India (Nepal, Assam), Indochina, Thailand, Hainan, Malaya (Perak, Pahang).

g. v. **roxburghii** (Miq.) King (1888)—*F. hirsuta* Roxb., *F. hirta* Roxb. (1832)—*F. triloba* Buch. Ham. ex Voigt (1845)—*F. roxburghii* Miq. (1848)—*F. hirta* v. *triloba* (Buch. Ham.) O.K. (1891)—*F. hirta* v. *roxburghiana* Cowan and Cowan (1929)—*F. quang-triensis* Gagnep. (1927).

India (Sikkim, Assam), Burma, south China (Yunnan), Hainan, Indochina, Thailand, Sumatra.

h. v. **squamosa** Corner (1960).
Sumatra.

183. **F. schefferiana** King (1888).
Sumatra (G. Dempo, Merapi, Sago, Singgalang).

184. **F. simplicissima** Lour. (1709).
a. v. **simplicissima**.
Hainan, (? Chinese mainland), Tonkin, Annam, Cambodia, Cochinchina.

b. v. **annamica** (Gagnep.) Corner (1960)—*F. silhetensis* Miq. v. *annamica* Gagnep. (1928)—*F. touranensis* Gagnep. (1927).
Annam.

All parts finely villous with short, stiff, minutely hooked hairs —0.5 mm. long.

185. **F. halmaherae** Corner (1960).
Halmahera (G. Sembilan).

186. **F. mollissima** Ridley (1924).
Malaya (Negri Sembilan, Kedah).

187. **F. fulva** Reinw. ex Bl. (1825)—*F. chrysocarpa* Reinw. ex Bl. (1825)—*F. reinwardtii* Link et Otto (1828)—*F. apiculata* Miq. (1854)—*F. suborbicularis* Miq. (1860)—*Pogonotrophe flavidula* Miq. (1860)—*F. flavidula* Miq., *F. discolor* Miq. (1867)—*F. patens* Ridley (1922)—*F. fulva* v. *rubinervia* Hassk. (1844), v. *orbicularis* Miq. (1867), v. *minor* King (1888), f. *typica* King (1888), v. *contracta* O.K. (1891), v. *chrysocarpa* Koord. (1912), v. *typica* Barrett (1951)—*F. chrysocarpa* v. *flavidula* Miq. (1867).

a. v. **fulva**.
Nicobar Isl., lower Thailand, Malaya, Sumatra, Java to Sumbawa, Celebes, Moluccas (Batjan), Borneo.

b. v. **timorensis** Corner (1960).
Timor.

188. **F. subfulva** Corner (1960).a. v. **subfulva**.

Borneo (Kinabalu; G. Klam).

b. v. **villosula** Corner (1960).

Sarawak, south Borneo.

subser. *Dehiscentes* Corner (1960)

India to New Guinea.

189. **F. lamponga** Miq. (1960)—*F. lepidosa* Wall. ex Kurz (1873)—*F. lepidosa* v. *martabanica* King (1888)—*F. balansae* Gagnep. (1927).

Assam, Burma, Indochina, Thailand, Malaya, Andaman Isl., south Sumatra, Borneo (south-east, Sarawak), north Celebes.

190. **F. ruficaulis** Merr. (1904)—*F. gerontocarpa* Warb. (1905)—*F. paloensis* Elm. (1908)—*F. antaoensis* Hayata, *F. hiiranensis* Hayata (1919)—*F. zambalensis* Elm. (1937)—*F. ruficaulis* v. *paloensis* Elm. (1906)—*F. ruficaulis* f. *typica* Sata, f. *paloensis* (Elm.) Sata (1944).

Formosa, Philippines (Luzon to Mindanao, ? Palawan), Celebes, (? New Guinea).

191. **F. glandulifera** (Wall. ex Miq.) King (1888)—*Pogonotrophe glandulifera* Miq. (1848)—*P. aurantiaca* Miq. (1854)—*P. sumatrana* Miq. (1860)—*F. aurantiaca* Miq. (1867)—*F. hasskarlii* Merr., *F. henschelii* Merr. (1916).a. v. **glandulifera**.

Malaya, Riouw, Bangka, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Celebes, Moluccas.

b. v. **camiguinensis** (Merr.) Corner (1960)—*F. banahaensis* Elm. (1907)—*F. camiguinensis* Merr. (1914)—*F. banahaensis* v. *typica* Sata, v. *camiguinensis* (Merr.) Sata (1944).

Philippines (? Palawan), Celebes, south-east Borneo.

c. v. **villosa** Corner (1960).

Borneo, Celebes, Moluccas (Morotai, Ceram), New Guinea.

subser. *Cuneifoliae* Corner (1960)

India, Burma, south China, Indochina, Thailand, Malaya, Sumatra, Borneo.

192. **F. chartacea** Wall. ex King (1888)—*F. lamponga* Miq. v. *chartacea* Wall. ex Kurz (1877).

Key to the varieties

1. Lamina lanceolate, 1–3 cm. wide; lateral nerves 9–16 pairs, at a wide angle; intercostals 0–1. Fig shortly pedunculate v. *lanceolata*.
1. Lamina elliptic to obovate, –7 cm. wide; lateral nerves 3–5 pairs; intercostals 1–4, lax.
 2. Fig sessile v. *torulosa*.
 2. Fig pedunculate v. *chartacea*.

a. v. **chartacea**.

Burma, Indochina, Thailand, Malaya, North Borneo, Brunei.

b. v. **lanceolata** Corner (1960).

Annam, Thailand.

c. v. **torulosa** King (1888).

Yunnan, Indochina, Thailand, Malaya, Sumatra (Asahan).

193. **F. litseifolia** Corner (1960).

Malaya (Trengganu, G. Padang), Sumatra (Atjeh; G. Sago; G. Dempo; G. Raja of Ranaumeer).

194. **F. oreophila** Ridley (1920).

Malaya (Kelantan, Perak, Pahang).

195. **F. tuphapensis** Drake (1896)—*F. potingensis* Merr. et Chun (1940).

Key to the varieties

1. Fig 5–8 mm. wide. Stamen usually solitary. Style glabrous. Lamina usually with abundant cystoliths underneath v. *tuphapensis*.
1. Fig. 8–12 mm. wide. Stamens generally 2. Style puberulous. Lamina without cystoliths v. *annamensis*.

a. v. **tuphapensis**.

China (Yunnan, Kwangtung pr. Kinchoo, Hainan), Tonkin.

b. v. **annamensis** (Gagnep.) Corner (1960)—*F. annamensis* Gagnep., *F. cambodica* Gagnep. (1927).

Annam, Cambodia, Thailand.

196. **F. langkokensis** Drake (1896)—*F. harmandii* Gagnep. (1927)—*F. tenuicaudata* W. Y. Chun (ined.).

China (Hainan, Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Fukien), Tonkin, Laos, Annam, Assam.

ser. *Auratae* Corner (1960)

Indochina, Thailand, Malaya, Sumatra, Borneo, Palawan.

subser. *Auratae*197. **F. endospermifolia** Corner (1960).

North Borneo (Kinabalu).

198. **F. bruneiensis** Corner (1960).

Brunei.

199. **F. brunneoaurata** Corner (1960).

Borneo generally.

200. **F. aurata** Miq. (1867)—*Covellia aurata* Miq., *F. densiserra* Miq. (1860)—*F. aurata* Miq. v. *densiserra* Miq. (1867)—*F. chrysocarpa* Reinw. ex Bl. v. *undulata* H. Winkler (1913)—*F. chrysocarpa* sensu King (1888), non vera = *F. fulva* Reinw.

a. v. **aurata**.

Annam, Malaya, Sumatra, Riouw archipelago, Bangka, Borneo.

- b. v. **brevipilosa** Corner (1960)—*F. inaequipetiolata* Merr. (1922).

North Borneo.

c. v. **longipilosa** Corner (1960).

Malaya, Sumatra, Riouw archipelago, Borneo.

d. v. **palawanensis** Corner (1960).

Philippines (Palawan, Balabac), (? North Borneo; Kinabalu).

e. v. **pedunculata** Corner (1960).

Malaya (Perak, Selangor, Trengganu).

201. **F. aureocordata** Corner (1962).

West Borneo (Bt. Raja).

subser. *Monandreae* Corner (1960)

Borneo.

202. **F. androchaete** Corner (1960).

Borneo (North Borneo, Brunei, Tepoeese).

203. **F. macilenta** King (1888).

a. v. **macilenta**.

Sarawak (Mt. Matang).

b. v. **gibbsiae** (Ridley) Corner (1960)—*F. gibbsiae* Ridley (1915).

North Borneo (Kinabalu).

c. v. **ilicifolia** Corner (1960).

North Borneo (Kinabalu).

204. **F. eumorpha** Corner (1960).

a. v. **eumorpha**.

North Borneo (Kinabalu), Sarawak (G. Mulu).

b. v. **subglabra** Corner (1960).

Central east Borneo (West Koetai, Mt. Kemoel).

205. **F. paramorpha** Corner (1960).

North Borneo (Kinabalu).

206. *F. setiflora* Stapf (1894).a. v. *setiflora*.

North Borneo (Kinabalu).

b. v. *adelpha* Corner (1960).

North Borneo (Kinabalu).

c. v. *puberula* Corner (1960).

Central east Borneo (West Koetai, Mt. Kemoel), Brunei.

sect. *Rhizocladus* Endl. (1847)

Asiatic mainland to New Hebrides and Queensland.

ser. *Plagiostigmaticae* Corner (1960)

Varinga Raf. (1838)—*Plagiostigma* Zucc. (1846, nom. nud.)—*Ficus* sect. *Plagiostigma* Zucc. ex Miq. (1848)—*Ficus* subgen. *Plagiostigma* Zucc. ex Miq. (1867)—*Tenorea* Gasp. (1844).

Asiatic mainland, Sumatra, Java, Borneo.

subser. *Plagiostigmaticae*

207. *F. pubigera* (Wall. ex Miq.) Miq. (1867)—*Pogonotrophe pubigera* Wall. ex Miq., *P. verrucosa* Miq. (1848)—*F. verrucosa* Miq. (1867)—*F. erecta* Thunb. v. *hasiana* Miq. (1867)—*F. howii* Merr. et Chun (1940).

Key to the varieties

1. Basal nerves not elongate or to $\frac{1}{3}$ lamina; lateral nerves 6–10 pairs. Fig 12–20 mm. wide v. *pubigera*.
1. Basal nerves $\frac{1}{2}$ – $\frac{2}{3}$ lamina; lateral nerves 4–7 pairs. Figs larger.
 2. Fig-body 4–6 $\times$ 4–5 cm., with a pedicel 10–20 mm. long. Gall-tepals flexuous, yellowish in the lower half v. *anserina*.
 2. Fig-body 2.5–4 $\times$ 2–3.5 cm., without a pedicel. Gall-tepals not flexuous, red throughout v. *maliformis*.

a. v. *pubigera*.

Himalayas (Garhwal eastwards), Khasia, Burma, south China (Yunnan, Kwangsi, Hainan), Indochina, Thailand, Malaya (Pahang).

b. v. *anserina* Corner (1960).

Laos.

c. v. *maliformis* (King) Corner (1960)—*F. foveolata* Wall. v. *maliformis* King, v. *oleaeformis* King (1888).

Sikkim, Khasia, Assam, upper Burma, Yunnan.

208. *F. sarmentosa* Buch. Ham. ex J. E. Sm. (1810)—*F. cabur* Buch. Ham. ex J. E. Sm. (1810)—*Pogonotrophe* ? *foveolata* Wall. ex Miq., *P. reticulata* Miq. (1848)—*F. foveolata* Wall. ex Miq., *F. reticulata* Miq. (1867).

Key to the varieties

1. Underside of lamina glabrous, pale green, shallowly foveolate, the reticulations flat. Fig 5–9 mm. wide, glabrous or thinly pubescent
var. *lacrymans*.
1. Underside of lamina white or greyish from the minutely velutinate (pruinose), and often raised, reticulations; often brown pilose.
2. Apical bracts 2–4 mm. long, prominent, erect; basal bracts 3–6.5 mm. long. Fig-body somewhat conical, sessile or shortly pedunculate
var. *henryi*.
2. Apical and, generally, basal bracts shorter. Fig-body subglobose.
3. Fig 7–10 mm. wide. Reticulations not or scarcely raised below
var. *impressa*.
3. Fig larger, or the reticulations prominent beneath.
4. Reticulations nor or scarcely raised beneath, not or sparsely brown hairy.
5. Fig-peduncles 5–15 mm. long var. *sarmentosa*.
5. Peduncles 0–4 mm. long var. *nipponica*.
4. Reticulations prominent and brown pilose below.
6. Lamina -6×3 cm., lateral nerves 4–6 pairs, basal nerves rather prominent var. *thunbergii*.
6. Lamina larger, lateral nerves 6–11 pairs, basal nerves mostly short.
7. Fig 7–12 mm. wide, peduncle rather long, wall 0.5–1 mm. thick var. *luducca*.
7. Fig 18–23 mm. wide, peduncle short or none, wall 2–3 mm. thick var. *duclouxii*.

a. v. *sarmentosa*.

Sikkim, Bhutan, Nepal.

b. v. *duclouxii* (Lévl. et Vant.) Corner (1960)—*F. duclouxii* Lévl. et Vant (1907).

Yunnan.

c. v. *henryi* (King ex D. Oliver) Corner (1960)—*F. foveolata* Wall. v. *henryi* King ex D. Oliver (1889)—*F. arisanensis* Hayata (1919)—*F. foveolata* v. *arisanensis* (Hayata) Kudo (1936).

Formosa, China (Szechuan and Yunnan to Chekiang).

d. v. *impressa* (Champ.) Corner (1960)—*F. impressa* Champ. ex Benth. (1854)—*F. wrightii* Benth. (1861)—*F. foveolata* Wall. v. *impressa* (Champ.) King (1888)—*F. bodinieri* Lévl. et Vant., *F. martini* Lévl. et Vant. (1907)—*F. leucodermis* Hand. Mazz., v. *saxicola* Hand. Mazz. (1921)—*F. baileyi* Hutch. (1920).

China (Chekiang, Szechuan, Hunan, Hopei, Anhwei, Kwangsi, Kwangtung, Kweichow, Yunnan, Hainan), Tonkin, Annam, Khasia hills.

e. v. *lacrymans* (Lévl.) Corner (1960)—*F. botryoides* Lévl. et Vant. (1907), non Baker—*F. lacrymans* Lévl. (1915)—*F. kwangtungensis* Merr. (1927).

China (Szechuan, Hunan, Hupeh, Kwangtung, Kweichow, Yunnan), Tonkin.

f. v. **luducca** (Roxb.) Corner (1960)—*F. luducca* Roxb. (1832)—*F. longepedata* Lévl. et Vant. (1907)—*F. trichopoda* Lévl. (1913)—*F. sordida* Hand. Mazz. (1922).

China (Kweichow, Kwangtung, Yunnan), Himalayas generally.

i. f. **sessilis** Corner (1960).

China (Szechuan, Hupeh, Kweichow, Yunnan).

g. v. **nipponica** (Fr. et Sav.) Corner (1960)—*F. oxyphylla* Miq. (1854)—*F. erecta* Thunb. f. *khasyana* Miq. (1866)—*F. nipponica* Fr. et Sav. (1875)—*F. foveolata* Wall. v. *nipponica* (Fr. et Sav.) King (1888)—*F. chaffanjonii* Lévl. et Vant., *F. fortunati* Lévl. et Vant. (1907)—*F. rufipes* Lévl. et Vant. (1907, pro p. Cavalerie 340)—*F. mairei* Lévl. (1913, pro p.; alt. p. *F. heteromorpha* Hemsl.)—*F. seguini* Lévl. (1913)—*F. foveolata* Wall. v. *eburnea* Gagnep. (1928).

Japan, Ryu Kyu Isl., Formosa, China, Tonkin, Annam, Burma, Tibet, Assam, Sikkim, Bhutan.

h. v. **thunbergii** (Maxim.) Corner (1960).—*F. thunbergii* Maxim. (1883)—*F. foveolata* Wall. v. *thunbergii* (Maxim.) King (1888)—*F. fauriei* Lévl. et Vant. (1908), v. *macrocarpa* Lévl. (1912)—*F. hederifolia* Lévl. (1911)—? *F. sonoharae* Hatusima (1956).

Japan, Ryu Kyu Isl., Korea, China (Szechuan).

209. **F. pumila** L. (1753)—*F. stipulata* Thunb. (1786)—*F. scandens* Lamk. (1788)—*F. vestita* Desf. (1829)—*Varinga repens* Raf. (1838)—*Tenorea heterophylla* Gasp. (1844)—*F. hanceana* Maxim. (1883)—*F. repens* Hort.—v. *lutchuensis* Koidz. Bot. Mag. Tokyo 39 (1925) 14.

Key to the varieties

1. Lamina 4–10 × 2.5–6 cm., ovate-cordate to somewhat oblong. Fig-body 3–6 × 2.5–3.5 cm., subglobose to pyriform; peduncle 4–20 mm. long v. *pumila*.
1. Lamina 10–15 × 4–7 cm., narrowly ovate-oblong. Fig-body 6–8 × 3–5 cm., oblong; peduncle –7 mm. long v. *awkeotsang*.

a. v. **pumila**.

Japan, Ryu Kyu Isl., Formosa, China, north Indochina.

b. v. **awkeotsang** (Makino) Corner (1960)—*F. awkeotsang* Makino (1904)—*F. nagayamai* Yamamotu (1927).

Formosa, commonly cultivated.

subser. *Pogonotropheae* (Miq.) Corner (1960)

Pogonotrophe Miq. (1847)—*Ficus* subgen. *Pogonotrophe* Miq. (1867).

210. **F. laevis** Bl. (1825)—*F. vagans* Roxb. (1832)—*Pogonotrophe vagans* (Roxb.) Miq., *P. emodi* Wall. ex Miq., *P. assamica* Miq., *P. wightiana* Miq. (1848)—*P. laevis* Miq., v. *oblongata* Miq., v. *cordata* Miq. (1854)—*F. emodi* Miq., *F. laevis* Bl. v. *assamica* Miq., *F. subpedunculata* Miq. (1867)—*F. jamini* Lévl. et Vant. (1910).

Key to the varieties

1. Figs cauliflorous in dense clusters; fig-body 20–30 mm. wide (3–6 cm., living); peduncle –6 mm. long. South India . . . v. *macrocarpa*.
1. Figs axillary, 18–25 mm. wide; peduncle 10–32 mm. long.
2. Glabrous or thinly white to brownish hairy v. *laevis*.
2. Twigs, petioles, underside of the veins, and figs densely brown villous v. *tomentosa*.

a. v. **laevis**.

Ceylon, India, Burma, south China, Indochina, Thailand, Malaya, Sumatra, Java, Borneo.

b. v. **tomentosa** King (1888)—*Pogonotrophe dasyphylla* Miq., *P. ceylanica* Miq. (1848)—*F. ceylanica* Miq. (1867)—*F. zeylanica* Trim. (1885) *F. laevis* Bl. v. *dasyphylla* (Miq.) King (1888).

Ceylon, Malaya, Sumatra.

c. v. **macrocarpa** (Miq.) Corner (1960)—*Pogonotrophe macrocarpa* Miq. (1848)—*Covellia guttata* Wight (1853)—*F. vagans* Roxb. v. *macrocarpa* Miq. (1867)—*F. macrocarpa* Wight ex King (1888)—*F. guttata* (Wight) King (1888).

Madras, Travancore.

ser. *Ramentaceae* Corner (1960)

Ficus sect. *Trematosycea* Miq. (1848)—subgen. *Trematosycea* Miq. (1867)—subgen. *Eumetamorphe* Sata sect. *Eusyce* (Miq.) Benth. et Hook. subsect. *Punctulifoliae* Sata (1944).

India and south China to the Solomon Isl.

subser. *Pantonianae* Corner (1960)

Moluccas and eastwards.

211. **F. pantoniana** King (1887)—*F. nugentii* Domin (1921)—*F. scandens* Roxb. v. *australis* F. M. Bailey (1897).

a. v. **pantoniana**.

Moluccas (Ceram, Ternate, Morotai), New Guinea, New Britain, Queensland.

b. v. **colobocarpa** Diels ex Corner (1960).

Terr. of New Guinea (Morobe).

c. v. **rhytidophloea** Corner (1960).

Papua (Alola, Mt. Dayman).

212. **F. amblysyce** Corner (1960).

New Guinea (Cyclops Mts.).

213. **F. ampulliformis** Corner (1962).
West New Guinea.
214. **F. hypobrunnea** Corner (1962).
West New Guinea.
215. **F. floccifera** Diels (1935).
Terr. New Guinea (Kani Mts.), Papua (Boridi).
subser. *Balanotae* Corner (1960)
Moluccas and eastwards.
216. **F. balanota** Diels (1935).
Terr. New Guinea.
217. **F. oxymitroides** Corner (1961).
a. v. **oxymitroides**.
Terr. New Guinea (Eastern Highlands).
b. v. **brevipes** Corner (1962).
Western New Guinea (Vogelkop, Lake Ajamaroe), Terr. New Guinea (Okapa), Papua (Woitapi).
218. **F. devestiens** Corner (1960).
Amboina, Ternate.
219. **F. sageretina** Diels (1935).
Terr. New Guinea (Finisterre Mts.).
220. **F. ceanothifolia** Corner (1960).
West New Guinea (Wissel Lake region).
subser. *Irritantes* Corner (1960)
New Guinea.
221. **F. odoardi** King (1887)—*F. conspicabilis* King (1888)—*F. trichosphaeridia* Diels (1935).
a. v. **odoardi**.
New Guinea.
b. v. **glabrata** Corner (1960)—*F. cinnabarina* S. Moore (1923).
New Guinea.
222. **F. sphaerocarpa** Corner (1960).
Papua (Boridi).
223. **F. irritans** Summerh. (1941).
New Guinea.
224. **F. insculpta** Summerh. (1941).
New Guinea.

225. **F. convexa** Corner (1962).

Terr. New Guinea (Eastern Highlands).

subser. *Ramentaceae* Corner (1960)

Malaysia, chiefly western.

226. **F. baeuerleni** King (1887)—*F. mespiloides* King (1888)—*F. holrungii* Laut. et K. Schum. (1901)—*F. laurentina* Diels (1935)—*F. baeuerleni* v. *glabrata* Diels (1935).a. v. **baeuerleni**.

New Guinea, Solomon Isl.

b. v. **vulcaniformis** Corner (1960).

Terr. New Guinea, New Britain, Solomon Isl.

227. **F. camptandra** Diels (1935).

Aru Isl., New Guinea.

228. **F. grossivenis** Miq. (1867)—*F. propinqua* Merr. (1905)—*F. lagunensis* Merr. (1914)—*F. jaroensis* Merr. (1915).

Borneo, Celebes, Philippines, Moluccas.

229. **F. sagittata** Vahl. (1806)—*F. compressicaulis* Bl. (1825)—*F. radicans* Desf. (1829)—*F. ramentacea* Roxb. (1832)—*Pogonotrophe rigida* Miq. (1848)—*F. crininervia* Miq., *F. subrigida* Miq. (1860)—*F. rigescens* Miq. (1867)—*F. leptocarpa* Steud. v. *borneensis* Miq., v. *crassa* Miq., v. *subglabra* Miq., v. *timorensis* Miq. (1867)—*F. ramosii* Merr. ex Sata (1944)—? *F. lanoensis* Merr. ex Sata (1944)—*F. radicans* Hort. and *F. rostrata* v. *radicans* Hort.a. v. **sagittata**.

Andaman Isl., Sikkim, Assam, Chittagong, Burma, Thailand, Indochina, south China (Kwangtung), Hainan, Malaya, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Celebes, Moluccas, Timor, Key Isl., Philippines, Caroline Isl. (Palau group).

b. v. **adhaerens** (Miq.) Corner (1960)—*F. adhaerens* Miq. (1851)—*F. leptocarpa* Steud. v. *adhaerens* Miq. (1867).

Malaya, Sumatra, Java, Borneo.

c. v. **minor** Corner (1960)—*F. tayabensis* Elm. (1907)—*F. rubrocarpa* Elm. (1937).

Malaya, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Philippines.

d. v. **oligosperma** (Miq.) Corner (1960)—*F. oligosperma* Miq. (1851)—*F. leptocarpa* Steud. v. *oligosperma* Miq. (1867).

Malaya, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Philippines.

230. **F. urnigera** Miq. (1854)—*F. strigosa* Bl. v. β Miq. (1867)—*F. recurva* Bl. v. *urnigera* (Miq.) King (1888)—*F. ramentacea* Roxb. v. *urnigera* (Miq.) Back. (1948)—? *F. gracilis* Kurz (ined.).

Tenasserim, lower Thailand, Malaya, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Philippines.

231. **F. spiralis** Corner (1960).
Sarawak (Sematan, Kuching).
232. **F. villosa** Bl. (1823)—*F. barbata* Wall. ex Miq. (1848)—*F. barbata* Wall. v. *glabriuscula* Miq., *F. hirsuta* Wall. ex Miq. (1859)—*F. dives* Miq. (1864).
a. v. **villosa**.
Andaman Isl., Assam, Burma, Indochina, Thailand, Malaya, Sumatra, Java, Borneo.
b. v. **appressa** Corner (1960).
North Borneo.
c. v. **subglobosa** Corner (1960).
Lower Thailand, Penang, Mentawai Isl., North Borneo.
d. v. **tonsa** Corner (1960).
Malaya (Pahang, Cameron Highlands).
233. **F. recurva** Bl. (1825)—*F. microcarpa* Bl., *F. strigosa* Bl. (1825)—*F. spanogheana* Miq., *F. villipes* Miq. (1848)—*F. leptocarpa* Steud. (1840)—*F. recurva* Bl. f. *parvifolia* Miq., f. *glabrior* Miq. (1860)—*F. samarensis* Merr. (1921).
a. v. **recurva**.
Malaya (Perak), Sumatra, Java, Lombok, Borneo, Philippines (Palawan, Leyte, Samar, Catanduanes).
b. v. **bridelioides** Corner (1960).
Lower Thailand, Malaya, Sumatra, Borneo.
c. v. **elegantior** Corner (1960).
Malaya (Trengganu), Bangka, south-east Borneo (Pulau Laut).
d. v. **lasiocarpa** Corner (1960).
North Borneo (Kinabalu).
e. v. **pedicellata** Corner (1960).
Borneo (West Koetai).
f. v. **ribesioides** (Wall. ex Miq.) King (1888)—*F. ribesioides* Wall. ex Miq. (1867)—*Pogonotrophe ribesioides* Miq. (1848)—*F. strigosa* Bl. f. *longifolia* Miq. (1859)—*F. bulusanensis* Elm. (1937).
Malaya, Sumatra, Borneo, Riouw and Lingga archipelagos, Bangka, Billiton, Anamba and Natuna Isl., Philippines (Luzon, Leyte, Palawan).
234. **F. uncinulata** Corner (1960).
Johore, Natuna Isl., Borneo (North Borneo, West Koetai, Sarawak).

235. **F. pendens** Corner (1960).

a. v. **pendens**.

Malaya, Sumatra, Sarawak, North Borneo.

b. v. **appressa** Corner (1960).

Borneo (East Koetai).

subser. *Excavatae* Corner (1960)

West Malaysia.

236. **F. lanata** Bl. (1825).

a. v. **lanata**.

Java, Sumatra, Borneo.

b. v. **foveolata** Corner (1960).

North Borneo (Kinabalu).

237. **F. supperforata** Corner (1960).

Sarawak, west Borneo (Pontianak).

238. **F. excavata** King (1888)—*F. abbreviata* Wall. ined.

Sumatra (Bencoolen residency), Malaya (Singapore to Trengganu and Perak), Borneo (Sarawak, Balikpapan).

239. **F. callicarpides** Corner (1960).

Sarawak.

subser. *Araneosae* Corner (1960)

240. **F. araneosa** King (1888).

Malaya (Perak), Sumatra (Sibolangit).

ser. *Distichoideae* Corner (1960)

Moluccas, New Guinea, Solomon Isl.

241. **F. distichoidea** Diels (1935)—v. *platyphylla* Diels, *F. pernitida* Diels (1935).

a. v. **distichoidea**.

Terr. New Guinea, Papua.

b. v. **megacarpa** Corner (1960).

Papua (Isuarava).

242. **F. ovatacuta** Corner (1962).

Terr. New Guinea (Eastern Highlands).

243. **F. phatnophylla** Diels (1935).

a. v. **phatnophylla**.

Terr. New Guinea (Sepik region).

b. v. **glochidioides** Corner (1960).

West New Guinea (Rouffaer River).

c. v. **meiocarpa** (Diels) Corner (1960)—*F. meiocarpa* Diels (1935).

Terr. New Guinea (Sepik region).

244. **F. calodictya** Summerh. (1929).

a. v. **calodictya**.

Halmahera, Ternate, New Guinea.

b. v. **gamophylla** Corner (1960).

West New Guinea.

245. **F. agapetoides** Diels (1935).

a. v. **agapetoides**.

Terr. New Guinea, Papua.

b. v. **solomonensis** Corner (1960).

Bougainville Isl., Guadalcanal.

ser. *Distichae* Corner (1960)

Ficus sect. *Kissosycea* Miq. (1848)—sect. *Eusyce* (Miq.) Benth. et Hook. subsect. *Areolatifoliae* Sata (1944).

Ceylon, Asiatic mainland, west Malaysia to the Philippines and Moluccas.

246. **F. diversiformis** Miq. (1848)—*F. thwaitesii* Miq. (1867).

Ceylon.—*F. stipulata* Moon (1824).

247. **F. hederacea** Roxb. (1832)—*F. scandens* Roxb. (1832), non Lamk.—*F. fruticosa* Roxb. (1832)—*F. longipes* Griff. (1854)—*F. cantoniensis* Bodinier ex Levl. (1907)—*F. anabatos* Voigt (1845)—*F. ludens* Wall. ined.

North India, Burma, south China (Yunnan, Kweichow, Kwangtung, Hainan), Tonkin, Laos, Annam, north Thailand, Andaman Isl.

248. **F. allutacea** Bl. (1825)—*F. teysmanniana* Miq. (1859)—*F. allutacea* Bl. v. *teysmanniana* (Miq.) King (1888)—*F. areolata* Elm. (1911)—*F. alutacia* Back. (1948).

Malaya (Perak), Sumatra, Java, Anamba and Natuna Isl., North Borneo, Celebes (Minahassa), Mindanao.

249. **F. detonsa** Corner (1960).

Borneo (Kinabalu; West Koetai, Mt. Kemoel).

250. **F. disticha** Bl. (1825)—v. *brunneinervia* Hochr. (1925).

Burma, ? Thailand, Malaya, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Celebes, Philippines, Moluccas (Ternate).

ser. *Trichocarpeae* Corner (1960)

Indochina, Thailand, throughout Malaysia to Solomon Isl. and New Hebrides.

251. **F. trichocarpa** Bl. (1825)—*F. filiformis* Bl. (1825)—*Urostigma trichocarpum* (Bl.) Miq. (1859)—*F. obtusa* Hassk. v. *gedehensis* Val. (1909)—? *F. aspera* Forst. f. v. *volubilis* Blanco (1837).

a. v. **trichocarpa**.

Indochina, Thailand, Malaya, Sumatra, Java, Borneo.

- b. v. **borneensis** (Miq.) Corner (1960)—*F. piperifolia* Miq. v. *borneensis* Miq. (1867)—*Pogonotrophe borneensis* Miq. (1859).

Borneo (south and east).

- c. v. **obtusa** (Hassk.) Corner (1960)—*F. obtusa* Hassk. (1844), v. *genuina* Val. (1906).—*Pogonotrophe javana* Miq., *P. phaeopoda* Miq. (1848)—*P. pyrrhopoda* Miq. (1860)—*P. obtusa* (Hassk.) Miq., *F. phaeopoda* Miq. (1867)—*F. pyrrhopoda* (Miq.) King (1888)—*F. ahernii* Merr. (1921).

Bangka, Sumatra, Java, Celebes, Philippines, Sumbawa.

- d. v. **piperifolia** (Miq.) Corner (1960)—*Pogonotrophe piperifolia* Miq. (1854)—*F. platycaula* Miq. (1859)—*F. piperifolia* Miq. (1867)—*F. obtusa* Hassk. v. *piperifolia* Val. (1906).

Java, Sarawak, South Borneo, Mindanao.

252. **F. perfulva** Elm. ex Merr. (1923)—*F. fulva* Elm. (1914).

Luzon, Mindanao.

253. **F. bakeri** Elm. (1914).

Luzon, Mindanao.

254. **F. pleiadenia** Diels (1935).

New Guinea.

255. **F. nasuta** Summerh. (1933).

a. v. **nasuta**.

Santa Cruz Isl., Solomon Isl.

b. v. **glabrata** Corner (1960).

Terr. New Guinea, Papua.

256. **F. alococarpa** Diels (1935).

Terr. New Guinea (Sepik region).

257. **F. phaeobullata** Corner (1960).

Papua (Rouna).

258. **F. semilanata** Corner (1960).

Papua.

259. **F. fuscata** Summerh. (1941).

Papua.

260. **F. supfiana** Schlecht. ex Diels (1935).

Terr. New Guinea.

261. **F. cinnamomea** Corner (1960).

Papua (Alola).

262. **F. hypophaeola** Corner (1960).

West New Guinea.

263. **F. hypophaea** Schlecht. ex Diels (1935).

Terr. New Guinea, Papua.

sect. *Kalosyce* (Miq.) Corner (1960)

Synoecia Miq. (1848), sect. *Verae* Miq. and sect. *Kalosyce* Miq. (1859)—*Urostigma* Gasp. sect. *Apiosyce* Miq. (1860)—*Ficus* subgen. *Synoecia* Miq. (1867)—*Ficus* sect. *Synoecia* (Miq.) Benth. et Hook. (1880).

Nicobar Isl., Burma, Indochina, Formosa, to New Guinea.

ser. *Apiocarpeae* Corner (1960)

West Malaysia.

264. **F. apiocarpa** Miq. (1867)—*Urostigma apiocarpum* Miq. (1860)—*Synoecia apiocarpa* Miq. (1867).—*Ficus tetangis* Miq. (1860).

a. v. **apiocarpa**.

Malaya, Sumatra, Bangka, Lingga, Borneo.

b. v. **villosa** Corner (1960).

Sarawak.

265. **F. peninsula** Elm. (1937).

Philippines, Celebes.

266. **F. warburgii** Elm. (1907).

Luzon, Mindanao.

267. **F. diandra** Corner (1962).

Sarawak (Kuching).

ser. *Punctatae* Corner (1960)

Nicobar Isl., Burma, Indochina, Formosa, to New Guinea.

subser. *Punctatae*

268. **F. dens-echini** Corner (1939).

North Borneo (Kinabalu).

269. **F. grandiflora** Corner (1939).

Borneo (Kinabalu; Brunei; Indonesian Borneo, S. Kenepai).

270. **F. trachycoma** Miq. (1854)—*F. asperima* Teysm. et Binn. (1855).

Java (Tjibodas, G. Salak).

271. **F. simiae** H. Winkler (1913).

South-east Borneo (Hayup).

272. **F. aurantiacea** Griff. (1854)—*Synoecia sumatrana* Miq. (1859)
—*F. gibbosa* Bl. v. *pygmaea* Miq. (1860)—*F. callicarpa* Miq. (1867)—*F. pomifera* Kurz (1873).

a. v. **aurantiacea**.

Lower Burma, Indochina, Thailand, Malaya, Sumatra, Java, Bali, Borneo, Anamba and Natuna Isl., Sumbawa.

b. v. **angustifolia** Corner (1960)—*F. callicarpa* Miq. v. *angustifolia* Corner (1939)—*F. megacarpa* Merr. v. *angustifolia* Sata (1944).

Malaya, North Borneo, Luzon.

c. v. **parvifolia** Corner (1960)—*F. elliptica* Miq. (1848)—*F. megacarpa* Merr. (1904)—*F. terasoensis* Hayata (1919)—*F. callicarpa* Miq. v. *parvifolia* Corner (1939)—*F. megacarpa* Merr. v. *rotundifolia* Sata, subvar. *rotundi-tenuifolia* Sata, subv. *rotundi-crassiusculifolia* Sata, v. *angustifolia* Sata subvar. *lepto-crassiusculifolia* Sata, subvar. *tenui-longifolia* Sata (1944).

Nicobar Isl., Indochina, Formosa, Philippines, North Borneo, Celebes, Moluccas, Timor, Alor, Bali.

273. **F. punctata** Thunb. (1786)—*F. falcata* Thunb. (1786)—*F. macrocarpa* Bl. (1823)—*Synoecia falcata* (Thunb.) Miq., v. *glabrior* Miq. (1848)—*Synoecia serpens* Miq. (1851).

Lower Thailand, Malaya, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Celebes (south-east).

274. **F. scratchleyana** King (1887).

a. v. **scratchleyana**.

New Guinea, New Britain.

b. v. **aurantiola** Corner (1960).

New Guinea.

c. v. **rhopalosycia** (Diels) Corner (1960)—*F. rhopalosycia* Diels (1935).

New Guinea (Hellwig Mts.).

subser. *Ruginerviae* Corner (1960)

Malaya to New Guinea.

275. **F. singalana** King (1888)—*F. callicarpa* Miq. v. *multinervia* Corner (1939).

Sumatra (Singalan, Brastagi, Sibolangit).

276. **F. ruginervia** Corner (1960)—*F. callicarpa* Miq. v. *crassinervia* Corner (1939).

Malaya, Sumatra, Sarawak.

277. **F. barba-jovis** Corner (1939).

North Borneo (Kinabalu).

278. **F. tulipifera** Corner (1939).

North Borneo (Kinabalu), Sarawak.

279. **F. cataupi** Elm. (1911).

Mindanao.

280. **F. carri** Corner (1939).

North Borneo (Kinabalu).

281. **F. gymnorygma** Summerh. (1941)—*F. scratchleyana* King v. *pleiotricha* Diels (1935).

New Guinea.

sect. *Sinosycidium* Corner (1960)

282. **F. tsiangii** Merr. ex Corner (1960).

China (Yunnan, Szechuan, Kweichow, Kwangsi, Hupeh).

sect. *Sycidium* Miq. (1848)

Necalistis Raf. (1838)—*Ficus* subgen. *Sycidium* (Miq.) Mildbr. et Burr. (1912).

Africa, Asia, Australasia.

subsect. *Sycidium*

subsect. *Pseudosycidium* Sata (1944).

Tropical Asia, Australasia.

ser. *Prostratae* Corner (1960)

Tremotis Raf. (1838)—*Ficus* sect. *Tremotis* O.K. (1904).

Asiatic mainland.

283. **F. semicordata** B. Ham. ex J. E. Sm. (1810)—*F. cunia* B.

Ham. ex Roxb. (1832)—*Covellia cunia* (B. Ham.) Miq.

(1848)—*C. inaequiloba* Miq. (1848)—*F. hapalophylla* Kurz

(1877)—*Tremotis cordata* Raf. (1838).

Key to the varieties

1. Peduncles 2–9 mm. long v. *semicordata*.

1. Peduncles 0–1 mm. long, the figs subsessile and congested
v. *conglomerata*.

a. v. **semicordata**.

Central India, Himalayas, Burma, Yunnan, Kweichow, Tonkin, Thailand, Malaya (north of Selangor and Johore).

b. v. **conglomerata** (Roxb.) Corner (1960)—*F. conglomerata* Roxb. (1832)—*Covellia conglomerata* (Roxb.) Miq. (1848)—*F. cunia* B. Ham. v. *conglomerata* (Roxb.) Kurz (1877).

India, Burma.

284. **F. koutumensis** Corner (1960).

Annam.

285. **F. prostrata** Wall. ex Miq. (1867)—*Covellia prostrata* Wall. ex Miq. (1848).

Assam, Sikkim, Yunnan, Tonkin.

ser. *Pungentes* Corner (1960)

- Bosscheria* Teysm. et Vr. (1861)—*Ficus* sect. *Covellia* (Gasp.) Miq. subsect. *Pandaniflorae* Sata (1944, ut *Pandanusiflorae*).

Borneo, Philippines, Eastern Malaysia.

286. **F. pungens** Reinw. ex Bl. (1825)—*F. myriocarpa* Miq. (1867)—*F. ovalifolia* Ridley (1916)—*F. kalingaensis* Merr. (1922).

Philippines (Luzon, Kalinga), Amboina, Ternate, Morotai, Ceram, Aru Isl., New Guinea, New Britain.

287. **F. minahassae** (Teyism. et Vr.) Miq. (1867)—*F. glomerata* Blanco (1837)—*Bosscheria minahassae* Teysm. et Vr. (1861). North Borneo, Philippines (? not Palawan), Celebes, Talaud Isl.

288. **F. petrotica** Diels (1935).

New Guinea.

ser. *Phaeopilosae* Corner (1960)

Borneo, Philippines, Eastern Malaysia.

289. **F. conocephalifolia** Ridley (1917).

New Guinea.

290. **F. complexa** Corner (1960).

Terr. New Guinea, Papua.

291. **F. eustephana** Diels (1935).

Terr. New Guinea.

292. **F. porphyrochaete** Corner (1960).

Papua, Solomon Islands.

293. **F. gul** Laut. et K. Schum. (1901)—*F. rudis* Miq. (1867, non Pers.)—*F. keyensis* Laut. et K. Schum. (1901)—*F. manilensis* Warb. (1905)—*F. rudis* Miq. v. *arborea* Elm. (1906)—*F. bismarckiana* Diels, *F. subconcolor* Diels (1935)—*F. manilensis* Warb. v. *lata* Sata, v. *obovata* Sata (1944).

Key to the varieties

1. Fig-body 10–13 mm. wide (? more), villous with white hairs 0.5–1 mm. long. Lateral bracts 4–10 mm. long; apical bracts 2–4 mm. long, projecting v. *eubracteata*.
1. Fig-body and lateral bracts smaller.
 2. Fig-body 9–12 mm. wide, brownish hispidulous with hairs 0.5 mm. long. Lateral bracts 1.5–3 mm. long, conspicuous; apical bracts 1–1.5 mm. long, projecting. Becoming cauliflorous v. *solomonensis*.
 2. Fig-body 6–9 mm. wide. Lateral bracts 1–1.5 mm. long. Not cauliflorous.
 3. Fig densely villous with hairs 1–2 mm. long, concealing the lateral bracts v. *lasiocarpa*.
 3. Fig glabrescent, scabridulous v. *gul*.

a. v. **gul.**

Borneo (north, east), Philippines (? Palawan), Celebes, Moluccas, Tanimbar Isl., Key Isl., Flores, New Guinea, Admiralty Isl., New Britain.

b. v. **eubracteata** Corner (1961).

Terr. New Guinea (Morobe district).

c. v. **lasiocarpa** Corner (1960).

Morotai, Halmahera, West New Guinea.

d. v. **solomonensis** Corner (1960).

Bougainville, San Cristoval.

294. **F. badiopurpurea** Diels (1935).

Terr. New Guinea (Sepik River).

295. **F. phaeosyce** Laut. et K. Schum. (1961).

Terr. New Guinea, Papua.

ser. *Copiosae* Corner (1960)

India to the Solomon Islands.

296. **F. montana** Burm. f. (1768)—*F. humilis* Roxb., *F. quercifolia* Roxb. (1832)—*F. inconstans* Miq. (1848)—*F. sclerocoma* Miq., *F. polycarpa* Roxb. v. *latifolia* Miq. (1851)—*F. quercifolia* Roxb. v. *humilis* (Roxb.) King (1888)—*F. quercifolia* Roxb. v. *inconstans* (Miq.) Ridley (1924)—*F. ampelas* Burm. f. v. *bogoriensis* (Val.) Hochr. f. *microcarpa* Hochr. (1925).

a. v. **montana**.

India (?), Lower Burma, Thailand, Malaya (north of Malacca) Sumatra, Java, Borneo.

b. v. **purpurascens** (Bl.) Corner (1960)—*F. purpurascens* Bl. (1825)—*F. purpurascens* Desf. (1829).

Java.

297. **F. madurensis** Miq. (1867)—*F. smaragdina* S. Moore (1925).

a. v. **madurensis**.

Tenasserim, Thailand, Malaya (north of Malacca), Sumatra, Java, Madura.

b. v. **angustifolia** Corner (1960).

Sumatra.

298. **F. andamanica** Corner (1960)—*F. macropoda* Kurz (1875, non Miquel).

Andaman, Nicobar Isl.

299. **F. subsidens** Corner (1960).

North Borneo (Kinabalu).

300. **F. heteropoda** Miq. (1867)—*F. decussata* Warb. (1905)—*F. anomala* Merr. (1906).

Philippines generally, Celebes, Sangi and Talaud Isl., Halmahera, Amboina.

301. **F. copiosa** Steud. (1841)—*F. polycarpa* Roxb. (1832, non Jacq.)—*F. muriculata* Miq. (1854)—*F. brevicuspis* Miq. (1859)—*F. magnifolia* F.v.M. (1863)—*F. copiosa* Steud. v. *muriculata* (Miq.) King (1888)—*F. subinflata* Warb., *F. senftiana* Warb. (1905)—*F. longipedunculata* Rechinger (1912)—*F. duriuscula* King v. *grandifolia* Diels (1935).

a. v. **copiosa**.

Celebes, Moluccas, Tenimber and Aru Isl., New Guinea, Admiralty Isl., New Britain, New Ireland, Solomon Isl., Queensland, Palau Isl., Yap.

- b. v. **pubescens** Corner (1960)—*F. krausseana* Rechinger (1912)—*F. acanthophylla* Summerh. (1929).

Moluccas, New Guinea, New Britain, New Ireland, Solomon Isl., Queensland.

302. **F. wassa** Roxb. (1832)—*F. duriuscula* King (1888)—*F. eulampra* and *F. lamprophylla* Laut. et K. Schum. (1901)—*F. portus-finschii* Warb. (1905)—*F. rhodocarpa* Summerh. (1929)—*F. anggica* Diels (1935).

a. **wassa**.

Moluccas, Alor, Key Isl., Aru Isl., New Guinea, New Britain, Solomon Isl., New Hebrides.

- b. v. **nubigena** (Diels) Corner (1960)—*F. nubigena* Diels, *F. caroli* Diels (1935).

New Guinea.

- c. v. **obversifolia** (Miq.) Corner (1960)—*F. ampelas* Burin. f. v. *obversifolia* Miq. (1867)—*F. reticulatissima* S. Moore (1925).

Flores, Morotai, Halmahera, Timor.

303. **F. hystericarpa** Warb. (1905).

Terr. New Guinea (Morobe district), Papua, (central, east).

304. **F. balica** Miq. (1859)—*F. albinervia* Miq. (1859).

a. v. **balica**.

Java (Besoeki, Kediri), Bali, Flores.

- b. v. **colfsii** Corner (1960).

Lombok, Sumbawa, Flores.

305. **F. griseifolia** Corner (1960).

Papua (north).

306. **F. primaria** Corner (1960).

Terr. New Guinea (Madang, Morobe districts), New Britain (Keravat).

ser. *Scabrae* Miq. (1848)

Necalistis Raf. (1838)—*Ficus* subgen. *Palaeomorphe* (King) Sata ser. *Nonminutuliflorae* Sata, subser. *Fulvobrunneifoliae* Sata, subser. *Metallicifoliae* Sata (1944)—*Ficus* subgen. *Eumetamorphe* Sata sect. *Sycidium* Miq. subsect. *Sycidium* ser. *Viridifoliae* Sata, ser. *Lineariangustifoliae* Sata (1944)—subsect. *Pseudosycidium* Sata, and ser. *Scabricordatogibbosiifoliae* Sata, ser. *Lanceifoliae* Sata, ser. *Subscabririgidiiifoliae* Sata (1944).

Madagascar, Ryu Kyu, Formosa, Malaysia (excluding Malaya), Australasia.

307. **F. cumingii** Miq. (1848)—*F. cumingii* v. *auriculifera* Sata (1944).

a. v. **cumingii**.

Philippine Islands.

b. v. **androbrot**a (Summerh.) Corner (1960)—*F. androbrot*a Summerh., *F. dichroa* Summerh. (1929).

New Guinea.

c. v. **angustissima** (Merr.) Corner (1960)—*F. angustissima* Merr. (1905)—? *F. lineari-pseudopalma* Sata (1944).

Luzon, Mindanao.

d. v. **terminalifolia** (Elm.) Sata (1944)—*F. multiramea* Elm., *F. terminalifolia* Elm. (1911)—*F. celtoides* Elm. (1912)—*F. producta* Merr. (1914)—*F. cumingii* v. *linearicaudata* Sata (1944)—? *F. euphlesia* Merr. (1913)—? *F. kusanoi* Hayata (1911)—? *F. somai* Hayata (1919).

Philippines, North Borneo (Tawao), Formosa.

e. v. **worcesteri** (Merr.) Corner (1960)—*F. worcesteri* Merr. (1914).

Philippines (Samar, Panay, Mindanao, Sulu Archipelago).

308. **F. fallax** Miq. (1859).

Celebes.

309. **F. ulmifolia** Lam. (1788)—*F. difformis* Lam. (1788)—*Covellia ulmifolia* (Lam.) Gasp. (1844)—*F. sinuosa* Miq., and v. *integrifolia* Miq. (1848)—*F. blepharostoma* Warb. (1905)—*F. sparsifolia* Merr. (1921)—? *F. velascoi* Merr. ex Sata (1944)—*F. hispida linearis* and *F. hispida hastata* Blanco (1837)—*F. ulmifolia* f. *integra* Sata, f. *sinuosa* (Miq.) Sata (1944).

Philippines (? Palawan and Mindanao).

310. **F. fiskei** Elm. (1906)—*F. hemicardia* Merr. (1914)—*F. hemicardia* v. *curvata* Sata, v. *grandifolia* Sata (1944).

a. v. **fiskei**.

Philippines (? Palawan).

b. v. **cebuensis** Merr.

Luzon, Cebu.

c. v. **laevifolia** Merr.

Siargao, Mindanao.

d. v. **multinervia** Corner (1960).

Mindanao.

311. **F. riedelii** Miq. (1867).

a. v. **riedelii**.

Celebes, Amboina, Boeroe.

b. v. **minor** Corner (1960).

Celebes.

312. **F. ampelas** Burm. f. (1768)—*F. rubricaulis* Dcsne (1834)—*F. javensis* Miq., v. *subcrenata* Miq. (1848)—*F. bandana* Miq. (1859)—*F. ampelas* v. *bandana* Miq., v. *laevior* Miq., v. *oblongifolia* Miq., v. *politoria* Miq. (1867)—*F. ampelas* v. *politoria* (Lam.) O.K. (1891)—*F. kingiana* Hemsley (1897)—*F. ampelas* v. *bogoriensis* K. et Val. (1906), and f. *incrassata* Hochreut. (1925).—? *F. tashiroi* Maxim. (1888).

a. v. **ampelas**.

Sumatra (west coast and islands), Java, Borneo (?), Bali, Lombok, Flores, Timor, Ryu Kyu, Formosa, Philippines, Celebes, Moluccas, West New Guinea.

b. v. **hispidula** Corner (1961).

Celebes.

c. v. **linearis** Corner (1960).

Celebes.

- d. v. **soronensis** (King) Corner (1960)—*F. exasperata* Roxb. (1832, non Vahl)—*F. biglandulosa* Miq. (1848)—*F. asperior* Miq. (1867)—*F. soronensis* King (1887)—*F. blepharosepala* Warb. (1905).

Amboina, Boeroe, Halmahera, Key Isl., Aru Isl., New Guinea, New Britain.

313. **F. guyeri** Elm. (1906)—? v. *minimifolia* Sata (1944).

a. v. **guyeri**.

Philippines (? Palawan).

- b. v. **sibuyanensis** (Elm.) Corner (1960)—*F. sibuyanensis* Elm. (1911).

Luzon, Sibuyan, Panay, Samar.

- 314.
- F. cauta**
- Corner (1960).

Celebes.

- 315.
- F. goniophylla**
- Corner (1960).

Celebes.

- 316.
- F. melinocarpa**
- Bl. (1825)—f.
- glabrior*
- Miq. (1860)—
- Pogonotrophe alnifolia*
- Miq. (1851)—
- F. daemonum*
- Zoll. et Mor. (1854)—
- F. obliqua*
- Miq. (1854)—
- F. alnifolia*
- Miq. (1867)—
- F. haggeri*
- Merr. (1921)—
- F. irosinensis*
- Elm. (1937).

a. v. **melinocarpa**.

Sumatra (south), Java, Borneo (north, east), Celebes, Philippines, Moluccas, Aru Isl., New Guinea, New Britain, Solomon Isl.

b. v. **hololampra** (Diels) Corner (1960)—*F. hololampra* Diels (1935)—*F. collinsii* Elm. (1937).Distribution as v. *melinocarpa* (perhaps only the glabrous upper leaves).

- 317.
- F. trachypison**
- K. Schum. (1901)—
- F. lima*
- K. Schum (1901)
- F. pteleaephylla*
- S. Moore (1923)—
- F. xanthosyce*
- Summerh. (1929).

a. v. **trachypison**.

Amboina, Aru Isl., Key Isl., New Guinea, New Britain, Solomon Isl.

b. v. **pallida** Corner (1960).

Terr. New Guinea, Papua, Bougainville Isl.

- 318.
- F. quercetorum**
- Corner (1961)—
- F. tonsa*
- Miq. v.
- aspera*
- Corner (1960).

Terr. New Guinea, Papua.

- 319.
- F. macrorrhyncha**
- Laut. ex K. Schum. (1901)—
- F. stenorrhyncha*
- Warb. (1905).

- 320.
- F. tonsa**
- Miq. (1867).

a. v. **tonsa**.

Celebes, Talaud Isl.

b. v. **leptodictya** (Diels) Corner (1960)—*F. leptodictya* Diels (1935).

New Guinea.

- 321.
- F. leptoclada**
- Benth. (1873).

North Queensland.

- 322.
- F. todayensis**
- Elm. (1911).

Mindanao, Celebes.

323. **F. irisana** Elm. (1906)—*F. ampelas* Burm. f. v. *rugosa* Miq., v. *sublanceolata* Miq. (1867)—*F. fackikoogi* Koidz. (1913).

a. v. **irisana**.

Ryu Kyu, Formosa, Philippines (? Palawan), Celebes.

- b. v. **validicaudata** (Merr.) Corner (1960)—*F. fastigiata* Elm. (1906)—*F. validicaudata* Merr. (1906)—*F. guyeri* Elm. v. *validicaudata* (Merr.) Sata (1944), ? v. *minimaefolia* Sata (1944).

Okinawa, Luzon, Leyte.

324. **F. tenuicuspida** Corner (1960).

a. v. **tenuicuspida**.

Celebes.

b. v. **major** Corner (1960).

Mindanao.

325. **F. elmeri** Merr. (1905)—*F. semicordata* Miq. (1867, non J. E. Sm.).

a. v. **elmeri**.

Celebes, Philippines (Luzon, Polillo, Bohol).

- b. v. **subintegra** Merr. (1905)—*F. subintegra* (Merr.) Elm. (1906)—*F. kamelii* Merr. ex Sata (1944).

Philippines (Luzon, Samar).

326. **F. odorata** (Blanco) Merr. (1904)—*F. hispida* Linn. f. v. *odorata* Blanco (1837)—*F. arenata* Elm. (1911).

Philippines (Batan, Luzon, Negros, Bohol, Leyte, Samar, Panay, Mindanao).

327. **F. oleracea** Corner (1960).

Key to the varieties

1. Glabrous or thinly pubescent with soft hairs 2–3 mm. long. Lamina smooth or subscabrid below v. *oleracea*.
1. Villosulous with minute hairs –0.5 mm. long. Lamina very harshly scabrid above v. *pugnans*.

a. v. **oleracea**.

Solomon Islands (Bougainville, New Georgia, ? San Cristoval).

b. v. **pugnans** Corner (1960).

Bougainville Isl.

328. **F. imbricata** Corner (1960).

Key to the varieties

1. Scabrid, hairy. Lateral nerves 4–7 (–9) pairs, oblique; intercostals 5–10; basal nerves $\frac{1}{4}$ – $\frac{1}{3}$ lamina. Basal bracts 1–2 mm. long, acute. Internal bristles few. Lamina with an auricle on the acroscopic side of the base v. *imbricata*.
1. Glabrous, smooth. Lateral nerves 7–11 pairs, inarching; intercostals 2–5; basal nerves short. Basal bracts 1 mm. long, obtuse. Internal bristles copious. Leaf-base more or less symmetric, rounded to subcordate v. *subcordata*.

a. v. **imbricata**.

Bougainville Isl.

b. v. **subcordata** Corner (1961)—*F. tonsa* Miq. v. *subcordata* Corner (1960).

Bougainville Isl.

329. **F. chrysochaete** Corner (1960).

Solomon Isl. (Bougainville, Malaita, New Georgia, Ulawa, Ysabel).

330. **F. arawaensis** Corner (1961).

Bougainville Isl.

331. **F. gryllus** Corner (1960).

Solomon Isl. (Ysabel, Tiratona).

332. **F. erinobotrya** Corner (1960).

Key to the varieties

1. Hairs 1–2 mm. long on twigs and petioles; leaf-base with the broad side overlapping the petiole; lateral nerves 7–11 pairs. Figs without a collar of basal bracts; tepals 5–7; flower-pedicels hairy
v. *erinobotrya*.
1. Hairs –1 mm. long, or glabrescent; leaf-base not obscuring the petiole; lateral nerves 5–8 pairs. Figs pedunculate with a collar of basal bracts; tepals 4–5; flower-pedicels glabrous.
2. Hairs –1 mm. long v. *solomonensis*.
2. Hispidulous to nearly glabrous f. *glabrior*.

a. v. **erinobotrya**.

New Britain.

b. v. **solomonensis** Corner (1960).

Solomon Isl. (Bougainville, Florida, Ysabel, Malaita, South Georgia).

f. **glabrior** Corner (1960).

Bougainville, Guadalcanal, San Cristoval, Nggela.

333. **F. schumanniana** Warb. (1905).

Terr. New Guinea, New Britain.

334. **F. opposita** Miq. (1848)—*F. fitzalani* Miq. (1861)—*F. conjugata* Miq. (1867)—*F. radula* Banks ex Hiern (1901)—*F. xerophila* Domin, *F. yarrabensis* Domin (1921)—*F. apolepomena* Summerh. (1929)—*F. branderhorstii* Diels (1935).

Key to the varieties

1. Petioles 10–30 mm. long; lamina 6–16 × 3–7.5 cm., the areolae usually villous beneath. Fig 10–12 mm. wide v. *opposita*.
1. Petioles 2–12 mm. long; lamina 9 × 4 cm., small. Fig 8–10 mm. wide, the lateral bracts on the stalk often scattered.
2. Lamina aculeate on the upperside and edges with short stiff hairs, villous beneath then glabrescent, not foveolate or merely from the bulging reticulations v. *micracantha*.
2. Lamina scabrid, minutely foveolate beneath with puberulous stomatal pits; not villous v. *indecora*.

a. v. **opposita**.

Java (Pulau Sangrang), New Guinea (south coast and Eastern Highlands), Australia (Queensland, Northern Territory, New South Wales).

b. v. **indecora** (A. Cunn. ex Miq.) Corner (1960)—*F. indecora* A. Cunn. ex Miq. (1948).

Australia (north-west, Dampier Archipelago to Arnhem Land).

c. v. **micracantha** (Miq.) Corner (1960)—*F. aculeata* A. Cunn. ex Miq., *F. orbicularis* A. Cunn. ex Miq. (1848)—*F. micracantha* Miq. (1867)—*F. aculeata* A. Cunn. ex Miq. v. *micracantha* (Miq.) Benth. (1873)—? *F. beckleri* Miq. (1861).

Australia (north coast), New Guinea (Merauki district, Papua west division).

335. **F. scobina** Benth. (1873).

Australia (Northern Territory, Darwin).

336. **F. fraseri** Miq. (1848)—*F. proteus* Bur., v. *dentata* Bur., v. *lobata* Bur. (1872)—*F. stenocarpa* F.v.M. ex Benth. (1873)—*F. aspera* Forst. f. v. *subglabra* Benth. (1873)—*F. subglabra* F.v.M. (1875).

Australia (Queensland, north New South Wales), New Caledonia, New Hebrides.

337. **F. coronulata** Miq. (1861)—*F. salicina* F. v. M. (1863).

Australia (Arnhem Land; West Australia, Carson River).

338. **F. coronata** Spin. (1818)—*F. muntia* Link (1822)—*F. stephanocarpa* Warb. (1905).

Australia (Northern Territory, Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria).

339. **F. aspera** Forst. f. (1786)—*Necalistis aspera* Raf. (1838)—*F. parcelli* Veitch ex Cogn. et March. (1874)—*Artocarpus canoni* Bull. ex v. Houtte (1875)—*F. canoni* (Bull.) N. E. Brown (1888)—*F. exasperata* Hort., *F. exsculpta* Hort., *Artocarpus exsculpta* Hort., *Artocarpus laciniatus* Hort. v. *metallicus* Hort.

New Hebrides.

340. **F. uniauriculata** Warb. (1898).

Samoa.

341. **F. scabra** Forst. f. (1786)—*F. turbinata* Willd. (1806)—*F. ciliata* Warb., *F. reineckii* Warb. (1898)—*F. storckii* Seem. v. *pubescens* Bur. (1872)—*F. mareensis* Warb. in Saras. et Roux (1921).

New Caledonia, Loyalty Isl., New Hebrides, Fiji, Samoa, Tonga.

342. **F. storckii** Seem. (1868).—*F. cavei* Horne ex Baker (1883).

Key to the varieties

1. Lamina 6–18 × 4–13 cm.; lateral nerves 5–8 pairs; petiole 7–40 mm. long. Fig 7–10 mm. wide v. *storckii*.
1. Smaller in all parts; lateral nerves 3–5 pairs v. *kajewskii*.

a. v. **storckii**.

Fiji.

b. v. **kajewskii** (Summerh.) Corner (1960)—*F. kajewskii* Summerh. (1932).

New Hebrides, Fiji.

343. **F. masoni** Horne ex Baker (1883)—*F. begoniifolia* Summerh. (1936).

Fiji.

344. **F. greenwoodii** Summerh. (1936).

Fiji.

345. **F. fulvopilosa** Summerh. (1936).

Fiji.

346. **F. barclayana** Miq. (1867)—*Covellia barclayana* Miq. (1848)—*F. barclayi* Seem. (1868).—*F. barclayana* (Miq.) Summerh. (1932).

Fiji.

347. **F. bambusaefolia** Seem. (1868).

Fiji.

348. **F. longecuspida** Warb. (1898).

Samoa, Niue Isl.

349. **F. godeffroyi** Warb. (1898)—*F. upoluensis* Rechinger (1910).

Key to the varieties

1. Lamina elliptic or oblong-elliptic, bluntly subacuminate .. v. *godeffroyi*.
1. Lamina ovate-elliptic to lanceolate-elliptic, narrowly and acutely acuminate v. *hygrophila*.

a. v. **godeffroyi**.

Samoa, Niue.

b. v. **hygrophila** (Rechinger) Summerh. (1939)—*F. hygrophila* Rechinger (1910).

Samoa.

350. **F. samoensis** Summerh. (1939).

Samoa.

subsect. *Varinga* (Miq.) Corner (1960)

Ficus sect. *Carica* Miq. subsect. *Varinga* Miq. (1844).

Africa, Ceylon, Asiatic mainland, Sumatra, Java, Borneo.

ser. *Heterophyllae* Corner (1960)

Africa, Asia (not east of Borneo).

351. **F. heterophylla** Linn. f. (1781)—*F. cannabina* Lour., ? *F. politoria* Lour. (1790)—*F. denticulata* Vahl, *F. truncata* Vahl (1790)—*F. rufescens* Vahl (1806)—*F. aquatica* Koen. ex Willd. (1806)—*F. biglandula* Bl. (1825, etiam *biglandulosa*)—*F. scabrella* Roxb. (1832)—*F. acutiloba* Miq., *F. elongata* Miq., *F. subpanduraeformis* Miq. (1848)—*F. heterophylla* v. *elongata* Miq. (1867)—*F. heterophylla* v. *scabrella* (Roxb.) King (1888)—*F. grossularioides* Burm. f. f. *assamica* O. K., var. *subpanduriformis* (Miq.) O.K. (1891).

Key to the varieties

1. Lamina ovate-cordate, varying palmately 3–5-lobed; petiole –80 mm. long. Fig-peduncle –25 mm. long, pedicel –15 mm. . . v. *assamica*.
1. Lamina more or less elliptic or lanceolate; petiole –50 mm. Peduncle –12 mm., pedicel 0–10 mm. v. *heterophylla*.

a. v. **heterophylla**.

Ceylon, India, Burma, China (Kwangtung, Hainan), Indochina, Thailand, Malaya (north of Negri Sembilan), Java, Borneo (south, east, north).

b. v. **assamica** (Miq.) Corner comb. nov.—*F. repens* Roxb. ex Willd. (1806)—*F. morifolia* Vahl (1806)—*F. assamica* Miq. (1848)—*F. rubifolia* Griff. (1854)—*F. repens* Roxb. v. *assamica* Miq. (1867)—*F. heterophylla* v. *repens* (Roxb.) King (1888).

East Bengal, Tonkin, Cambodia, Thailand.

ser. *Cyrtophylleae* Corner (1960)

Africa, Asia (not east of Borneo).

352. **F. asperiuscula** Kunth et Bouch. (1846)—*F. coronata* Reinw. ex Bl. (1825)—*F. grewiaefolia* Kunth et Bouch. (1846)—*Covellia zollingeriana* Miq. (1848)—*F. leptorhyncha* K. et Val. (1906)—*F. inaequilatera* Ridley (1923).

Sumatra, Java.

353. **F. cyrtophylla** Wall. ex Miq. (1867)—*Covellia cyrtophylla* Wall. ex Miq. (1848)—*F. asymmetrica* Lévl. et Vant. (1907).

India (Himalayas from Sikkim eastwards, Khasia Hills), Upper Burma, south China (Yunnan, Szechuan, Kweichou), Tonkin, Thailand (Chieng-mai).

354. **F. leptogramma** Corner (1960).

North Borneo (Kinabalu), Sarawak.

355. **F. praetermissa** Corner (1960).

Indochina, Thailand.

ser. *Exasperatae* Corner (1960).

Africa to India, Ceylon.

356. **F. exasperata** Vahl (1806)—*F. serrata* Forsk. (1775)—*F. teregam* Pennant (1800)—*F. scabra* Willd. (1806)—*F. politoria* Moon (1824)—*F. asperima* Roxb. (1832)—*F. hispidissima* Wight ex Miq. (1848).

East Africa, Arabia, central and south India, Ceylon.

subsect. *Palaeomorphe* (King) Corner (1960)

Ficus sect. *Palaeomorphe* King (1887)—subgen. *Palaeomorphe* (King) Sata (1934)—*Ficus* sect. *Grossularia* O.K. (1904). Asia, Australasia.

ser. *Pallidae* Miq. (1848)

ser. *Euglabrifoliae* Sata, *Glabrifoliae* Sata (1944).

Asia, Australasia.

357. **F. tinctoria** Forst. f. (1786)—*F. laeta* Dcsne (1834)—*F. altimeeralou* Roxb. ex Miq., *F. reticulosa* Miq. (1848)—*F. excelsa* Miq. (1859)—*F. altimeeralou* v. *laeta* (Dcsne) Miq. (1867)—*F. validinervis* F.v.M. ex Benth. (1873)—*F. chlorosykon* Rechinger (1910)—*F. neoebudarum* Summerh. (1932)—*F. tinctoria* v. *neoebudarum* (Summerh.) Fosberg (1955).

Key to the subspecies and varieties of *F. tinctoria*

1. Lamina obtuse to acute or subacuminate, oblong, elliptic, or ovate-elliptic, not angled or toothed: base subcordate, rounded or widely cuneate on the broader side. Figs pedicellate. Stomata sunken.
 2. Lamina 4–13 cm. wide, smooth or subscabrid, usually drying brown-areolate beneath; tree or banyan ssp. *tinctoria*.
 2. Lamina small, harshly scabrid, stiffly coriaceous, not brown areolate beneath: creeping shrub on rocks ssp. *swinhoei*.
1. Lamina acute to strongly acuminate, narrowly elliptic to lanceolate, often obovate, varying subrhombic, sometimes angled or angular-dentate: base cuneate.
 3. Lamina coriaceous, drying brown-areolate beneath: large banyans ssp. *gibbosa*.
 4. Fig pedicellate. Lamina pliant, stomata sunken var. *gibbosa*.
 4. Fig more or less sessile with 3–6 basal bracts 1–2 mm. long. Lamina very stiff, rigid; stomata superficial var. *rigida*.
 3. Lamina subcoriaceous, rather thin, not brown-areolate beneath; stomata superficial ssp. *parasitica*.
 5. Large banyan. Fig 7–11 mm. wide var. *parasitica*.
 5. Creeping shrub: leaves small, dentate. Fig 5–6 mm. wide var. *anastomosans*.

a. ssp. ***tinctoria***.

Hainan, Formosa, Philippines generally, Celebes, Sumbawa, Moluccas, Alor, New Guinea, north Australia, Micronesia, Polynesia (to Tahiti and Austral Isl.).

b. ssp. ***gibbosa*** (Bl.) Corner (1960)—*F. reticulata* Thunb. (1786)—*F. gibbosa* Bl., *F. cuneata* Bl., *F. paradoxa* (1825)—*F. irregularis* Steud. (1840)—*F. angulata* Miq. (1848)—*F. gibbosa* v. *cuneata* (Bl.) Miq. (1859)—*F. gibbosa* v. *unigibba* Miq. (1860), v. *dodonaeifolia* Miq., v. *latifolia* Miq. (1867)—*F. subobliqua* Miq., v. *latiuscula* Miq. (1867)—*F. michelii* Lévl. (1910)—*F. antoniana* Elm. (1912).

South Andaman Isl., south China, Hainan, Indochina, Thailand, Malaya, Sumatra, Java to Sumbawa, Celebes, Halmahera, Banda, Palawan, Borneo; (absent from Johore, Singapore, Riouw Archipelago).

i. v. **rigida** (Miq.) Corner (1960)—*F. rigida* Bl. (1825)—*F. pereng* Steud. (1840)—*F. gibbosa* Bl. v. *rigida* Miq. (1867)—v. *rigida* (Bl.) Val. (1906).

Sumatra, Java, Sumbawa, Alor, south Borneo.

c. ssp. **parasitica** (Willd.) Corner (1960)—*F. parasitica* Willd. (1798)—*F. excelsa* Vahl, *F. rhomboidalis* Vahl (1806)—*F. scabriuscula* B. Ham. ex J. E. Sm. (1810)—*F. ampelas* Koen. ex Roxb., *F. sclerophylla* Roxb., *F. tuberculata* Roxb. (1832)—*F. angustata* Miq., *F. cuspidifera* Miq., *F. pervia* Miq. (1848)—*Urostigma volubile* Dalz. (1861)—*F. gibbosa* Bl. v. *cuspidifera* (Miq.) King, v. *parasitica* (Willd.) King, v. *tuberculata* (Roxb.) King (1887)—*F. volubilis* (Dalz.) King (1888)—*F. pseudobotryoides* Lévl. et Vant., *F. rhomboidalis* Lévl. et Vant. (1907)—*F. clarkei* King (1888, pro p. foliorum; alt. p. fructuum, *F. racemosa* L.)—*Urostigma excelsum* Miq. (1859).

Ceylon, India, Burma, south China, Indochina, Andaman and Nicobar Isl.

i. v. **anastomosans** (Wall.) Corner (1960)—*F. anastomosans* Wall. ex Kurz (1873).

Burma (Moulmein), Thailand (west, south).

d. ssp. **swinhoei** (King) Corner (1960)—*F. swinhoei* King (1888)—*F. fenicis* Merr. (1921).

Formosa, Mindanao (Bukidnon).

358. **F. virgata** Reinw. ex Bl. (1825)—*Urostigma virgatum* (Reinw.) Miq., *F. decaisneana* Miq. (1859)—*F. firmula* Miq., *F. trymatocarpa* Miq. (1867, *trematocarpa*)—*F. pinkiana* F.v.M. (1882)—*F. decaisneana* Miq. v. *firmula* (Miq.) King, v. *trymatocarpa* (Miq.) King (1888, *trematocarpa*)—*F. esmeralda* Bailey (1897) *F. inaequifolia* Elm. (1907)—*F. caudato-longifolia* Sata (1934)—*F. subulata* Bl. f. *inaequifolia* (Elm.) Sata (1944)—*F. ellipsoidea* Miq. (1867, pr. p. Amboina; alt. p. Celebes, *F. subulata* Bl.)—*F. cuspidatolongifolia* Kanehira (1936).

a. v. **virgata**.

Ryu Kyu, Formosa, Philippines (excluding Palawan), Celebes, Moluccas, Flores, Alor, Wetar, Timor, Key and Aru Isl., New Guinea, New Britain, Solomon Isl., New Hebrides, New Caledonia, Queensland, Caroline Isl. (Ponape).

b. v. **philippinensis** (Miq.) Corner (1960)—*F. philippinensis* Miq., *F. insularis* Miq. (1848)—*F. magnifica* Elm. (1906)—*F. setibracteata* Elm. (1914)—*F. philippinensis* f. *magnifica* (Elm.) Sata, f. *ovata* Sata, f. *setibracteata* (Elm.) Sata (1944).

Ryu Kyu, Formosa, Luzon, Mindanao.

c. v. **sessilis** (Bur.) Corner (1960)—*F. philippinensis* v. *sessilis* Bur. (1872).

Luzon, Soela Isl., New Guinea, New Britain, Solomon Isl., New Caledonia, Loyalty Isl., New Hebrides.

359. **F. celebensis** Corner (1960)—*F. irregularis* Miq. (1867).

Celebes (Minahassa).

ser. *Subulatae* Corner (1960)

India to Solomon Isl.

360. **F. subulata** Bl. (1825)—*F. saxatilis* Bl. (1825)—*F. acuminata* Roxb. (1832)—*F. salicifolia* Miq. (1848)—*F. ancolana* Miq. (1851)—*F. ellipsoidea* Miq. v. *ancolana* Miq., v. *borneensis* Miq., v. *boiei* Miq., *F. iteoides* Miq., *F. sikkimensis* Miq. (1867) *F. klinkii* Laut. et K. Schum. (1901)—*F. erythropareia* K. Schum. ex Warb. (1905)—*F. confusa* Elm. (1906)—*F. driveri* Elm. (1914)—*F. sanhday* Gagnep. (1927)—*F. subulata* f. *ovoidea* Sata, f. *minima* Sata, f. *sessilis* Sata, f. *driveri* Sata (1944)—? *F. dicarpa* Blanco (1837).

a. v. **subulata**.

Sikkim and south China throughout Malaysia to New Britain and the Solomon Isl.; (absent from Johore, Singapore, Riouw Archipelago, Banka, Flores, Timor).

b. v. **gracillima** (Diels) Corner (1960)—*F. gracillima* Diels, *F. otariophylla* Diels (1935).

New Guinea.

361. **F. armiti** King (1887)—*F. fuscipes* Warb. (1905).

New Guinea (central, eastern).

ser. *Cuspidatae* Miq. (1848)

ser. *Glabriusculifoliae* Sata (1944).

India to western Malaysia.

362. **F. sinuata** Thunb. (1786)—*F. rostrata* Lamk. (1788)—*F. quercifolia* Bl. (1825)—*F. raridens* Miq. (1848)—*F. obtusidens* Miq. (1851)—*F. angulidens* Miq. (1859)—*F. radicans* Roxb. v. *angulosa* Miq. (1859).

a. ssp. **sinuata**.

Assam, lower Thailand, Malaya, Sumatra, Riouw, Java, Borneo, (Moluccas ?).

i. v. **oblonga** Corner (1960)—*F. cuspidata* Reinw. v. *sinuata* King (1888).

Malaya (Perak, Johore, ? Pahang), Sumatra (Lake Toba), Java.

b. ssp. **cuspidata** (Reinw.) Corner (1960)—*F. cuspidata* Reinw. ex Bl. (1825)—*F. cuspidata* Desf. (1829)—*F. tenuiramis* Kunth et Bouch. (1846)—*F. cuspidata* Reinw. f. *angustifolia* Miq. (1859).

Malaya, Sumatra, Java.

363. **F. heteropleura** Bl. (1825)—*F. radicans* Roxb. (1832)—*F. acuminata* Wall. ex Kunth et Bouch., *F. euryaefolia* Kunth et Bouch. (1846)—*F. urophylla* Wall. ex Miq. (1848)—*F. intermedia* Griff. (1854)—*F. radicans* Roxb. f. *brevifolia* Miq. (1859)—*F. caudatifolia* Warb. (1905)—*F. eucaudata* Elm. (1906)—*F. rostrata* Lamk. v. *urophylla* (Wall.) K. et Val. (1906)—*F. caudatifolia* Warb. v. *eucaudata* Sata, v. *ovata* Sata (1944).

a. v. **heteropleura**.

Assam, Bengal, Bhutan, Burma, Indochina, Hainan, Thailand, Malaya, Sumatra, Riouw, Java, Borneo, Celebes, Philippines, Batjan, Amboina.

b. v. **hirta** Corner (1960).

Sarawak, Brunei.

c. v. **mindanaensis** (Warb.) Corner (1960)—*F. mindanaensis* Warb. (1905).

Luzon, Leyte, Samar, Biliran, Mindoro, Mindanao.

364. **F. parietalis** Bl. (1825)—v. *ovalis* Bl. (1825)—*F. cerasiformis* Desf. (1829)—*F. grandifolia* Wall. ex Miq. (1848)—*F. jing-huhniana* Miq. (1851)—*F. phlebophylla* Miq., *F. rufipila* Miq., *F. tabing* Miq. (1860)—*F. concentrica* Hassk. ex Miq. (1864)—*F. parietalis* v. *angustifolia* Miq., v. *rufipila* Miq., v. *tabing* Miq. (1867).

South Annam, Thailand, Malaya, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Philippines (Palawan, Balabac); (? not in Singapore or Riouw).

365. **F. lasiocarpa** Miq. (1860)—*F. lasiophlebia* Miq. (1860)—*F. parietalis* Bl. v. *hirsutissima* Merr. (1934).

Sumatra.

ser. *Minutuliflorae* Sata (1944)

Subsect. *Scabrifolieae* Sata.

Sumatra, Borneo, Philippines to New Guinea.

366. **F. aurita** Bl. (1825)—*F. hispidulosa* Elm. (1914).

a. v. **aurita**.

Borneo (Koetai, Sarawak), Philippines (Samar, Mindanao), Celebes, Amboina, Morotai, Noesa Laut, Aru Isl., New Guinea (western half).

b. v. **auriculifera** (Merr.) Corner (1960)—*F. auriculifera* Merr. (1929).

Borneo (Sarawak, North Borneo, west Koetai), Celebes, Philippines (Bohol), Amboina.

c. v. **celebica** (Reinw.) Corner (1960)—*F. celebica* Reinw. ex Bl. (1825).

Celebes.

367. **F. stipata** King (1888).

Sumatra (Padang).

368. **F. microsphaera** Warb. (1905).

Philippines (Panay, Mindoro, Mindanao, Bohol).

ser. *Fibrosifoliae* Corner (1960)

Burma, Thailand, western Malaysia to the Philippines and Moluccas.

369. **F. obscura** Bl. (1825)—*Covellia dasycaula* Miq. (1848)—*F. pisifera* Wall. v. *scaberrima* (Bl.) Val. f. *obscura* (Bl.) Val. (1906)—*F. dasycaula* (Miq.) Val. (1906)—? *F. obscura* Bl. v. *serrata* Miq. (1859).

a. v. **obscura**.

Java, Sumatra, Borneo, Celebes, Philippines (Luzon, Bohol), Talaud; (? Penang).

b. v. **angustata** (Miq.) Corner (1960)—*F. grewiaefolia* Bl. (1825)—*F. lobbii* Miq. (1848)—*F. hypsophila* Miq., v. *angustata* Miq., *F. brevipes* Miq., *F. remblas* Miq., *F. tadjam* Miq. (1851)—*F. saxatilis* Miq. (1854)—*F. grewiaefolia* Bl. v. *angustata* Miq., v. *anonaefolia* Miq., v. *brevipes* Miq., v. *hypsophila* Miq., v. *remblas* Miq. (1867)—*F. microtus* Miq. v. *tondana* Miq. (1867, pro p. Forsten, Celebes; alt. p., v. *borneensis*)—*F. subulata* Bl. v. *tadjam* Miq. (1867)—? *F. angustifolia* Bl. (1825).

Java, Sumatra, Lingga, Borneo, Celebes, Soela.

c. v. **borneensis** (Miq.) Corner (1960)—*F. pisifera* Wall. ex Miq. (1848)—*F. tondana* Miq. (1859)—*F. microtus* Miq. (1860)—*F. microtus* Miq. v. *borneensis* Miq., v. *lanceolata* Miq., v. *parvifolia* Miq. (1867)—*F. microtus* Miq. v. *tondana* Miq. (1867, pro p. Reinwardt; alt. p., v. *angustata*)—? *F. obscura* Bl. v. *glabrior* Miq. (1867)—*F. pisifera* Wall. v. *microtus* (Miq.) O.K. (1891, err. *pisiformis* Wall.)—*F. scaberrima* Bl. v. *pisifera* (Wall.) Hochr. (1925)—*F. microsyce* Ridley (1926).

Lower Thailand, Malaya, Riouw, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Celebes, Philippines (Negros, Samar, Mindoro, Sulu).

d. v. **kunstleri** (King) Corner (1960)—*F. acuminatissima* Miq., *F. lancifolia* Miq. (1848)—*F. lancea* Miq. (1867)—*F. celebica* Bl. v. *kunstleri* King (1887)—*F. celebica* Bl. v. *lanceolata* Sata (1944).

Malaya (Perak), Sumatra (Fort de Kock), Banka, Sarawak, North Borneo, Celebes, Philippines.

e. v. **scaberrima** (Bl.) Miq. (1867)—*F. scaberrima* Bl. (1825)—*F. leucoxylon* Miq. (1851)—*F. scaberrima* Bl. v. *angustata* Miq. (1859)—*F. obscura* Bl. v. *leucoxylon* Miq. (1867)—*F. pisifera* Wall. v. *scaberrima* (Bl.) Val. (1906)—*F. flavocortica* Elm. (1911)—*F. viridifolia* Merr. (1913)—*F. celebica* Bl. v. *ovata* Sata (1944)—? *Covellia subdenticulata* Miq. (1859)—? *F. subdenticulata* Miq. (1867).

Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Philippines, Celebes.

370. **F. jaheriana** Corner (1961).

West Borneo (S. Tjehen, Kalimintang).

371. **F. midotis** Corner (1960).

Borneo.

372. **F. leptocalama** Corner (1960).

North Borneo (Kinabalu).

373. **F. hemsleyana** King (1888).

Borneo.

374. **F. uniglandulosa** Wall. ex Miq. (1848)—*F. subsubulata* Miq. (1867, pro p. Korthals Sumatra; alt. p., v. *parvifolia*).

a. v. **uniglandulosa**.

Burma (Salween district), lower Thailand, Malaya, Sumatra, Borneo, Celebes.

b. v. **parvifolia** Miq. (1867)—*F. subsubulata* Miq. (1867, pro p. Korthals, Borneo)—*F. uniglandulosa* v. *latior* Miq., v. *minor* Miq. (1867)—*F. copelandii* C. B. Robinson (1908).

Borneo, Philippines (Palawan, Sulu, Mindanao); (? Celebes).

375. **F. rubroscupidata** Corner (1960).

Borneo.

376. **F. rubromidotis** Corner (1960).

Sarawak, Brunei.

sect. *Adenosperma* Corner (1958)

Celebes, Moluccas, New Guinea, New Britain, New Ireland, Solomon Isl., New Hebrides, Queensland.

ser. *Amphigenae* Corner (1958)

377. **F. saccata** Corner (1960).

Terr. New Guinea, Papua.

378. **F. megalophylla** Diels (1935).

Terr. New Guinea.

379. **F. ochrochlora** Ridley (1916).

New Guinea.

380. **F. endochaete** Summerh. (1941).

Terr. New Guinea.

381. **F. umbonata** Reinw. ex Bl. (1825)—*Covellia umbonata* (Reinw.) Miq. (1859)—*F. bembicarpa* Warb. ex Diels (1935).

Moluccas (Obi, Nuffa Laut), West New Guinea (Sorong).

382. **F. mollior** Benth. (1873)—*F. gazellae* Engl. (1886)—*F. chrysolaena* Laut. et K. Schum. (1901)—*F. dielsii* Warb. (1905)—*F. stelechoscysia* Diels (1935).

a. v. **mollior**.

Amboina, New Guinea, New Britain, New Ireland, Bougainville Isl., Queensland.

b. v. **pseudocovellia** Corner (1960).

West New Guinea (Mamberamo).

c. v. **sessilis** Corner (1960).

Papua, d'Entrecasteaux and Louisiade Isl.

i. f. **riparia** Corner (1960).

West New Guinea (Sorong).

383. **F. comitis** King (1888)—*F. nuruensis* Warb. (1905).

New Guinea, (? Papua).

384. **F. arbuscula** Laut. et K. Schum. (1901)—*F. charadrophila* Summerh. (1929).

Morotai, Halmahera, New Guinea.

385. **F. verticillaris** Corner (1960).

Key to the varieties

1. Twigs 3-4 mm. thick. lamina 12 x 4.5 cm. Fig 12-15 mm. wide. Stomata deeply sunken v. **robusta**.
1. Slender with smaller parts. Stomata not or slightly sunken v. **verticillaris**.

a. v. **verticillaris**.

Solomon Isl. generally.

b. v. **robusta** Corner (1960).

San Cristoval, Guadalcanal.

386. **F. adenosperma** Miq. (1867)—*F. pauper* King (1888)—*F. trichoneura* Summerh. (1932).

a. v. **adenosperma**.

Celebes, Moluccas, Tenimber Isl., Aru Isl., New Guinea, Admiralty Isl., New Hebrides.

i. f. **angustifolia** Corner (1960).

Celebes, Soeloe Isl.

b. v. **chaetophora** (Warb.) Corner (1960)—*F. novae-hannoverae* Engl. (1886)—*F. chaetophora* Warb., *F. thelostoma* Warb. (1905).
New Guinea, New Britain.

c. v. **glabra** Corner (1960)—*F. depressa* Benth. (1873)—*F. frutescens* F. M. Bailey (1914)—*F. turbinata* Ridley (1916).

Key Isl., New Guinea, New Britain, Solomon Isl., Queensland.

d. v. **microlepis** Corner (1960).

New Guinea.

ser. *Hypogenae* Corner (1958)

387. **F. austrina** Corner (1960).

Key Isl., (? Amboina), New Guinea (Ransiki), Solomon Isl. (San Cristoval, New Georgia), New Hebrides (Banks Group, Vanua Levu Isl.).

388. **F. casearioides** King (1887)—*F. kingii* F. v. M. (1890)—*F. hylobia* Diels (1935).

a. v. **casearioides**.

Morotai, New Guinea.

b. v. **gamosepala** Corner (1960).

Ternate, New Guinea.

389. **F. subcuneata** Miq. (1867)—*F. stoechotricha* Diels, *F. trichoneura* Diels (? v. *latifolia* Diels), (1935)—*F. formosa* Summerh. (1941).

Celebes, Ceram, Halmahera, Morotai, New Guinea, New Britain.

390. **F. pleioclada** Diels (1935).

Terr. New Guinea (Sepik district).

391. **F. tenella** Corner (1960).

Papua (south-east).

392. **F. funiculosa** Corner (1960)—*F. trichoneura* Diels v. *lachnocarpa* Diels (1935).

New Guinea, New Britain.

393. **F. trichocerasa** Diels (1935)—*F. incompta* Diels (1935).

a. v. **trichocerasa**.

New Guinea.

b. v. **glabristipula** Corner (1960).

Papua (south-east).

394. **F. erythrosperma** Miq. (1867)—*F. pycnoneura* Laut. et K. Schum. (1901)—*F. lachnocarpa* Warb. (1905)—*F. xanthoxyla* Summerh. (1929).

Celebes (north), Ceram, Ternate, Amboina, Key Isl., New Guinea, New Britain, Solomon Isl.

sect. *Neomorphe* King (1887)

India, south China, to Solomon Isl. and Queensland.

ser. *Auriculatae* Corner (1960)

Sect. *Sycocarpus* Miq. subsect. *Pomifera* Corner, ser. *Pomiferae* Corner (1960).

Asiatic mainland.

395. **F. auriculata** Lour. (1790)—*F. macrophylla* Roxb. et B. Ham. ex J. E. Sm. (1810)—*F. rotundifolia* Roxb. (1832)—*Covellia macrophylla* (Roxb.) Miq. (1848)—*F. sclerocarpa* Griff., *scleroptera* Griff. (1854)—*F. regia* Miq. (pro p.; alt. p. *F. oligodon*), *F. roxburghii* Wall. ex Miq. (1867)—? *F. macrocarpa* Lévl. et Vant. (1907).

Himalayas from Pakistan to south China, Bihar, Thailand, Indochina, Hainan: cultivated elsewhere.

396. **F. oligodon** Miq. (1867)—*F. regia* Miq. (1867, pro p.; alt. p. *F. auriculata*)—*F. pomifera* Wall. ex King (1888)—*F. hainanensis* Merr. et Chun (1935).

Himalayas, south China, Hainan, Indochina, Thailand, Malaya (to Selangor and Pahang).

ser. *Variegatae* Corner (1960)

sect. *Neomorphe* King subsect. *Subcrassiusculifoliae* Sata, subsect. *Tenuifoliorae* Sata (1944).

subser. *Variegatae* Corner (1960)

397. **F. variegata** Bl. (1825)—*F. subracemosa* Bl., *F. cordifolia* Bl. (1825)—*F. amboinensis* Kostel. (1831)—*F. racemifera* Roxb. (1832)—*Covellia racemifera* (Roxb.) Miq. (1848)—*F. laevigata* Blanco (1837)—*Sycomorus capensis* Thunb. f. *tropica* Miq., *S. gummiiflua* Miq. (1851)—*F. ceriflua* Jungh. (1853)—*F. cerifera* Bl. ex Bleekrode (1855)—*F. subopaca* Miq., *Urostigma javanicum* Miq. (1859)—*F. variegata* Bl. v. *pilosior* Miq. (1867)—*F. ehretioides* F.v.M. ex Benth. (1873)—*F. latsoni* Elm. (1906)—*F. polysyce* Ridley (1920)—*F. tenimbrensis* S. Moore (1925)—*F. sum* Gagnep. (1927)—*F. variegata* Bl. f. *rotundata* Sata (1944) v. *kondang* Val., v. *leles* Val. (1906).

Key to the varieties

1. Intercostals few, lax; lamina -12×5.5 cm.; lateral nerves 5-6 pairs. Figs ellipsoid or pyriform v. *ilangoides*.
1. Intercostals numerous, regular; lamina often larger.
 2. Lateral nerves 7-14 pairs; basal nerves often not elongate; leaf-apex attenuate subacute or shortly acuminate v. *garciae*.
 2. Lateral nerves 4-8 pairs; basal nerves elongate; leaf-apex acuminate.
 3. Lamina elliptic to obovate; base rounded to cuneate; basal nerves $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{2}{3}$ lamina v. *sycomoroides*.
 3. Lamina ovate; base cordate to rounded; basal nerves $\frac{1}{3}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ lamina.
 4. Fig green to yellow. Tepals gamophyllous v. *chlorocarpa*.
 4. Fig red, or green striped pink to red. Tepals more or less free.
 - v. *variegata*.
 - (5. Fig elongate-obconic, -35 mm. wide v. *kondang*).
 - (5. Fig spherical or depressed spherical, $40-55$ mm. wide (living) v. *leles*).

a. v. *variegata*.

Patna to Burma, Indochina, South Andaman Isl., through Malaysia to Solomon Isl. and Queensland.

b. v. *chlorocarpa* King (1888)—*F. chlorocarpa* Benth. (1861).
China, Hainan, Annam, Thailand.

c. v. *garciae* (Elm.) Corner (1960)—*F. garciae* Elm. (1908)—*F. konishii* Hayata (1911)—*F. glochidiifolia* Hayata (1919).

Ryu Kyu, Formosa, Philippines, Celebes.

d. v. *ilangoides* (Elm.) Corner (1960)—*F. ilangoides* Elm. (1937).
Philippines (Luzon), North Borneo (Pababag Isl.).

e. v. *sycomoroides* (Miq.) Corner (1960)—*F. sycomoroides* Miq. (1867)—*F. integrifolia* Elm., *F. paucinervia* Merr. (1906)—*F. compressitoria* Elm. (1937)—*F. agusanensis* Elm. (1939)—*F. variegata* Bl. f. *paucinervia* (Merr.) Sata (1944).

Philippines (except Palawan), Celebes, Moluccas, Borneo (Banjermasin).

398. *F. viridicarpa* Corner (1933).

Lower Thailand, Malaya, west Java.

subser. *Laciniatae* Corner (1960)

Moluccas to Solomon Isl.

399. *F. nodosa* Teysm. et Binn. (1866)—*F. du* Laut. et K. Schum. (1901)—? *F. suringari* Carr. (1866).

Moluccas, New Guinea, New Britain, New Ireland, Solomon Isl.

400. *F. robusta* Corner (1960).

New Guinea.

401. *F. semivestita* Corner (1960).

New Guinea.

sect. *Sycocarpus* Miq. (1844)

Ficus sect. *Sycomorphe* (Miq.) Endl., sect. *Cystogyne* (Gasp.) Endl. (1847); sect. *Covellia* (Gasp.) Miq., sect. *Cystogyne* (Gasp.) Miq., sect. *Paracovellia* Miq. (1867); sect. *Covellia* (Gasp.) Benth. et Hook. (1880)—*Covellia* Gasp. sect. *Cystogyne* (Gasp.) Miq. (1848); sect. *Euconvellia* Miq., sect. *Paracovellia* Miq. (1859)—*Ficus* subgen. *Covellia* Miq. (1867)—*Gonusuke* Raf. (1838)—*Sycomorphe* Miq. (1844)—*Covellia* Gasp. (1844) emend. Miq. (1848)—*Cystogyne* Gasp. (1844)—*Dammaropsis* Warb. (1891).

Tropical Asia, Australasia.

subsect. *Auriculisperma* Corner (1960)

Solomon Isl., Fiji.

ser. *Cynaroides* Corner (1960)

402. **F. cynaroides** Corner (1960).

Bougainville Isl.

403. **F. lancibracteata** Corner (1960).

Bougainville Isl.

ser. *Theophrastoides* Corner (1960)

404. **F. salomonensis** Rechinger (1912).

Bougainville Isl., Ysabel Isl.

405. **F. theophrastoides** Seem. (1868).

Solomon Isl. (Bougainville, Guadalcanal, New Georgia), Fiji (Ovalau, Viti Levu).

ser. *Vitienses* Corner (1960)

406. **F. indigofera** Rechinger (1912)—*F. bukaensis* Rechinger, *F. kietana* Rechinger (1912).

Solomon Isl. (Bougainville, Buka, San Cristoval, Ysabel, Malaita, Owa Raha).

407. **F. vitiensis** Seem. (1868).—*F. harveyi* Seem. (1868).

Fiji.

subsect. *Dammaropsis* (Warb.) Corner (1960)

Dammaropsis Warb. (1891).

408. **F. dammaropsis** Diels (1933)—*Dammaropsis kingiana* Warb. (1891).

a. v. **dammaropsis**.

Western New Guinea, Terr. New Guinea.

b. v. **obtusa** Corner (1960).

Terr. New Guinea, Papua.

subsect. *Papuasyce* Corner (1962)

New Guinea.

409. **F. itoana** Diels (1935).

New Guinea, New Britain.

410. **F. microdictya** Diels (1935).

New Guinea, Papua.

subsect. *Lepidotus* Corner (1962)subsect. *Pomifera* Corner ser. *Lepidotae* Corner (1960).411. **F. griffithii** Miq. (1867)—*Covellia griffithii* Miq. (1848).

Mergui, Thailand.

subsect. *Macrostyla* Corner (1960)

Sino-Himalaya, Sarawak.

412. **F. squamosa** Roxb. (1832)—*F. saemocarpa* Miq. (1867)—*F. pyrrhocarpa* Kurz (1873)—? *F. laminosa* Hardw. ex Roxb. (1832).

North India, Burma, Yunnan, north Thailand.

413. **F. macrostyla** Corner (1960).

Sarawak (Bintulu, Saribas).

subsect. *Sycocarpus**Ficus* sect. *Covellia* (Gasp.) Miq. subsect. *Communisiflorae* Sata (as *Communisiiiflorae*), sect. *Pseudopalmae* Elm. subsect. *Covelliae-pseudopalmae* Sata (1944).

Tropical Asia to Solomon Isl. and Queensland.

ser. *Longetuberculatae* Sata (1944)*Covellia* Gasp. sect. *Paracovellia* Miq. (1859)—*Ficus* subgen. *Covellia* (Gasp.) Miq. sect. *Paracovellia* Miq. (1867).414. **F. ribes** Reinw. ex Bl. (1825)—*Covellia paniculata* Miq. (1848)—*C. ribes* (Bl.) Miq. (1859).—*F. staphylosyce* Ridley (1924)—*F. yatesii* Merr., *F. bartlettii* Merr. (1934).a. v. **ribes**.

Malaya (north of Tampin), Sumatra, Java.

b. v. **cuneata** (Miq.) Corner (1960)—*Covellia cuneata* Miq., *C. microcarpa* Miq. (1848)—*F. cuneata* Miq. (1867)—*F. pseudo-ribes* Koord. (1898)—*F. merrillii* Elm. (1908)—*F. olivacea* Elm. (1937).

Philippines (? except Palawan), Celebes.

i. f. **stenophylla** Corner (1960).

Luzon.

c. v. **serraria** (Miq.) Corner (1960)—*F. serraria* Miq. (1860).

Sumatra.

415. **F. botryocarpa** Miq. (1867)—*F. caulocarpa* Miq. (1867)—*F. miquelii* King (1887)—*F. conora* King (1888)—*F. barnesii* Merr. (1904)—*F. endothrix* Warb. (1905)—*F. sosorogonensis* Elm. (1937).

a. v. **botryocarpa**.

Philippines (? except Palawan, Negros), Celebes, Talaud, Ternate, Halmahera.

- b. v. **linearifolia** (Elm.) Corner (1960)—*F. linearifolia* Elm. (1907)—*F. cervina* Elm. (1908).

Luzon.

- c. v. **subalbidoramea** (Elm.) Corner (1960)—*F. mindorensis* Merr. (1904)—*F. trichantha* Warb. (1905)—*F. sordidissima* Elm. (1911)—*F. subalbidoramea* Elm. (1914).

Philippines generally, Celebes, Ternate, Amboina, New Guinea.

- i. f. **scabrida** Corner (1960).

New Guinea, New Britain.

416. **F. parvibracteata** Corner (1960).

Celebes (Porema).

417. **F. cassidyana** Elm. (1906).

a. v. **cassidyana**.

Philippines (Negros, Samar, Leyte, Biliran, Mindanao).

- b. v. **casiguranensis** (Quis. et Merr.) Corner comb. nov.—*F. casiguranensis* Quis. et Merr. (1928).

Luzon.

ser. *Tuberculifasciculatae* Sata (1944)

Ficus sect. *Sycidium* Miq. ser. *Harlandifoliae* Sata, ser. *Eusycei-foliae* Sata (1944).

Tropical Asia to Solomon Isl. and Queensland.

subser. *Praestantes* Corner (1960)

New Britain, Solomon Isl.

418. **F. praestans** Corner (1960).

New Britain.

419. **F. longibracteata** Corner (1960).

a. v. **longibracteata**.

Solomon Isl. (Bougainville, Guadalcanal, Florida).

- b. v. **lebetoides** Corner (1960).

Guadalcanal.

subser. *Calopilinae* Corner (1960)

Malaya to Solomon Isl., absent from the Philippines.

420. **F. pachyrachis** Laut. et K. Schum. (1901)—*F. grandis* King (1888)—*F. hypoglauca* Laut. et K. Schum. (1901)—*F. pachythyrsa* Diels (1935).
 a. v. **pachyrachis**.
 New Guinea.
 b. v. **porrecta** Corner (1960).
 Western New Guinea.
421. **F. neobritannica** Corner (1961).
 New Britain.
422. **F. d'albertisii** King (1888).
 Papua.
423. **F. profusa** Corner (1960).
 Bougainville Isl.
424. **F. baccaureoides** Corner (1960).
 Bougainville Isl.
425. **F. calopilina** Diels (1935)—*F. setistyla* Warb. apud K. Schum. (1905, Nachtr. Fl. Schutzgeb.; non Fedde Rep. 1, 77).
 New Guinea, (? New Britain.).
426. **F. papuana** Corner (1960).
 Terr. New Guinea, Papua.
427. **F. bernaysii** King (1887).
 New Guinea, New Britain, (? Solomon Isl.).
428. **F. adelpha** Laut. et K. Schum. (1901)—*F. platysycia* Diels (1935).
 New Guinea.
429. **F. hahliana** Diels (1935).
 New Guinea.
430. **F. vrieseana** Miq. (1867)—*Covellia rufescens* Kurz ex Teysm. et Binn. (1864)—*F. sulcata* Elm. (1912)—*F. mirabilis* Merr. (1921)—? *F. serraria* Miq. v. *membranacea* Miq. (1861).
 a. v. **vrieseana**.
 Java, Sumatra, Philippines, Celebes, New Guinea.
 i. f. **appressipilosa** Corner (1960)—*F. brachiata* King (1888).
 Java, Sumatra.
 b. v. **chamaecarpa** (Ridley) Corner (1960)—*F. chamaecarpa* Ridley (1926).
 Malaya, Sumatra (Sipora Isl.).
 i. f. **obliqua** Corner (1960).
 Malaya, Sumatra, New Guinea.

431. **F. iodotricha** Diels (1935).

New Guinea.

432. **F. sublimbata** Corner (1960).

New Guinea (southern part).

433. **F. tunicata** Corner (1960).

Great Key Isl.

434. **F. obpyramidata** King (1888).

Lower Burma, Thailand, Malaya (except Singapore).

subser. *Congestae* Corner (1960)

sect. *Sycidium* Miq. ser. *Harlandifoliae* Sata, sect. *Pseudopalmae*

Elm. subsect. *Covelliae-pseudopalmae* Sata (1944).

Malaysia, Solomon Isl.

435. **F. nota** (Blanco) Merr. (1904)—*F. aspera* Forst. f. v. *nota*
Blanco (1837).

Philippines, North Borneo.

436. **F. congesta** Roxb. (1832)—*Covellia congesta* (Roxb.) Miq.
(1848)—*F. fasciculata* F.v.M. ex Benth., v. *opposita* Benth.
(1873)—*F. setistyla* Warb. (1905, Fedde Rep. 1, 77)—*F.*
trichostyla Warb. (1905)—*F. satterthwaitei* Elm. (1906)—*F.*
appendiculata Merr., *F. binuangensis* Merr. (1921)—*F. chaeto-*
styla Diels (1935).

a. v. **congesta**.

Philippines, Celebes, Moluccas, New Guinea, New Britain,
Solomon Isl., Queensland.

b. v. **chalmersii** (King) Corner (1960)—*F. chalmersii* King (1887)
—*F. caulothyrsa* Laut. et K. Schum. (1901).

Amboina, Key Isl., New Guinea, New Britain, Solomon Isl.

c. v. **menadena** (Miq.) Corner (1960)—*F. menadena* Miq. (1867).
Celebes.

436A. **F. merrittii** Merr. (1909).

Philippines (Luzon, Samar, Mindoro). See p. 95.

437. **F. subcongesta** Corner (1961).

Key to the varieties

1. Leaf-base narrowed cordate, symmetric. Fig with a pedicel 3–7 mm.
long above the basal bracts 2–3 mm. long v. *symmetrica*.

1 Leaf-base asymmetric. Fig without a pedicel above the basal bracts 1–2
mm. long v. *subcongesta*.

a. v. **subcongesta**.

New Britain.

b. v. **symmetrica** Corner (1961).

Bougainville Isl.

438. **F. schwarzii** Koord. (1898).

Lower Burma, Thailand, Malaya, Sumatra, Anamba and Natuna Isl., Borneo, Celebes.

439. **F. benguetensis** Merr. (1905)—*v. leytenensis* Elm., (1906)—*v. negrosensis* Elm., (1908)—*F. cuernosensis* Elm. (1908)—*F. laeovicarpa* Elm., *F. peabodyi* Elm. (1912)—*F. wenzelii* Merr. (1913)—*F. miyagii* Koidz. (1913)—*F. urdanetensis* Elm. (1914)—*F. maquilingensis* Elm. (1919)—*F. kotoensis* Hayata (1919)—*F. coronata* Sasaki (1928)—*F. harlandii* Benth. *v. kotoensis* (Hayata) Sata (1934)—*F. harlandii* Benth. *v. grandifolia* Sata, *F. benguetensis* Merr. *f. leytenensis* Sata, *f. negrosensis* Sata, *f. urdanetensis* Sata, *F. cuernosensis* Elm. *v. elongata* Sata (1944)—? *F. ochobiensis* Hayata (1918).

Ryu Kyu, Formosa, Philippines generally.

440. **F. carpenteriana** Elm. (1906)—*F. castanea* Elm. (1937)—*F. weberi* Merr. (1914)—*F. wenzelii* Merr. *v. weberi* Sata (1944).

Philippines (Luzon, Camarines, Albay, Catanduanes, Samar, Leyte, Biliran, Mindanao, Basilan, Sulu).

441. **F. multistipularis** Merr. (1921.—*F. palmae-covellia* Sata (1944).

Philippines, (Luzon, Catanduanes, Samar, Dinigat).

subser. *Hispidae* Corner (1960)

Tropical Asia to Queensland, absent from the Philippines.

442. **F. moderata** Corner (1962).

North Borneo (Kinabalu).

443. **F. conglobata** King (1888).

Sikkim, Bhutan, Bihar, Assam, Chittagong.

444. **F. hispida** Linn. f. (1781)—*F. symphytifolia* Lamk. (1788)—*F. scabra* Jacqu. (1798)—*F. oppositifolia* Roxb. (1798)—*F. mollis* Willd. (1798)—*F. perinteregam* Pennant (1800)—*F. daemonum* Koen. ap. Vahl (1806)—*F. fecunda* Bl. (1823)—*F. goolerea* Roxb. (1832)—*Gonusuke scabra* (Jacqu.) Raf., *G. hispida* (Linn. f.) Raf., *G. demonum* (Koen.) Raf. (1838)—*Sycomorpha roxburghii* Miq. (1844)—*Covellia oppositifolia* (Roxb.) Gasp. (1845)—*C. hispida* (Linn. f.) Miq., *C. daemonum* (Koen.) Miq., *C. setulosa* Miq., *C. courtallensis* Miq., *C. wightiana* Miq., *C. assamica* Miq., *C. dasycarpa* Miq., *F. prominens* Wall. ex Miq. (1848)—*F. hispida* f. *borneensis* Miq., f. *minor* Miq. (? ined.), (1867)—*F. courtallensis* (Miq.) Baillon (1875)—*F. hispida* *v. viridis* O.K., *v. incana* O.K. (1891)—*F. setistyla* Warb. (1905, Fedde Rep. 1, 77, pro p. fructuum; alt. p., *F. congesta* Roxb.)—*F. letacqui* Lévl. et Vant. (1910)—*F. sambucixylon* Lévl. (1911)—*F. hispida* f. *obovifolia* Hochr. (1925) *F. poilanei* Gagnep. (1927).—*F. lima* Royen nom. nud.

Key to the varieties

1. Figs not geocarpic or with pale hairsv. *hispida*.
1. Figs geocarpic. Hairs dark brown.
 2. Figs red; peduncles -5 mm. long v. *rubra*.
 2. Figs yellow; peduncles -12 mm. long v. *badiostrigosa*.

a. v. ***hispida***.

Ceylon, India and south China to Malaya (absent from the southern part of the Malay Peninsula), Andaman Isl., Sumatra, Java, Anamba and Natuna Isl., Borneo (rare), Celebes (south-east), Lesser Sunda Isl., Timor, Tenimber Isl., Queensland, Papua.

b. v. ***badiostrigosa*** Corner (1960)—*F. heterostyla* Merr. (1942).
Annam, Laos, Tonkin.

c. v. ***rubra*** Corner (1960).
Kwangsi, Annam.

445. ***F. hispidioides*** S. Moore (1923).

a. v. ***hispidioides***.

Papua, (? north Australia).

b. v. ***flavescens*** Corner (1961).
Papua, New Britain.

c. v. ***succosa*** Corner (1961).
Terr. New Guinea, Papua, New Britain.

subser. *Axillares* Corner (1960)

Burma to New Guinea.

446. ***F. lepicarpa*** Bl. (1825)—*Covellia volkameriifolia* Miq. (1848)
—*C. didyma* Miq. (1851)—*C. lepicarpa* (Bl.) Miq. (1859)—
F. volkameriaefolia Wall. ex Miq. (1867)—*F. lepicarpa* Bl. v.
bunjeng Solms-Laubach (1885)—*F. volkameriifolia* (Wall.
ex Miq.) Winkler (1913)—? *F. malaica* Hunter ex Ridl. (1909).

a. v. ***lepicarpa***.

Lower Burma, peninsular Thailand, Malaya (excl. Singapore),
Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Anamba and Natuna Isl., Celebes,
Amboina, Philippines (Sulu Archipelago, Tawi-Tawi).

b. v. ***brevibracteata*** Corner (1960).
Sarawak, North Borneo, Amboina.

c. v. ***pedunculata*** Corner (1960).
Thailand, Borneo.

d. v. ***suluensis*** Corner (1960).
Tawi-Tawi.

447. ***F. decipiens*** Reinw. ex Bl. (1825).
Celebes (Minahassa).

448. **F. latimarginata** Corner (1960).
Celebes (Todjamboe, Liasa).
449. **F. calcarata** Corner (1960).
Halmahera, Ternate, Morotai.
450. **F. saurauoides** Diels (1935).
New Guinea.
subser. *Fulvidulae* Corner (1960)
Sumatra, Borneo.
451. **F. cereicarpa** Corner (1960).
North Borneo, Brunei, central Borneo (Sungei Mendjaloe).
452. **F. francisci** Winkler (1913).
Borneo.
453. **F. gilapong** Miq. (1860)—*F. hypogaea* King (1888).
Sumatra (Brastagi; Gilapong Isl., Battang Baroes).
454. **F. virescens** Corner (1962).
North Borneo (Kinabalu).
455. **F. treubii** King (1888).
Borneo.
subser. *Geocarpicae* Corner (1960)
Malaya, Lingga, Borneo, Celebes.
456. **F. stolonifera** King (1888).
Sarawak, Brunei, North Borneo.
457. **F. geocarpa** Teysm. ex Miq. (1867).
Celebes (Minahassa, Menado).
458. **F. megaleia** Corner (1960).
a. v. **megaleia**.
Brunei, North and Central Borneo.
b. v. **multinervia** Corner (1962).
North Borneo (Kinabalu).
c. v. **subuncinata** Corner (1962).
North Borneo (Kinabalu).
459. **F. uncinata** (King) Becc. (1902)—*F. geocarpa* Teysm. v. *uncinata* King (1888).
a. v. **uncinata**.
Borneo.
b. v. **gracilis** Corner (1960).
Brunei.

- c. v. **parva** Corner (1960).
Brunei.
- d. v. **pilosior** Corner (1960).
Brunei, central and North Borneo.
- e. v. **strigosa** Corner (1960).
Malaya (Johore to Kelantan and Perak), Lingga, Borneo.
- f. v. **subbeccarii** Corner (1962).
North Borneo (Kinabalu).
- g. v. **truncata** Corner (1960).
Brunei, Sarawak.
460. **F. beccarii** King (1888).
a. v. **beccarii**.
Malaya (Johore to Trengganu), Borneo.
- b. v. **asymmetrica** Corner (1960).
Sarawak.
- c. v. **latifolia** Corner (1960).
Brunei, North Borneo.
461. **F. geocharis** Corner (1960).
Borneo.
462. **F. subterranea** Corner (1960).
Brunei, North Borneo.
- subser. *Tuberculifasciculatae* Corner (1960)
sect. *Sycidium* Miq. ser. *Eusyceaeifoliae* Sata (1944).
India to Solomon Isl.
463. **F. bougainvillei** Rechinger (1912).
Bougainville Isl.
464. **F. septica** Burm. f. (1768)—*F. verrucosa* Vahl. (1806)—*F. venosa* Aiten (1789)—*F. leucantotoma* Poir. (1812)—*F. leucotoma* Roem. et Sch. (1817)—*F. leucopleura* Bl. (1825)—*F. leucosticta* Spreng. (1826)—*F. rapiformis* Roxb. (1832)—*F. radiata* Dcsne (1834)—*F. hauili* Blanco, *F. laccifera* Blanco (1837)—*Cystogyne leucosticta* (Spreng.) Gasp. (1844)—*Covellia rapiformis* (Roxb.) Miq., *C. venosa* (Willd.) Miq. (1848)—*Covellia stictocarpa* Miq. (1851)—*F. geminifolia* Miq. (1854)—*Covellia leucopleura* Miq., *C. radiata* (Dcsne) Miq. (1859)—*F. stictocarpa* Miq., *Covellia leucantotoma* (Poir.) Miq. (1867)—*F. philippinensis* Bonard ex Hérincq (1869)—*F. oldhami* Hance (1870)—*F. casearia* F.v.M. ex Benth. (1873)—*F. didymophylla* Warb. (1905)—*F. kaukauensis* Hayata (1918)—? *F. paludosa* Perrottet (1825)—*F. eburnea* Hort.

a. v. **septica**.

Sumatra, Java, Borneo (North Borneo, Labuan, West Koetai), Lesser Sunda Isl., Timor, Ryu Kyu, Formosa, Philippines, Celebes, Moluccas, New Guinea, Admiralty Isl., New Britain, New Ireland, Solomon Isl., New Hebrides, Santa Cruz Isl., Queensland.

b. v. **cauliflora** Corner (1960).

Timor Laut, Admiralty Isl., Solomon Isl., New Hebrides, Santa Cruz Isl., Queensland.

c. v. **salicifolia** Corner (1960)—*F. laxiramea* Elm. (1911)—*F. brunnea* Merr., *F. linearis* Merr. (1921).

Philippines (Luzon, Samar, Mindanao), Celebes.

465. **F. fistulosa** Reinw. ex Bl. (1825)—*Covellia subopposita* Miq. (1851)—? *F. millingtonifolia* Griff. (1854)—*F. harlandii* Benth. (1861)—*F. fistulosa* v. *obliqua* Miq. (1867)—*F. repandifolia* Elm., *F. rubrovenia* Merr. (1906)—*F. grandidens* Merr. (1914).

a. v. **fistulosa**.

Assam, Bengal, Burma, south China, Hainan, Indochina, Thailand, Nicobar Isl., Malaya, Sumatra, Riouw, Banka, Java, Bali, Lombok, Sumba, Sumbawa, Flores, Alor, Borneo, Philippines, Formosa.

b. v. **angustifolia** Miq. (1867).

Malaya, Borneo, Sumatra.

c. v. **lucbanensis** (Elm.) Corner (1960)—*F. lucbanensis* Elm. (1907)—*F. curranii* Merr. (1910).

Philippines (? Palawan).

d. v. **tengerensis** (Miq.) O.K. (1891)—*Covellia tuberculata* Miq. (1854)—*F. tengerensis* Miq., *F. tuberculata* Miq. (1867)—*F. fistulosa* v. *cineta* Hochr. (1925).

Thailand, Malaya, Sumatra, Java, Borneo.

466. **F. condensa** King (1888).

Sarawak, North Borneo.

467. **F. dimorpha** King (1888).

a. v. **dimorpha**.

Sumatra.

b. v. **scabra** Corner (1960).

Mentawai Isl. (Siberut, Sipora).

468. **F. tarennifolia** Corner (1960).

North Borneo (Kinabalu).

469. **F. ixoroides** Corner (1960).
Sarawak, North Borneo.
470. **F. scortechinii** King (1888)—*F. fasciculata* King (1888).
a. v. **scortechinii**.
Burma (Tavoy), Thailand, Malaya (incl. Singapore).
b. v. **lanceata** Corner (1962).
North Borneo (Kinabalu), Sarawak.
471. **F. ternatana** Miq. (1867)—*Covellia ternatana* Miq. (1859)—*F. flagellaris* Diels (1935).
Ternate, New Guinea (north-east).
472. **F. pleyteana** Corner (1960).
Halmahera.
473. **F. arfakensis** King (1888)—*F. hylophila* Laut. et K. Schum.,
F. stenothyrsus Laut. et K. Schum., *F. palustris* Laut. et K. Schum. (1901)—*F. tristipula* Warb. (1905).
Aru Isl., New Guinea, Solomon Isl.
474. **F. macrothyrsa** Corner (1961).
Bougainville Isl.

Species Incertae Sedis

F. apocynoidea Griff. Notul. 4 (1854) 399.—This was overlooked by King. There seems to be no specimen and I cannot place it.

F. argentea Blanco, Fl. Filip. (1837) 681; Merr. Sp. Blanc. (1918) 129; Philip. J. Sci. 20 (1922) 368; Sata, Monogr. (1944) 216.—I have not been able to recognise this. Merrill suggested that it was *F. ruficaulis* Merr. and, later, that it was what I call *F. caulocarpa* Miq. v. *dasycarpa*. If two such different plants can be mistaken for Blanco's description, it is indeed ambiguous.

F. comptonii S. Moore, J. Linn. Soc. Bot. 45 (1921) 412.—The type-specimen seems to me to consist of fruiting inflorescences of *F. racemigera* Bur. mounted with leaves of *F. webbiana* Miq. The field-note states "Large tree; fruits in long racemes on main trunk, speckled red", and this indicates *F. racemigera*.

F. cornifolia Kunth et Bouch. Ann. Sci. Nat. ser. 3, 7 (1847) 246.—This was supposed to have come from Java. I have seen no specimen and cannot place it.

F. crenulata Hassk. Cat. Hort. Bog. (1844) 76; Miq. Fl. Ind. Bat. 1, 2 (1859) 321; Ann. Mus. Bot. Lugd. Bat. 3 (1867) 295.—I have found no specimen and the description is too brief for identification. ? *F. heteropleura* Bl.

F. forbesii King, Spec. Ficus 2 (1888) 109, pl. 143.—I have found no specimen or one that would correspond. It was based on an unnumbered collection of Forbes from Sumatra. I suspect that it is a mixture of leaves which are not Moraceous, because they are described as stellate hairy beneath, and infructescences of *F. ribes* Reinw.

F. glabra Griff. Notul. 4 (1854) 390 (non Vellozo, 1827).—This was omitted by King. I have found no specimen and cannot identify it.

F. hayatae Sata, J. Soc. Tr. Agr. Taiwan 6 (1934) 28; Tr. Nat. Hist. Soc. Formos. 28 (1938) 223; Monogr. (1944) 28.—I have seen no specimen and cannot identify this. It may be *F. irisana* Elmer or a species of sect. *Ficus*.

F. hirtaeformis Lévl. et Vant. Fedde Rep. 4 (1907) 84.—I have not found the type-number (Cavalerie 1593).

F. karet Baill. Hist. Pl. 6 (1875) 176.—This was said to be *F. indica* Lamk., but what Baillon thereby intended I do not know. *F. indica* Linn. sensu Lamk. is *F. benghalensis* Linn.

F. merrittii Merr. Philip. J. Sci. Bot. 4 (1909) 252; En. Philip. 2 (1923) 57; Sata, Monogr. (1944) 303.—This may be *F. carpenteriana* Elmer or *F. nota* (Blanco) Merr., or an intermediate. I have not seen the type-numbers (Bur. Sci. 11466, 11477, leg. Merritt) and, as these cauliflorous figs of the Philippines have been much confused, I hesitate to identify it. It seems to have longer, more racemose, fruiting branches, up to 75 cm. long, than either of these species, but it has no clear diagnostic character. (Since writing this note I have seen n. 11466 from U.S. National Museum, loaned to me in Aug. 1964. The species comes between *F. carpenteriana* and *F. nota*. See p. 88.)

F. millingtonifolia Griff. Notul. 4 (1854) 396; Ic. Pl. As. (1854) 556 (1).—This may be *F. fistulosa* Reinw. I have seen no specimen.

F. mourilyanensis F. M. Bailey, Queensl. Agric. J. 1 (1897) 452; Queensl. Fl. 5 (1902) 1478.—I have seen no specimen, but the description fits *F. copiosa* Steud. which has been so often mistaken.

F. nepalensis Spreng. Syst. Nat. 3 (1826) 779; King Spec. Ficus 2 (1888) 183.—*F. ovata* Don, Prodr. Fl. Nep (1825) 61 (non Vahl); King, Spec. Ficus 2 (1888) 183.—This was based on the Wallichian specimen labelled "In Nepalia, Wallich Bedoodie Indigenis". I have not found it. King referred *F. nepalensis* to *F. foveolata* Wall. (that is, *F. sarmentosa* J. E. Sm.) on the evidence of two drawings at Leiden; and he referred *F. ovata* to *F. scandens* Roxb. (that is *F. hederacea* Roxb.), without realising that they were the same species. Miquel suggested *U. lambertianum* Miq. (that is *F. virens* Ait.).

F. oblongifolia Don, Prodr. Fl. Nep. (1825) 61; King, Spec. Ficus 2 (1888) 183.—As King observed, without specimens this cannot be identified.

F. obovata Griff. Notul. 4 (1854) 390; Ic. Pl. As. (1854) 551 (1).—I have seen no specimen. The figure suggests *F. talboti* King or *F. concinna* Miq.

F. puncticulata Merr. Philip. J. Sci. Bot. 3 (1908) 131; En. Philip. 2 (1923) 93; Sata, Monogr. (1944) 347.—I have not seen the type (Clemens 1164). It seems to be *F. recurva* Bl.

F. radicans Roxb. v. *abnormis* Kurz, Fl. Burma 2 (1877) 452.—I have seen no specimen. It may be a form of *F. heteropleura* Bl., a northerly record of *F. sinuata* Thunb., or *F. praetermissa* Corner.

F. retusa Linn. var. *macrocarpa* Kurz, Fl. Burma. 2 (1877) 444; King, Spec. Ficus 2 (1888) 183.—This was not identified by King. I have seen no specimen. It may be *F. sundaica* Bl.

F. rigida Jack, Mal. Misc. 2 (1822) 71; Hook. Comp. Bot. Mag. 1 (1836) 222; Merr. J. Arn. Arb. 33 (1952) 225.—I have been unable to identify this. Merrill considered that it was *F. glaberrima* Bl., but the two hardly correspond and *F. glaberrima* is known from very few collections from the north of Sumatra. It may be *F. magnoliifolia* Bl.

F. rowelliana King, Spec. Ficus 1 (1887) 38, pl. 43A.—This was based on Forbes 3026 (Sumatra) and placed under sect. *Urostigma*. I have not found this collection or any other referred to the species, and this condition always suggests to me that such species are mixtures of faulty collecting or mounting. The description shows that it is a dioecious climber with disperse male flowers, unistaminate, and should belong therefore in sect. *Kalocyce*. It may be *F. aurantiacea* Griff. or *F. singalana* King.

F. rupestris Bl. Bijdr. (1825) 439; King Spec. Ficus 2 (1888) 183.—This is the bathyphyll state of *F. villosa*, *F. recurva*, or *F. lanata*, between which it is impossible to decide.

F. sargentii Merr. Philip. J. Sci. 18 (1921) 63; En. Philip. 2 (1923) 64; Sata, Monogr. (1944) 274.—I have not seen the type (Sablaya 10). It seems near to, if not identical with, *F. heteropoda*. Miq.

F. tashiroi Maxim. Bull. Ac. Sci. St. Petersb. 32 (1888) 621.—Large glabrous tree. Lamina 5–12 x 2–4 cm., oblong-elliptic, coriaceous-chartaceous, apex caudate-acuminate, very entire, minutely scabrid-punctate above, base 3-nerved for $\frac{1}{3}$ – $\frac{1}{2}$ the length of the blade; lateral nerves 3–5 pairs, subparallel; reticulations prominent on both sides; petiole 5–10 mm., short. Receptacles axillary, solitary, pisiform, with a pedicel about as long as the body, smooth, the achenes showing through (from pressure), with three minute and early caducous basal bracts at the base of the pedicel. Archip. Ya-Yama (A. Tashiro, 1886).

I have seen no specimen. It was said to be near *F. gibbosa* Bl., but to differ in the paler leaf (dried), the entire perianth of the female flower (or 2-3-lobate), and the elongate style.

F. velascoi Merr. ex Sata, Monogr. (1944) 275.—I have not seen the type (For. Bur. 23306), which is the only specimen quoted. It seems to be *F. ulmifolia* Lamk.

Excluded Species

Several of these species are described from mixtures of leaves of one species and figs of another, which have either been collected in error, as if from the same plant, or muddled in sorting and mounting. In either case, they are artefacts, and are never collected again.

Covellia composita Miq. Fl. Ind. Bat. 1, 2 (1859) 324.—This is a sterile specimen of *Poikilospermum* Zipp.

C. grandifolia Miq. Fl. Ind. Bat. Suppl. (1860) 434.—This is a sterile specimen of *Poikilospermum* Zipp.

Ficus aruensis King, Spec. Ficus 2 (1888) 175, pl. 222.—This is based on an unnumbered collection of Beccari's from the Aru Islands (R. Ist. Fir. 9316, 9316 A, and B). It consists of the leaves of *F. arfakensis* King mounted with the figs of *F. wassa* Roxb. Two sheets of another collection of Beccari's from the Aru Islands (R. Ist. Fir. 9327, A-C), correspond in having the leaves of *F. wassa* with the fruits of *F. arfakensis*; King did not name these.

F. bordenii Merr. Govt. Lab. Publ. Philip. 29 (1905) 11; Philip. J. Sci. 1 (1906) 46; En. Philip. 2 (1923) 47; Corner, Gard. Bull. S.S. 10 (1939) 107, f. 7, 36; Sata, Monogr. (1944) 250.—This consists of the leaves of *F. sagittata* Vahl mounted with the figs of *F. aurantiacea* Griff. v. *parvifolia* Corner.

F. caloneura Kurz, J. As. Soc. Beng. 42 (1873) 105.—This is a Euphorbiaceous plant (? *Homalanthus*).

F. castanëaefolia Roth Nov. Pl. Spec. (1821) 389.—A type-duplicate in the Leiden-herbarium shows that this is not Moraceous. It has an immature round fruit containing one large seed, a subsessile capitate stigma, and mucilage (? oil) sacs in the fruit-wall. The lower epidermal cells of the leaf are papillate with plicate cuticle. According to van Steenis (*in litt.*) it is Anacardiaceae, such as *Melanorrhoea* or *Semecarpus*.

F. caulobotrya Miq. Ann. Mus. Bot. Lugd. Bat. 3 (1867) 287; Corner Gard. Bull. Sing. 17 (1960).—*Urostigma caulobotryum* Miq. Hook. Lond. J. Bot. 6 (1847) 568.—This is based on a mixture of the leaves of *F. tsjahela* Burm. f. mounted with the figs of *F. arnottiana* Miq.

F. chrysophthalma Miq. Ann. Mus. Bot. Lugd. Bat. 3 (1867) 285.—*Urostigma chrysophthalmum* Miq. Hook. Lond. J. Bot. 6 (1847) 575.—This is *Artocarpus chaplasha* Roxb.

F. clarkei King, Fl. Br. Ind. 5 (1888) 536; Spec. Ficus 2 (1888) 175, pl. 221.—This consists of the leaves of *F. tinctoria* Forst. f. ssp. *parasitica* (Willd.) Corner and the fruits of *F. racemosa* Linn. Clearly the first was growing on the second and mistaken for one plant by the collector.

F. corymbifera Lévl. et Vant. Fedde Rep. 4 (1907) 83.—This is a *Solanum*.

F. diepenhorstii (Miq.) King, Spec. Ficus 2 (1888) 183.—*Urostigma diepenhorstii* Miq. Fl. Ind. Bat. Suppl. (1860) 439.—This is *Prainea limpato* (Miq.) Beumee.

F. gerontocarpa Warb. Perk. Fragm. Fl. Philip. (1905) 201; Sata, Monogr. (1944) 357.—According to Sata, this consists of leaves of *F. ruficaulis* Merr. and figs of *F. nota* (Blanco) Merr.

F. hypoglauca Laut. ex K. Schum. Fl. Schutzgeb. Suds. (1901) 285.—The type consists of figs and infructescences of *F. pachyrhachis* Laut. et K. Schum. and Lauraceous leaves (see p. 87).

F. inconstantissima Miq. Fl. Ind. Bat. Suppl. (1860) 431.—This is the sapling state of *Artocarpus dadah* Miq.

F. iwahigensis Elmer, Leaf. Philip. Bot. 4 (1912) 1381.—The type-number consists of the leaves of *F. depressa* Bl. and the figs of *F. forstenii* Miq.

F. malabarica Miq. Hook. Lond. J. Bot. 7 (1848) 457; King, Spec. Ficus 2 (1888) 182.—The type consists of the twigs and leaves of *Artocarpus hirsutus* Lamk. (not *A. chaplasha* Roxb., as King suggested) and figs of *F. palmata* Forsk. attached to the same sheet.

F. marchandii Lévl. Fedde Rep. 12 (1913) 533; Hand. Mazz. Symb. Sin. 7 (1929) 100.—This is a Capparidaceous plant.

F. onusta Wall. ex Miq. Ann. Mus. Bot. Lugd. Bat. 3 (1867) 285; Corner, Gard. Bull. Sing. 17 (1960).—*Urostigma onustum* Miq. Hook. Lond. J. Bot. 6 (1847) 575.—This is a mixture of leaves of *F. globosa* Bl. and figs of *F. pisocarpa* Bl.

F. ouangliensis Lévl. Fedde Rep. 4 (1907) 66.—This is a species of *Aglaiia*.

F. peltata Bl. Bijdr. (1825) 438; King, Spec. Ficus 2 (1888) 183; v. Steenis, Fl. Males. ser. 1, 4 (1948) p. XX.—King ascribed this to an aroid, but it is the juvenile or bathyphyll state of a *Piper*.

F. polysyce Ridley, J. R. As. Soc. Str. Br. 82 (1920) 195; Corner, J. Mal. Br. R. As. Soc. 11 (1933) 42.—This is a mixture of *F. fistulosa*, *F. schwarzii*, *F. scortechinii*, and *F. variegata*.

F. pulchra Wall. ex Miq. Hook. Lond. J. Bot. 7 (1848) 430.—This is a species of *Kibara*.

F. pyrifolia Burm. f. Fl. Ind. (1768) 226; Nakai, Bot. Mag. Tokyo 40 (1926) 564; Merr. J. Arn. Arb. 35 (1954) 134.—This is *Pyrus pyrifolia* (Burm. f.) Nakai.

F. ralumensis K. Schum. Notizbl. Kgl. Bot. Gart. Mus. Berlin 2 (1898) 112; Fl. Schutzgeb. Suds. (1901) 282; Diels, Bot. Jahrb. 67 (1935) 231.—The type at Berlin (Warburg 20828) consists of two leaves of *Artocarpus teysmannii* Miq. and a section of a fig of *F. calopilina* Diels.

F. salix Lévl. et Vant. Fedde Rep. 4 (1907) 66; Hand. Mazz. Symb. Sin. 7 (1929) 100.—This is a sterile *Salix*, perhaps *S. babylonica*.

F. serpyllifolia Bl. Bijdr. (1825) 443.—This is the creeping bathyphyll state of an Apocynaceous climber, identified by Kostermans as *Microchites radicans* (Wall.) Markgr. = *M. serpyllifolia* (Bl.) Kosterm., Reinwardt. 5 (1960) 245.

F. tampang Miq. Fl. Ind. Bat. Suppl. (1860) 425; King, Spec. Ficus 2 (1888) 184.—This is *Artocarpus dadah* Miq.

F. tawaoensis Merr. Univ. Calif. Publ. Bot. 15 (1929) 48; Corner, Gard. Bull. S.S. 10 (1939) 146, f. 27, 35.—This is a mixture of the leaves of *F. trichocarpa* Bl., intermediate between the bathyphylls and the acrophylls, and the figs of *F. punctata* Thunb.

F. weinlandii K. Schum. Nachtr. Fl. Schutzgeb. Suds. (1905) 248; Diels, Bot. Jahrb. 67 (1935) 211.—This consists of the leafless twigs with small figs of *F. caulocarpa* Miq. and the leafy twig of a species of sect. *Sycocarpus*, near to *F. bernaysii*, *F. calopilina*, and *F. pachyrrhachis*.

Urostigma cuneatum Miq. Hook. Lond. J. Bot. 6 (1847) 585.—*F. amherstina* Steud. Nomencl. ed. 2 (1840) 635.—*Ficus cuneata* Wall. ined. (n. 4534); King, Spec. Ficus 2 (1888) 181.—This is a twig of *Erythroxylon burmanicum* Griff. mounted with figs of *F. semicordata* B. Ham.

Key to the subgenera of Ficus

1. Dioecious. No interfloral bracts subgen. *Ficus* (p. 116).
1. Monoecious. Figs often with interfloral bracts, without lateral bracts. Gall- and female flowers often similar. Tepals red or with white edges. Seeds smooth.
 2. Banyans, strangling figs, or creeping with adventitious roots, Lamina often coriaceous, entire, not plicate, with a gland at the back of the petiole-apex or none. Fig often with an outer and an inner layer of sclerotic cells in the wall, or with a single inner layer: interfloral bracts present. Stamen 1. Style mostly simple. Rarely cauliflorous. Pantropical subgen. *Urostigma* (p. 100).
 2. Trees, rarely shrubs, not epiphytic. Leaf-glands in the axils of the main basal nerves or none. Sclerotic cells in the fig-wall diffuse or none. Stamens 2 (-3), or 1, often with a pistillode.

3. Male flowers disperse or ostiolar, often pedicellate: stamens 1-3: filaments free or slightly joined. Ovary white or reddish at the base on the stylar side: stigma generally bifid. Tepals entire. Interfloral bracts often present. Leaves mostly entire (dentate in some saplings), not plicate. Rarely cauliflorous. America, Asia, Australasia, Madagascar.

subgen. *Pharmacosycea* (p. 111).

3. Male flowers ostiolar, sessile, compressed: stamens 2 (1-3): filaments joined in the lower part. Gall- and female (sessile) flowers distinct. ovary dark red: stigma simple. Tepals generally laciniate-denticulate (or entire in male flowers). Interfloral bracts absent. Leaf often dentate, more or less plicate in bud. Mostly cauliflorous. Africa, Asia, Australasia.

subgen. *Sycomorus*, 146. *F. racemosa*.

Key to the sections of subgen. *Urostigma*

1. Fig-orifice as a pore or bilabiate or triradiate slit closed by 2 (or 3) series of inflexed (not interlocking) apical and internal bracts. Male flowers disperse. Cystoliths amphigenous, hypergenous, or none.
 2. Basal bracts 2. Fig-orifice bilabiate. Anther normal. Stigma simple. Ovary with a red mark at the base, not immersed. Africa, Arabia, Mascarene sect. *Galoglychia*.*
 2. Basal bracts 2 or 3. Fig-orifice bilabiate or triradiate, the apical bracts often umbonate. Anther with 2 pollen-sacs, dehiscing with one crescentic or equatorial slit. Stigma bifid or simple. Ovary with a red mark at the base or with red apex and, then, partly immersed in the fig-wall. Venation as in *F. elastica*. Eastern Malaysia, Australasia sect. *Malvanthera* (p. 109).
1. Fig orifice more or less closed by interlocking apical and internal bracts. Anther normal. Stigma simple (except *F. orthoneura*).
 3. Ovary wholly red-brown or in the upper half. Male flowers ostiolar or disperse. Tepals generally narrow, acute. Basal bracts 3, or as a cupule. Cystoliths hypogenous or none. Venation mostly with intercostals. Africa, Asia, Australasia
sect. *Urostigma* (p. 101).
 3. Ovaries white or with a red mark at the base. Male flowers disperse. Cystoliths amphigenous, hypergenous, or none.
 4. Basal bracts 2, often connate. Ovary with a red mark. America
sect. *Americana*.†
 4. Basal bracts 3, free, or joined in a cupule. Asia, Australasia, Mascarene.
 5. Ovary white. Venation with or without intercostals. Cystoliths hypergenous or amphigenous sect. *Leucogyne* (p. 102).
 5. Ovary with a red mark at the base.
 6. Venation with the secondary lateral nerves as prominent as the primary. Stipule long. Fig-peduncle short, thick. Basal bracts early caducous. Cystoliths hypergenous.
80. *F. elastica*, sect. *Stilpnophyllum*.
 6. Without such character. Cystoliths mostly amphigenous
sect. *Conosycea* (p. 102).

* sect *Galoglychia* (Gasp.) Endl., Gen. Pl. Suppl. 4, 2 (1847) 35 = subgen. *Bibracteatae* Mildbr. et Burr., Bot. Jahrb. 46 (1912) 175. Not detailed in this work.

† sect. *Americana* Miq., Hook. Lond. J. Bot. 6 (1847) 525 (ut *Americanae*). Not detailed in this work.

Key to the series of sect. *Urostigma*

1. Fig with abundant internal chaffy-vesicular bristles. Basal bracts persistent ser. *Caulobotryae* (p. 102).
1. Without internal bristles or few and minute.
 2. Basal bracts caducous. Fig pedunculate ser. *Superbae* (p. 101).
 2. Basal bracts persistent.
 3. Male flowers disperse. Lamina coriaceous, with an upper hypodermis. Fig pedunculate with small basal bracts, or sessile with a large entire cupule. Sinohimalaya ... ser. *Orhoneuræ* (p. 102).
 3. Male flowers ostiolar or, if disperse, then the sessile fig with 3 basal bracts. Fig sessile (except *F. verruculosa*, Africa). Lamina without hypodermis ser. *Religiosae* (p. 101).

Key to the species of ser. *Religiosae*

1. Petiole articulate to the lamina (breaking off in dry leaves); Asia, New Guinea.
 2. Lamina elliptic, lateral nerves 8-14 pairs; figs 5-7 mm. wide, axillary or clustered on the twigs below the leaves; basal bracts 2-2.5 × 3-5 mm.; ovary dark red; S. India, Ceylon. 4. *F. tsjahela*.
 2. Lamina ovate, lat. nerves 4-9 pairs; figs paired, mostly axillary.
 3. Lam. caudate, tip 25-90 mm. long; petiole as long as or longer than the lamina; ovaries red-brown in the upper part.
 1. *F. religiosa*.*
 3. Lam. acute or acuminate; petiole shorter than the lamina; ovaries wholly dark red-brown.
 4. Lam. 4-11 x 2.5-6.5 cm.; fig 5-8 mm. wide; basal bracts 2-2.5 mm. long; China, Indochina 3. *F. cardiophylla*.
 4. Lam. 8-24 x 4.5-15 cm.; fig 9-10 mm. wide; basal bracts 3-5 mm. long; Indochina to New Guinea 2. *F. saxophila*.
 1. Petiole not articulate; African and Mascarene*.
 5. Basal bracts half-covering the sessile fig; apical bracts in a gibbous disc 2-3 mm. wide; male flowers in 2-3 rows, sessile to pedicellate, sometimes also disperse; lam. elliptic to ovate-cordate, shortly acuminate; lat. nerves 7-9 pairs; petiole 2-6 cm. long; Mauritius, Réunion *F. densifolia*.
 5. Basal bracts small; apical bracts not in a gibbous disc; male flowers in one row, sessile, ostiolar; Africa.
 6. Fig pedunculate *F. verruculosa*.
 6. Fig sessile ... *F. welwitschii*, *F. cordata*, *F. salicifolia*, *F. pretoriae*.

Key to the species of ser. *Superbae*

- Fig 7-25 mm. wide, peduncles 3-35 mm. long, ramiflorous; lamina 5-14 cm. wide, broadly elliptic; stipules generally villous; twigs 3-12 mm. thick 5. *F. superba*.
- Fig 5-8 mm. wide, peduncles 1-2.5 mm. long, ? not ramiflorous; lamina 4-9 cm. wide, broadly elliptic; glabrous or the stipules thinly villous; twigs 2-3 mm. thick 6. *F. prasinicarpa*.
- Fig 4-5 mm. wide, peduncles 1-5 mm. long, axillary and on the twigs below the leaves; lamina 1-4 cm. wide, narrowly elliptic; glabrous; twigs 1-2 mm. thick 7. *F. concinna*.

* Not enumerated here.

Key to the species of ser. *Caulobotryae*

1. Male flowers disperse; glabrous or minutely puberulous at first; petiole 8–30 mm. long; fig 6–10 mm. wide, peduncle 0–3 mm. long; basal bracts 1.5–4 mm. long and wide; Micronesia, Polynesia
13. *F. proluxa*.
1. Male flowers ostiolar; petiole often longer.
2. Lamina oblong, lateral nerves 9–16 pairs; figs 5–8 mm. wide, in groups of 2–8 in the leaf-axils and on the twigs below the leaves; peduncles 1–4 mm. long, slender; basal bracts often connate; stipules silky
12. *F. caulocarpa*.
2. Lamina ovate to elliptic, obovate, or sublanceolate; lateral nerves mostly fewer (5–11 pairs).
3. Twigs, stipules, and fig-body thickly villous or tomentose, (the twigs varying glabrous); fig c. 10 mm. wide.
4. Lam. ovate-cordate, lateral nerves 4–6 pairs, stiffly coriaceous; fig sessile; basal bracts 4–6 mm. long and wide, half-covering the body; thinly pale brown tomentose; cystoliths absent; India (Centr. Prov.) 9. *F. cupulata*.
4. Lam. ovate-elliptic or elliptic, base subcordate to widely cuneate, very coriaceous, lateral nerves 7–11 pairs; fig sessile or shortly pedunculate; basal bracts covering only the base of the body, often glabrous; white villous; cystoliths hypogenous
8. *F. lacor*.
3. Not villous (or rarely the fig-peduncle and stipule thinly tomentose).
5. Figs 5–7 mm. wide, sessile or the peduncle 1 mm. long, in small clusters on the twigs below the leaves, or on short woody burrs from the old twigs; lamina very stiffly coriaceous, shortly elliptic, somewhat caudate-acuminate; petiole long
11. *F. geniculata*.
5. Figs 7–12 mm. wide, sessile or with peduncles –6 mm. long, axillary or short woody burrs; lamina rather thinly coriaceous
10. *F. virens*.

Key to the species of ser. *Orthoneurae*

- Fig sessile, basal bracts united in a cupule 5–10 mm. high; fig-body 20–27 mm. wide, subglobose; lateral nerves 6–9 pairs; basal nerves $\frac{1}{4}$ – $\frac{1}{2}$ lamina; stigma simple 15. *F. hookeriana*.
- Fig pedunculate; basal bracts free, small; fig-body 13–15 $\times$ 12–13 mm., ellipsoid; lateral nerves 7–15 pairs, almost perpendicular to the midrib, scarcely raised below; lamina brown-areolate below; stigma shortly bifid 14. *F. orthoneura*.

Key to the species of sect. *Leucogyne*

- Lamina ovate to cordate, truncate or rounded at the base, apex acuminate; lateral nerves 4–5 pairs. Basal bracts 2 (–3). India, Indochina to Malaysia 16. *F. rumphii*.
- Lamina elliptic or lanceolate-elliptic, varying ovate, base cuneate to subcordate, apex acute or subacuminate; lateral nerves 6–10 pairs. Basal bracts 3. India, Ceylon, Maldives 17. *F. amplissima*.

Key to the subsections of sect. *Conosycea*

1. Venation with intercostals. Figs pedunculate, sessile, or pedicellate.
subsect. *Conosycea* (p. 103).
1. Venation without intercostals, or 1–2 vague intercostals. Figs mostly sessile.
2. Secondary lateral nerves almost or quite as prominent as the primary and subparallel subsection. *Benjamina* (p. 108).
2. Secondary lateral nerves not so prominent.
subsect. *Dictyoneuron* (p. 106).

Key to the series of subsect. *Conosycea*

1. Fig pedunculate, ripening green, brown, or brownish orange
ser. *Validae*.
1. Fig sessile or the body pedicellate, ripening yellow to red.
ser. *Drupaceae*.

Key to the subseries of ser. *Drupaceae*

1. Fig oblong, ellipsoid, or pyriform-pedicellate: basal bracts often small or concealed: apical bracts mostly umbonate. Basal nerves not elongate. subser. *Drupaceae*.
1. Fig subglobose to ellipsoid: basal bracts mostly well-developed: apical bracts plane, in a flat disc. Basal nerves elongate or not.
 2. Brown villous-tomentose (hairs twinned, microscopically). Fig 12-24 mm. wide subser. *Zygotricheae*.
 2. Glabrous, white hairy, or, if brown hairy, then the fig 8-10 mm. wide (hairs not twinned).
 3. Cystoliths mainly or entirely hypergenous, or none. Lamina elliptic to ovate, obtuse or subacutely acuminate, generally with the reticulations slightly raised on both sides. subser. *Indicae*.
 3. Cystoliths amphigenous. Lamina elliptic to obovate, acuminate or stiffly coriaceous: basal nerves generally elongate
subser. *Crassirameae*.

Key to the species of subsect. *Conosycea*

1. Fig pedunculate (ser. *Validae*).
2. Fig-body 25 mm. or more long; apical bracts rather strongly umbonate. Male flowers abundant. Basal nerves of lamina short.
3. Twig 2-5 mm. thick. Lamina 2-8 cm. wide; lateral nerves 5-11 pairs, 1-4 vague intercostals. Fig often solitary, ellipsoid; peduncle 11-33 mm. long, slender, without an apical annulus; basal bracts caducous. climber. 25. *F. depressa*.
3. Twigs 3-10 mm. thick. Lamina often wider, intercostals more numerous. Figs mostly paired; peduncles stout; basal bracts persistent. Strangers.
 4. Peduncle 1-18 mm. long, with an annular swelling at the apex. Fig-body ellipsoid to subglobose; basal bracts 3-11 mm. long. Tepals free. Lateral nerves 12-17 pairs. 22. *F. annulata*.
 4. Peduncle not annulate. Basal bracts often smaller. Tepals gamophyllous. Lateral nerves 8-11 (-14) pairs.
 4. a. Fig-body 25-35 mm. wide, globose; peduncle 10-50 mm., generally glabrous; basal bracts 1.5-3 mm. long.
23. *F. chrysolepis*.
 4. a. Fig-body 15-20 mm. long, subellipsoid; peduncle 7-25 mm., hairy; basal bracts 3-6 mm. 24. *F. novoguineensis*.
2. Fig-body smaller, or the apical bracts not umbonate. Male flowers often few.
 5. Young parts rusty scurfy. Fig 12-18 mm. wide. Basal nerves elongate or not. Climber 26. *F. globosa*.
 5. Not rusty scurfy. Banyans.
 6. Intercostals 0-2 (-4), vague; basal nerves short. Lamina elliptic, acuminate. Fig 7-10 mm. wide.
 6. a. Basal bracts early caducous, or very short and crescentic; peduncle 3-12 mm. long. Cystoliths abundant on both sides of the lamina. Ovaries reddish .. 47. *F. glaberrima*.
 6. a. Basal bracts persistent; peduncle -2 mm. long. Cystoliths sparse or none below. Ovary without red.
57. *F. talboti*.

6. Intercostals generally numerous. Basal bracts distinct.
7. Lamina oblong-elliptic; lateral nerves 10–16 pairs; basal nerves short. Fig 12–15 mm. wide, drying wrinkled; basal bracts persistent 19. *F. costata*.
7. Lamina ovate or ovate-cordate.
 8. Lateral nerves 5–7 (–10) pairs; basal nerves elongate. Fig 5–10 mm. wide; basal bracts finally caducous. 18. *F. arnottiana*.
 8. Lateral nerves 10–15 pairs; basal nerves not elongate. Figs larger.
 9. Fig-body 20–22 × 15–18 mm., with 2 flat apical bracts; basal bracts 4–6 mm. long. Glabrous. Cystoliths amphigenous. 20. *F. beddomei*.
 9. Fig 11–12 × 10–11 mm., with 3 velutinate apical bracts; basal bracts 2–3 mm. long. Velutinate. Cystoliths hypergenous 21. *F. dalhousiae*.
1. Fig sessile, in some cases pedicellate (ser. *Drupaceae*).
10. Fig oblong, ellipsoid, or pyriform-pedicellate; basal bracts often small or concealed; apical bracts mostly umbonate (subser. *Drupaceae*).
 11. Internal bristles copious. Fig 30–50 × 20–30 mm., ellipsoid to pyriform; basal bracts 2–3 × 4–7 mm., not concealed. Philip-pines, Celebes 29. *F. cordatula*.
 11. Internal bristles sparse or none. Fig ellipsoid or oblong.
 12. Irritant-bristly, especially the fig (30–45 × 15–20 mm.). Malaya, Borneo, Philippines 28. *F. cucurbitina*.
 12. Brown hairy, at least on young shoots (hairs 2–4 mm.). Fig-body 15–25 × 12–20 mm., more or less glabrous. 27. *F. drupacea*.
- (Not brown hairy or irritant-bristly.
 - Lamina thinly coriaceous, reticulations distinct. Basal bracts annulate 33. *F. altissima*.
 - Lamina thickly coriaceous, reticulations invisible. Basal bracts 3, acute, concealed 41. *F. xylophylla*.
10. Fig subglobose to ellipsoid; basal bracts mostly well-developed; apical bracts in a disc.
 13. Brown villous-tomentose (hairs twinned microscopically). Fig 12–24 mm. wide. (subser. *Zygotricheae*).
 14. Persistently tawny villous, except the upperside of the lamina. Stipules persistent on fruiting twigs. Lamina-base cordate, basal nerves 3–4 pairs. Internal bristles abundant. 37. *F. bracteata*.
 14. Glabrescent or the underside of the lamina thinly villous. Stipules caducous. Lamina-base cuneate to subcordate, basal nerves 1–3 pairs. Internal bristles none .. 36. *F. consociata*.
13. Glabrous, white hairy, or if brown-hairy, then the fig 8–10 mm. wide.
 15. Cystoliths mainly or entirely hypergenous, or none. Lamina elliptic to ovate, obtuse to subacutely acuminate, generally with the reticulations slightly raised on both sides. (subser. *Indicae*).
 16. White to rusty tomentose. Lamina shortly elliptic, obtuse to subacuminate; lateral nerves 5–6 pairs; basal nerves elongate. Fig 8–10 mm. wide, half-covered by the basal bracts. India, Ceylon 30. *F. mollis*.
16. Glabrous to thinly hairy.
 17. Lateral nerves 8–12 pairs, Lamina elliptic, acuminate.
 18. Fig 13–20 mm. wide. Basal nerves of lamina elongate. Twigs 5–7 mm. thick. Ceylon 32. *F. fergusonii*.
 18. Fig 9–12 mm. wide. Basal nerves not elongate. Twig 3–4 mm. thick. W. Malaysia 35. *F. kerkhovenii*.

17. Lateral nerves 4-8 pairs. Lamina often ovate; basal nerves elongate.
19. Basal bracts 3-7 $\times$ 10-14 mm.; fig 14-22 mm. wide. Lamina obtuse 31. *F. benghalensis*.
19. Basal bracts smaller, often concealed.
 20. Fig 18-27 $\times$ 15-19 mm., ellipsoid; basal bracts concealed, annular. Twig 5-7 mm. thick. Stipule sericeous-villous 33. *F. altissima*.
 20. Fig 10-13 mm. wide, subglobose; basal bracts not annular. Twig 2-5 mm. thick .. 34. *F. pubilimba*.
15. Cystoliths amphigenous. Lamina elliptic to obovate, acuminate or stiffly coriaceous; basal nerves generally elongate. (subser. *Crassirameae*).
 21. Lamina impressed-areolate beneath, obtuse to shortly, sub-acutely acuminate. Fig medium-size to large; basal bracts conspicuous, often thickened.
 22. Fig 25-35 mm. wide, broadly ellipsoid, splitting round the apex. Intercostals 5-10 38. *F. stupenda*.
 22. Fig not so wide, not splitting; basal bracts often thickened or resinous-lucid. Lateral nerves oblique; intercostals 1-5.
 23. Lateral nerves 3-6 pairs; basal nerves $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{2}{3}$ the lamina. Fig 12-14 mm. wide, half-covered by the basal bracts. Indochina. 40. *F. phanrangensis*.
 23. Lateral nerves 6-9 pairs; basal nerves $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ lamina. Fig often larger 39. *F. crassiramea*.
 21. Lamina not impressed-areolate beneath.
 24. Lamina obtuse, very coriaceous. Fig (25-) 37-50 $\times$ (17-) 23-33 mm., oblong, concealing the basal bracts. 41. *F. xylophylla*.
 24. Lamina acutely acuminate. Fig smaller; basal bracts not concealed.
 25. Stipules persistent, 1-7 cm. long. Lamina very stiffly coriaceous. Fig 13-17 mm. wide, subglobose to ellipsoid or subconic. Climber. Borneo. 46. *F. paracamptophylla*.
 25. Stipules caducous. Banyans.
 26. Fig 10-14 mm. wide, subglobose or shortly ellipsoid; basal bracts 4-8 mm. long. Twigs 3-5 mm. thick. Lateral nerves 4-7 pairs 45. *F. subgelderii*.
(Brown hairy. Lamina small. Fig 8-10 mm. wide. Basal bracts 1-3 mm. long. Burma, Thailand, Malaya. 58. *F. calcicola*).
(Fig-orifice widely perforate; body 9-12 mm. wide 62. *F. pisocarpa*).
26. Fig larger; basal bracts longer. Twig thicker.
 27. Stipules densely appressed-sericeous. Fig 17-32 $\times$ 14-22 mm., ellipsoid; basal bracts 6-11 mm. long. Basal nerves elongate or not. 42. *F. forstenii*.
 27. Stipules glabrous or puberulous. Basal nerves elongate; lateral nerves 5-8 pairs.
 28. Fig 13-20 mm. wide, subglobose or depressed-globose, half-covered by the basal bracts 7-13 mm. long. Lamina coriaceous-pliant. 44. *F. subtectae*.
 28. Fig 25-35 $\times$ 20-25 mm., ellipsoid or shortly obconic, not half-covered by the basal bracts 8-10 mm. long. Lamina very stiffly coriaceous. Sumatra 43. *F. juglandiformis*.

Key to the species of subsect *Dictyoneuron*

1. Fig pedunculate.

2. Young parts brown scurfy. Fig 12–18 mm. wide, ripening green. Twig 4–7 mm. thick. Climber 26. *F. globosa*.
2. Glabrous or whitish puberulous. Fig smaller, ripening yellow to red, or pink to purple. Banyans.
 3. Peduncle 3–12 mm. long, slender. Basal bracts none or very narrow, or as a slight rim. Lateral nerves well-spaced. 47. *F. glaberrima*.
 3. Peduncle shorter, thick. Lateral nerves close or obscure.
 4. Peduncle 1–5 mm. long; basal bracts caducous, small 72. *F. microcarpa* var. *naumannii*.
 4. Peduncle very short; basal bracts persistent. Lamina obtuse, thick 55. *F. spathulifolia* var. *substipitata*.

1. Fig sessile, or the body pedicellate.

5. Fig-body pedicellate-pyriform; basal bracts small or minute; orifice somewhat sunken. (ser. *Dubiae*).
 6. Fig 20–30 mm. wide; basal bracts 2–5 mm. long; orifice becoming perforate. Reticulations distinct on both sides of the lamina; lateral nerves 6–10 pairs, strongly inarching. Cystoliths none 48. *F. dubia*.
 6. Fig and basal bracts smaller. Reticulations not raised; lateral nerves 6–8 pairs. not arcuate. Cystoliths amphigenous. Aerial roots copious 49. *F. kurzii*.

5. Fig-body sessile.

7. Fig-orifice more or less perforate, incompletely closed by the small peripheral apical bracts. (ser. *Perforatae*).
8. Basal nerves of lamina not elongate; lamina thickly coriaceous, rarely acute. Climbers.
 9. Fig 4–6 mm. wide, truncate-ovoid, widely perforate. Lateral nerves spreading. Malaya 65. *F. microsyce*.
 9. Fig 9–12 mm. wide, conical, often ridged toward the narrowly perforate apex. Lateral nerves oblique. Borneo, Riouw archipelago 64. *F. acamptophylla*.
8. Basal nerves elongate $1/3$ – $1/4$ lamina.
 10. Fig ellipsoid-oblong 10–17 $\times$ 6–12 mm.
 11. Lamina acutely acuminate; lateral nerves 5–9 pairs 60. *F. pellucido-punctata*.
 11. Lamina obtuse to subacute; lateral nerves 3–5 pairs; basal nerves $1/2$ – $2/3$ lamina. Mindanao 61. *F. episima*.
 10. Fig subglobose or ovoid. Lateral nerves 3–6 pairs.
 12. Fig. 9–12 mm. wide, orifice rather wide. Lamina broad, often obtuse or subacute 62. *F. pisocarpa*.
 12. Fig 4–10 mm. wide, orifice small. Lamina narrow, generally small, acutely acuminate 63. *F. binnendijkii*.

7. Fig-orifice closed by 2-3 flat or convex (rarely conical) overlapping apical bracts forming a disc. (ser. *Subvalidae*).
13. Fig 11 mm. or more wide. Lamina generally acuminate.
 14. Stipules persistent, 1-7 cm. long. Lamina stiffly coriaceous, oblong-elliptic; basal nerves elongate. Climber. Borneo
46. *F. paracampthophylla*.
 14. Stipules caducous, short. Banyans.
 15. Basal nerves not elongate. Fig more than half-covered by the large basal bracts 9-15 mm. long
51. *F. involucrata*.
 15. Basal nerves elongate. Fig not half-covered by the basal bracts.
 16. Basal bracts conspicuous. Lamina pliant-coriaceous
50. *F. sundaica*.
 16. Basal bracts small, concealed. Lamina rigidly coriaceous
52. *F. lowii*.
(Lamina acute, thin. Basal bracts minute .. 49. *F. kurzii*.
Lamina obtuse; petiole short. Fig depressed globose, thick-walled 70. *F. curtipes*).
13. Fig 4-11 mm. wide. Lamina small to medium-size; basal nerves often elongate.
 17. Twigs 3-6 mm. thick. Leaves compact, spirally arranged.
 18. Young parts brown scurfy. Lamina obtuse to acuminate; nerves often prominent below and impressed above. Stipules often persistent on fruiting twigs
59. *F. retusa*.
 18. Glabrous or white puberulous. Lamina obtuse to subacuminate, stiffly coriaceous; nerves faint or invisible. Fig umbonate with convex disc. Stipules caducous
55. *F. spathulifolia*.
 17. Twigs 1.5-3 mm. thick. Leaves laxly arranged, spirally to subdistichous.
 19. Lateral nerves not spreading, the secondaries often almost as strong. Figs commonly pink to purple. Aerial roots copious 72. *F. microcarpa*.
 19. Lateral nerves spreading, the secondaries much less marked. Figs orange to red. Without copious aerial roots.
 20. Fig 7-14 $\times$ 6-8 mm., ellipsoid-fusiform, often puberulous; apical bracts in a short cone; basal bracts narrow. Basal nerves elongate 54. *F. delosyce*.
 20. Fig subglobose to obconic; apical bracts in a flat disc.
 21. Basal bracts 3-8 mm. wide, obtuse, wider than long. Fig subglobose. Lamina coriaceous; basal nerves elongate 53. *F. sumatrana*.
 21. Basal bracts 1-3 mm. long, as wide as long or narrower. Fig somewhat obconic, often with a few internal bristles. Lamina thinly coriaceous; basal nerves short.
 22. Lateral nerves 8-14 pairs. Nerves and reticulations raised on both sides of the lamina. Glabrous to pale brown lanuginous. Basal bracts 2-3, often concealed 56. *F. maclellandi*.
 22. Lateral nerves 5-8 pairs. Basal bracts not concealed.
 23. Brown hairy. Fig 7-10 mm. wide. Lamina with 3-5 intercostals 58. *F. calcicola*.
 23. Glabrous or white hairy. Fig 6-7 mm. wide, obconic 57. *F. talboti*.

Key to the species of subsect. *Benjamina*

1. Leaves drying pale green to pale brown, thinly coriaceous, the nerves raised on both sides; basal nerves not elongate. (ser. *Benjamineae*).
2. Basal bracts conspicuous, 3–10 × 3–13 mm. Fig 15–18 mm. wide
67. *F. stricta*.
2. Basal bracts small, mostly concealed.
3. Fig 20–50 × 14–25 mm., ellipsoid to oblong. Lamina 8–20 × 3–9 cm. 66. *F. subcordata*.
3. Fig smaller or, if as wide, then pyriform-pedicellate. Lamina 3–12 × 1.5–6 cm. 68. *F. benjamina*.
1. Leaves drying dark brown, thinly to thickly coriaceous: petiole often black; basal nerves elongate or not. (ser. *Callophyllaeae*).
4. Fig pedunculate; basal bracts large, obtuse; body 15–18 mm. wide. Philippines 73. *F. balete*.
4. Fig sessile or smaller.
5. Lamina obtuse or obtusely acuminate, elliptic to obovate, often thickly coriaceous; primary lateral nerves 6–11 pairs, not raised above; basal nerves elongate.
6. Lamina very coriaceous, obtuse, spatulate-obovate, 4–10 × 2–5 cm., the veins more or less invisible. Fig 8–10 mm. wide, 1/3–1/2 covered by the basal bracts. Malaya, Borneo
71. *F. tristaniifolia*.
6. Without such character.
7. Basal bracts 1–3.5 mm. long. Fig 6–11 mm. wide, with a few short internal bristles 72. *F. microcarpa*.
7. Figs or basal bracts larger; no internal bristles.
8. Leaves spirally arranged, the venation distinct on the under-side; petiole short, thick, brown. Fig depressed globose, the wall thick; basal bracts 3–5 mm. long. Asiatic mainland, Sumatra 70. *F. curtipes*.
8. Leaves subdistichous, venation obscure; petiole blackish Fig-wall not unusually thick; basal bracts 4–10 mm. long. 69. *F. callophylla*.
5. Lamina acutely acuminate, mostly thinly coriaceous, nerves finely raised on both sides, elliptic (5–12 cm. long); primary lateral nerves 7–16 pairs; basal nerves not or little elongate.
9. Fig 13–18 × 10–14 mm. Primary lateral nerves 10–14 pairs.
10. Basal bracts joined in a short funnel, the subacute lobes 3–4.5 mm. long; body pyriform. Celebes
76. *F. polygramma*.
10. Basal bracts free.
11. Basal bracts 5–8 × 6–10 mm., covering a third of the ellipsoid fig-body. New Guinea .. 77. *F. archboldiana*.
11. Basal bracts 2–3 mm. long, often concealed; fig-body subglobose. Ceylon 74. *F. trimeni*.
9. Fig smaller, subglobose.
12. Fig 9–10 mm. wide, thin-walled and knobbly from the hard seeds, half-covered by the basal bracts 7–10 mm. long. Primary lateral nerves 7–13 pairs; petiole brown. North Borneo 75. *F. palaquifolia*.
12. Fig-body or basal bracts smaller, body not knobbly. Petiole black
13. Basal bracts entirely connate as a thick saucer; body 5–7 mm. wide. Primary lateral nerves 13–16 pairs. New Guinea 79. *F. patellata*.
13. Basal bracts free.
14. Basal bracts 2.5–4 × 3–6 mm., wider than long; body 5–7 mm. wide. Primary lateral nerves 7–13 pairs. New Guinea 78. *F. benjaminoides*.
14. Basal bracts 1.5–3.5 mm. long and wide; body 6–11 mm. wide, mostly with a few short internal bristles. Primary lateral nerves 6–9 pairs; basal nerves often elongate 72. *F. microcarpa*.

Key to the series and subseries of sect. *Malvanthera*

1. Anther depressed-subglobose, dehiscing transversely. Seed-ovaries immersed in the fig-wall; stigma bifid. Fig 7-11 x 4-5 cm., woody. Stipule and venation as in *F. elastica*
101. *F. sterrocarpa*, ser. *Cyclanthereae*.
1. Anther reniform, dehiscing longitudinally and crescentically
ser. *Malvanthereae*.
2. Basal bracts 3, persistent or, if caducous, narrowly crescentic.
 3. Basal bracts 5-7 x 7-10 mm., persistent. Secondary lateral nerves not as conspicuous as the primary (6-10 pairs). Ovaries not immersed in the fig-wall; stigma simple
81. *F. triradiata*, subser. *Eubracteatae*.
 3. Basal bracts 0.5-3 mm. long, inconspicuous. Secondary lateral nerves almost as conspicuous as the primary (more than 10 pairs). Seed-ovaries partly immersed in the fig-wall. Stigma bifid or simple. subser. *Hesperidiiformes*.
2. Basal bracts 2 or 3, relatively large, very early caducous.
 4. Seed-ovaries not immersed in the fig-wall; stigma simple. Stipule 1-5 cm. long. Lamina 2-16 x 1.5-7 cm.: primary lateral nerves mostly 8-13 pairs. Fig 6-14 mm. wide, subglobose
subser. *Platypodeae*.
 4. Seed-ovaries partly immersed in the fig-wall: stigma simple or shortly bifid. Figs, stipules and lamina generally larger, with more numerous primary lateral nerves
subser. *Malvanthereae*.

Key to the species of subser. *Malvanthereae*

1. Fig-body 7-10 x 6-9 mm., the orifice as a minute slit: peduncle 2-4 x 2 mm., the apex slightly dilated. Lamina 4-14 x 1.5-5.5 cm. Cystoliths amphigenous. New Guinea 87. *F. rhizophoriphylla*.
1. Fig and lamina larger.
 2. Fig-body 25-40 x 15-30 mm., with a probosciform apex 3-4 mm. long: peduncle 6-40 x 4-5 mm., dilated into a cupule 10-17 mm. wide. Cystoliths hypergenous or none Australia
84. *F. watkinsiana*.
(Fig-body 40-65 x 13-20 mm., peduncle short, the probosciform apex 4-7 x 2 mm. Queensland 100. *F. crassipes*.
2. Fig without probosciform apex.
 3. Fig on a sessile or shortly stalked adnate cupule 9-16 mm. wide: body 10-35 x 10-18 mm., subglobose to shortly oblong, the orifice as a slit. Cystoliths amphigenous. Celebes, New Guinea, Solomon Isl., New Hebrides 83. *F. glandifera*.
 3. Fig-peduncle distinct, dilated at the apex into an adnate cupule 5-12 mm. wide: body 14-25 x 13-25 mm. Australia.
 4. Fig-body ellipsoid, apex mammillate: peduncle 6-13 mm. long: basal bracts 3. Young parts finely rusty scurfy. Cystoliths amphigenous. Stomata sunken 86. *F. baileyana*.
 4. Fig-body subglobose, not mammillate: peduncle 12-35 mm.: basal bracts 2. Lamina with the areolae at first finely white felted beneath. Cystoliths hypergenous. Stomata not or scarcely sunken 85. *F. macrophylla*.
(Fig-body 35-50 x 16-20 mm., cylindric, the orifice as a small slit between two slightly gibbous apical bracts, Nerves finely impressed above. Queensland 99. *F. pleurocarpa*).

Key to the species of subser. *Platypodeae*

1. All parts at first brown tomentose or brown scurfy. Basal bracts 3. Australia.
 2. Fig with a short peduncle not dilated into a disc: orifice bilabiate. Lamina lanceolate-elliptic to oblong-elliptic, stiffly coriaceous: petiole 3-6 cm. Tepals 4-6 88. *F. destruens*.
 2. Fig seated on a sessile or substipitate disc 4-8 mm. wide: orifice 3-4 radiate. Lamina elliptic to obovate-elliptic: petiole 1-3 cm. Tepals 3-4 89. *F. rubiginosa*.
1. Glabrous or white hairy. Fig-peduncle not or little dilated at the apex. Basal bracts 2 or 3.
 3. Villous lanuginous (hairs 1-1.5 mm.). Lamina with the areolae minutely foveolate beneath. Basal bracts 2. Cystoliths none. Australia 90. *F. leucotricha*.
 3. Thinly villous (hairs 0.5-1 mm.) or glabrous. Areolae not foveolate.
 4. Fig 6-9 or 10-13 mm. wide: peduncle variable, often short, dilated 2-4 mm. wide at the apex: basal bracts 2. Lamina thinly coriaceous. Cystoliths amphigenous or hypergenous. Glabrous to puberulous. Widespread, Celebes to Polynesia 91. *F. obliqua*.
 4. Fig 10-14 mm. wide: basal bracts 3. Cystoliths hypergenous or none.
 5. Peduncle 0-6 (-10) mm., the apex dilated 2-4 mm. wide. Lamina thinly coriaceous. Thinly villous. Australia 92. *F. subpuberula*.
 5. Peduncle 0-6 (-10) mm., the apex dilated 2-4 mm. wide. Lamina thickly or stiffly coriaceous. Glabrous to velutinous. Soemba, Ternate, New Guinea. Australia 93. *F. platypoda*.

Key to the species of subser. *Hesperidiiformes*

1. Fig-body 15-40 x 7-23 mm., ellipsoid to cylindric, apex somewhat umbonate to shortly rostrate: peduncle 3-15 x 1.5-4 mm., rather slender, not dilated at the apex. New Guinea, Solomon Islands 98. *F. xylosyca*.
1. Fig-body larger and/or the peduncle stouter and, often, dilated upwards as a cupule adnate to the base of the fig-body.
 2. Fig-body cylindric, 35-65 x 13-20 mm.: peduncle short, obconic or dilated at the apex. Stigma ? simple. Cystoliths hypergenous. Queensland.
 3. Fig with probosciform apex 4-7 x 2 mm. Lamina ovate or broadly elliptic: primary lateral nerves 8-10 pairs: basal nerves rather prominent 100. *F. crassipes*.
 3. Fig without such apex. Lamina lanceolate-ovate or lanceolate-elliptic: primary lateral nerves 15-20 pairs: basal nerves short. 99. *F. pleurocarpa*.
 2. Fig-body wider, ellipsoid to subglobose. Stigma bifid. Cystoliths amphigenous or hypergenous. New Guinea.
 4. Lamina ovate-cordate to broadly elliptic, very coriaceous: basal nerves $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{3}$ lamina, conspicuous. Peduncle not dilated at the apex 94. *F. augusta*.
 4. Lamina elliptic: basal nerves short, inconspicuous. Peduncle generally dilated at the apex.
 5. Peduncle 10-50 x 3-5 mm. (-10 mm., living), distinct, dilated or not at the apex: fig-apex umbonate 95. *F. hesperidiiformis*.
 5. Peduncle short, thick, 6-8 mm. long and wide, dilated 10-14 mm. wide at the apex.
 6. Fig-apex strongly umbonate with 2 (-4) gibbous apical bracts. Primary lateral nerves 15-23 pairs 96. *F. mafuluensis*.
 6. Fig-apex not umbonate, the orifice as a triradiate groove. Primary lateral nerves 24-27 pairs 97. *F. heteromeka*.

Key to the series and subseries of subgen. *Pharmacosycea*
sect. *Oreosycea*

1. Leaves drying grey-green to pale brownish; reticulations often raised on one or both sides; basal glands rarely present. Fig-peduncles well-developed; sclerotic cells throughout the fig-wall. Stamens generally 2 in the ostiolar flowers. Medium to large trees ser. *Vasculosae*.
2. Leaves nitid, coriaceous; cystoliths hypogenous ... subser. *Vasculosae*.
2. Leaves not nitid, membranous to chartaceous-subcoriaceous; cystoliths amphigenous to hypogenous Deciduous. subser. *Albipilae*.
1. Leaves generally drying brown; basal glands 2, generally distinct.
 3. Leaf more or less coriaceous; stipule often elongate. Fig-peduncles often short. Stamen generally 1. Large trees of India to New Guinea, few in the Solomon Isl. ser. *Nervosae*.
 3. Leaf membranous to coriaceous; stipule not elongate. Stamens 1, 2, or 3. Shrubs to medium-sized trees. Solomon Isl., New Hebrides, New Caledonia, Fiji ser. *Austrocaledonicae*.

Key to the species of sect. *Oreosycea*

1. Internal bristles abundant, conspicuous. Sclerotic cells abundant in the fig-wall (? *F. longipes*, *F. heteroselis*; few or none in *F. habropylla*).
2. Leaves membranous, drying grey-green or (*F. gratiosa*) brown, spirally arranged. Figs pedunculate. Male flowers ostiolar (rarely disperse). Stamen 1 (-2). Asia, New Guinea.
 3. Brown hairy. Lamina elliptic, caudate; lateral nerves 10-14 pairs; basal nerves short. Celebes 107. *F. gratiosa* var. *caudata*.
 3. White villous to glabrous.
 4. Cystoliths amphigenous. Lamina ovate-cordate; lateral nerves 8-16 pairs; basal nerves not elongate 102. *F. albipila*.
 4. Cystoliths hypogenous. Lamina obovate; lateral nerves 4-5 pairs; basal nerves $\frac{1}{3}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ lamina. Indochina, Thailand, Andamans 103. *F. capillipes*.
2. Without such character. Leaves coriaceous or distichous. Stamens 2-3, rarely 1. New Guinea, New Caledonia, Loyalty Isl., New Hebrides.
 5. Fig sessile or nearly. Basal bracts 4-6 mm. long. Male flowers ostiolar. Tepals mostly gamophyllous. Twigs 7-12 mm. thick. Leaves spirally arranged, obovate.
 6. Lamina obtuse, base cuneate; lateral nerves 11-14 pairs, thinly brown villous beneath. Fig 10-11 mm. wide, half-covered by the basal bracts 126. *F. barraui*.
 6. Lamina acute, base subcordate or subauricled. Basal bracts relatively shorter.
 7. Fig 15-22 mm. wide, shortly brown villous. Lamina 30-60 x 8-13 cm.; lateral nerves 12-20 pairs 124. *F. crescentioides*.
 7. Fig 10-15 mm. wide, glabrous. Lamina 14-22 x 5-8 cm., stiffly coriaceous; lateral nerves 8-12 pairs ... 125. *F. auriculigera*.
 5. Figs stalked; basal bracts generally shorter. Male flowers disperse.
 8. Leaves distichous, oblong-elliptic, short-petiolate. Figs villous.
 8. a. Lamina submembranous, velvety below; lateral nerves 8-11 pairs, intercostals 0-2. Twigs and petioles 2 mm. thick. Figs 10 mm. wide. New Caledonia 129. *F. versicolor*.
 8. a. Lamina coriaceous, smooth; lateral nerves 15-22 pairs, intercostals 2-10. Twigs and petioles 4-5 mm. Fig 20 mm. wide. New Guinea 122. *F. hadroneura*.

8. Leaves spirally arranged, coriaceous; lamina not asymmetric.
9. Lamina stiffly coriaceous, oblong (often narrowly). Cystoliths sometimes amphigenous. Figs generally long-stalked, 10–15. wide Tepals more or less free 127. *F. asperula*.
9. Without such character. Cystoliths hypogenous. Tepals mostly gamophyllous.
10. Lamina rather small; lateral nerves 6–9 pairs. Fig 10–12 mm. wide, glabrous. Male flowers sparse, shorter than the gall-flowers. Internal bristles –0.5 mm.
128. *F. mutabilis*.
10. Lateral nerves 8–15 pairs. Figs larger or ellipsoid. Internal bristles –1 mm. long.
11. Leaf-base cordate-auricled; petiole short, stout. Fig 10–15 mm. wide, peduncle 4–5 mm. long. Densely velutinous
130. *F. heteroselis*.
11. Leaf-base not auricled.
12. Basal bracts 3–5 x 3–6 mm. Fig 20–40 mm. wide, pyriform, brown velutinate, the thick wall with few or no sclerotic cells. Leaf-base cordate to widely cuneate 131. *F. habrophylla*.
12. Basal bracts 1–3 mm. long. Fig thinly white to brownish hairy or glabrous.
13. Fig-wall with abundant sclerotic cells; body ellipsoid. Stamens 2 133. *F. granatum*.
13. Fig-wall without sclerotic cells, body subglobose. Stamen 1 (–2) 132. *F. maialis*.
1. Internal bristles few and minute, or none.
14. Fig sessile, sclerotic cells abundant in the wall. Tepals 3–4, free or shortly joined. Stipule often prominent. Glabrous or thinly appressedly hairy.
15. Twigs 6–7 mm. thick. Stipule 4–10 cm. long, very prominent. Lamina large, ovate-cordate, intercostals many. Fig 15–25 mm. wide, Basal bracts 5–10 mm. long. Male flowers ostiolar Stamens 1–2. Philippines 118. *F. gigantifolia*.
15. Twigs 1.5–4 mm. thick. Stipules 1–5 cm. long. Lamina elliptic to lanceolate; intercostals few or none. Fig smaller.
16. Basal bracts 3.5–11 mm. long. Fig often ellipsoid. Lamina lanceolate-elliptic, attenuate acute to obtuse; lateral nerves 11–19 pairs, at a wide angle. Stipule 2–5 cm. long. Male flowers disperse, abundant; stamen 1 ... 120. *F. pachystemon*.
16. Basal bracts 1–3.5 mm. long. Fig subglobose.
17. Male flowers ostiolar. Lamina elliptic to lanceolate; lateral nerves 9–16 pairs. Fig 7–10 mm. wide.
119. *F. subtrinervia*.
17. Male flowers disperse.
18. Basal bracts 2–3.5 mm. long. Fig 10–11 mm. wide. Male flowers sessile. Leaves in compact rosettes, narrowly obovate, subacute. Stipule –25 mm. long. Glabrous.
121. *F. madhucifolia*.
18. Basal bracts 1–1.5 mm. long. Fig 6–8 or 10–15 mm. wide. Disperse male flowers pedicellate. Leaves laxly spiral. Stipule 1–4 cm. long. Thinly appressedly hairy
114. *F. pubinervis*.

14. Figs stalked.

19. Male flowers ostiolar.

20. Cystoliths amphigenous. Rami- or cauliflorous. Stamen 1.

21. White hairy. Lamina ovate-cordate. Fig-wall with abundant sclerotic cells. Tepals free. Stigma bifid. Madagascar
F. assimilis.

21. Glabrous or thinly puberulous. Lamina elliptic or ovate, veins not raised below. Fig-wall without sclerotic cells. Tepals gamophyllous. Stigma not bifid. Figs in dense, twiggy, cauliflorous bunches. Fiji 145. *F. pritchardii*.

20. Cystoliths hypogenous. Stamens 1-3. Figs mostly axillary.

22. Lamina membranous to coriaceous, drying green to grey-green or pale brown; often no distinct basal glands. Fig-wall with sclerotic cells. Asia.

23. Basal nerves elongate, $\frac{1}{3}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ lamina; lateral nerves 4-5 pairs. Lamina membranous, not nitid. Thinly white villous to glabrous. Indochina, Thailand, Andamans.

103. *F. capillipes*.

23. Basal nerves short; lateral nerves more. Lamina coriaceous, nitid, reticulations often raised above.

24. Brown villous. Lateral nerves strongly raised below. Celebes 107. *F. gratiosa*.

24. Glabrous or thinly white puberulous.

25. Lamina obtuse, spatulate-obovate, stiffly coriaceous. Fig-orifice mammillate; peduncle 6-10 mm.; pedicel 0. Tepals free. Philippines 106. *F. bataanensis*. (Tepals gamophyllous. Leaves in close rosettes. Peduncle none. Celebes 112. *F. kjellbergii*).

25. Lamina acute to acuminate, thinly coriaceous. Fig-orifice plane; peduncle 1-11 mm.; pedicel -7 mm. Tepals gamophyllous (gall- and female). China to Java and Borneo 105. *F. vasculosa*

22. Lamina coriaceous or bullate, drying brown or dark, mostly with two basal glands. Perianth often gamophyllous. New Caledonia.*

26. Leaves large, more than 5 cm. wide. Figs more than 12 mm. wide: basal bracts 2-5 mm. long.

27. Lamina bullate, obovate. Fig 12-15 mm. wide: sclerotic cells abundant in the wall: basal bracts caducous
 142. *F. pancheriana*.

27. Lamina not bullate. No or few sclerotic cells in the wall.

28. Fig 20-40 mm. wide, often brown velutinate, wall thick: basal bracts persistent. Leaf-base cordate to widely cuneate 131. *F. habrophylla*.

28. Fig 15-20 mm. wide: basal bracts caducous. Leaf-base cuneate 141. *F. austrocaledonica*.

26. Leaves small, 0.5-5 cm. wide. Fig 8-12 mm. wide: basal bracts 1-1.5 mm. long, often caducous.

29. Fig-wall with few or no sclerotic cells: peduncle 2-4 mm. long: pedicel 0-1 mm. long. Seed strongly keeled. Lateral nerves strongly raised below

137. *F. webbiana*.

29. Fig-wall with abundant sclerotic cells: peduncle 0-2 mm. long: pedicel 1-8 mm. Seed slightly keeled. Lateral nerves scarcely raised below.

* New Guinea; fig 12-20 mm. wide, basal bracts caducous: lamina small: lateral nerves 4-6 pairs, impressed above 410. *F. microdictya*.

29. a. Prostrate shrub of rocky rivers. Lamina narrowly lanceolate, acute, 0.5–2 cm. wide; lateral nerves 10–20 pairs. Fig-pedicle 1–3 mm. long
144. *F. cataractorum*.
29. a. Erect shrub or tree. Lamina elliptic to obovate, obtuse, 2–5 cm. wide; lateral nerves 7–12 pairs. Pedicle 3–8 mm. long 143. *F. vieillardiana*.
19. Male flowers disperse (in some cases sparse).
30. Cystoliths amphigenous. Lamina large, lanceolate-elliptic or lanceolate-obovate, with two free basal auricles 2–3 cm. long; lateral nerves 18–21 pairs. New Caledonia.
134. *F. otophora*.
30. Cystoliths hypogenous. Lamina without auricles.
31. Male flowers dimorphous, sessile with 2 stamens, stalked with 1 stamen. Tepals 4–6, free. Fig 15–25 mm. wide, mostly solitary, sclerotic cells abundant in the wall. Lamina broad, scabrid beneath, drying pale; sapling leaf very large. Ceylon, India to Moluccas 104. *F. callosa*.
31. Male flowers not dimorphous. Lamina not scabrid beneath. Tepals mostly 3–4, often joined.
32. Fig 20–40 mm. wide. Stamens 2–3. Stipule not elongate.
33. Fig-wall 5–10 mm. thick, wholly sclerotic; cavity compressed. Lamina thickly coriaceous, elliptic, obtuse, base cuneate; lateral nerves 7–9 pairs. Tepals free. New Guinea 108. *F. pachysyca*.
33. Fig-wall soft, with few or no sclerotic cells; cavity not compressed. Lamina thinly coriaceous, subacute, base cordate to rounded or widely cuneate. Tepals joined. New Caledonia. Loyalty Islands.
34. Fig brown velutinate; other parts glabrous or thinly hairy 131. *F. habrophylla*.
34. Fig glabrous.
35. Twigs, petioles, underside of nerves brown villous. Nerves strongly raised beneath. Fig—peduncle 13–18 mm. long 135. *F. dzumacensis*.
35. Thinly appressedly hairy, glabrescent. Fig-peduncle shorter 136. *F. leiocarpa*.
32. Fig smaller or, if 20–30 mm. wide, then the stipule elongate. Stamen 1 or 2.
36. Stipule prominent, often curved, 20–75 mm. long. Stamen 1.
37. Lateral nerves 5–9 pairs, 0–3 vague intercostals. Leaves more or less distichous.
38. Twigs, stipules, underside of midrib thinly appressedly pale brown hairy. Fig-wall with abundant sclerotic cells. Tepals free or shortly joined. Sumatra to Moluccas 114. *F. pubinervis*.
38. Glabrous. Fig-wall with few or no sclerotic cells. Perianth gamophyllous, 3–4 short lobes. New Guinea 115. *F. subnervosa*.
37. Lateral nerves 9–14 pairs or more. Intercostals often numerous. Perianth often gamophyllous.
39. Lamina obtuse to subacute, rarely acute, coriaceous; lateral nerves at a wide angle, scarcely raised below. Fig 9–12 mm. wide, wall with abundant sclerotic cells. Glabrous or minutely appressedly hairy. Moluccas, New Guinea, Solomon Islands
110. *F. hombroniana*.
39. Lamina acute to acuminate; lateral nerves curved-ascending, raised below. Fig larger.

40. Glabrous. Stipule 2-5 cm. long. Fig 18-30 mm. wide, with or without sclerotic cells; peduncle 2-15 mm. Leaves distichous. Philippines, Moluccas to Solomon Islands
113. *F. polyantha*.
40. Thinly appressedly pale brown puberulous. Stipule 15-30 mm. long. Fig 14-20 mm. wide, wall with abundant sclerotic cells; peduncle -3 mm. long.
41. Fig without pedicel, apical bracts projecting 1-2 mm., body thinly appressedly hairy. Latex white. Leaves in rosettes. New Guinea, Solomon Isl. 111. *F. edelfeltii*.
41. Fig-pedicel 4-13 mm. long, apical bracts not projecting, body soon glabrous. Latex yellow. Leaves distichous. Malaya to Philippines and Celebes 116. *F. magnoliaefolia*.
36. Stipule not so prominent.
42. Leaves distichous, subacute. Fig 8-13 mm. wide, in long panicle cauliflorous bunches, wall with abundant sclerotic cells. Stamen 1. New Caledonia
138. *F. racemigera*.
42. Leaves spirally arranged. Not cauliflorous.
43. Lateral nerves strongly raised below. Stamens 1-2.
44. Shrub or small tree. Lower laminas -34 x 7 cm., lanceolate-obovate, attenuate to the subcordate base; upper laminas elliptic, 7-14 x 2-4.5 cm., subacute to subacuminate with 6-9 pairs of lateral nerves. Fig 10-12 mm. wide, without sclerotic cells; basal bracts caducous. New Caledonia 137. *F. webbiiana*
44. Large trees. Leaves not so dimorphous, acute or acuminate. Fig-wall with abundant sclerotic cells; basal bracts persistent; peduncle -3 mm. long.
45. Fig without pedicel, 15-20 mm. wide, apical bracts projecting 1-2 mm., body thinly appressedly puberulous. Male flowers sparse. Latex white. New Guinea ... 111. *F. edelfeltii*.
45. Fig-pedicels 3-13 mm. long, apical bracts not projecting, body soon glabrous. Latex yellowish.
46. Fig 14-20 mm. wide. Lateral nerves 8-20 pairs, 3-9 intercostals. Latex yellow to orange yellow. W. Malaysia .. 116. *F. magnoliaefolia*.
46. Fig 8-12 mm. wide. Lateral nerves 7-11 pairs, 0-2 intercostals. Later white, then pale yellow on exposure. Ceylon, Asiatic mainland (except Malaya) 117. *F. nervosa*.
43. Lateral nerves scarcely raised below. Lamina often small or obtuse.
47. Shrub. Lamina lanceolate, 8-13 mm. wide. Fig solitary, wall with sclerotic cells. Stamens 2-3. New Caledonia 144. *F. cataractorum*.
47. Trees. Lamina wider. Figs generally paired.
48. Lamina very stiffly coriaceous, obtuse, nitid, veins obscure. Fig 9-12 mm. wide, peduncle 1-3 mm., pedicel 1-4 mm., wall with sclerotic cells. Stamen mostly 2. New Caledonia 139. *F. nitidifolia*.
48. Lamina thinly coriaceous. Fig-peduncle or pedicel longer.
49. Fig-peduncle 7-13 mm., pedicel none or very short. Stamen 1. Fiji, Solomon Isl. 140. *F. smithii*.
49. Fig distinctly pedicellate, peduncles 0-6 mm. Lateral nerves 6-9 pairs.

50. Lamina broadly elliptic, lateral nerves curved-ascending. Fig 10–17 mm. wide, peduncle –6 mm., wall with few or no sclerotic cells. Perianth gamophyllous. 3–4 lobed. Stamen 1. New Guinea 115. *F. subnervosa*.
50. Lamina small, lateral nerves at a wide angle. Fig 6–12 mm. wide, peduncle none, wall with abundant sclerotic cells.
51. Fig pyriform. Tepals more or less free. Stamens 2. Lamina elliptic, subacute to subacuminate. New Guinea 109. *F. ihuensis*.
51. Fig subglobose. Perianth gamophyllous, 3 (–4) lobed. Stamen 1. Lamina obovate, obtuse to subacute; leaves in compact clusters. Celebes 112. *F. kjellbergii*.

Species Incertae Sedis (New Guinea)

- Twigs brown velutinate (hairs 0.2 mm. long). Lamina 20–33 x 11–17 cm.; lateral nerves 15–22 pairs; petiole 15–20 x 4–5 mm. Fig stalked 122. *F. hadroneura*.
- Twigs brown villous (hairs 0.5–1 mm. long). Lamina 10–26 x 5–14 cm., narrowly auricled at the base; lateral nerves 10–15 pairs; petiole 6–20 x 3 mm. Fig ? 123. *F. pseudojaca*.

Key to the sections of subgen. *Ficus*

1. Root-climbers. Leaves distichous, entire, mostly coriaceous; appressed bathyphylls usually present. Fig with a collar of 3 basal bracts, no lateral bracts. Female stigma generally bifid. Seeds oblong, generally compressed and keeled. Hairs generally closely septate. Microscopic gland-hairs peltate.
 2. Male and neuter flowers disperse, abundant, pedicellate. Stamen 1, not mucronate. Tepals mostly 3, red or white. Fig usually large, often cauliflorous sect. *Kalosyce* (p. 128).
 2. Male and neuter flowers ostiolar or, if disperse, mostly sessile. Stamens 2, mucronate or not. Tepals 3–5, red. Fig with the internal bracts of the orifice generally strongly inflexed and not interlocking sect. *Rhizocladus* (p. 123).
1. Trees or shrubs, in some cases epiphytic, strangling or scrambling (rarely root-climbing). Seed not oblong-compressed. Hairs not septate. Microscopic gland-hairs various, mostly not peltate.
 3. Perianth gamophyllous (saccate, cupular, annular), entire (or split by the enlarging ovary), membranous, or none. Male flowers ostiolar: stamen 1, less often 2. Gall-stigma widely infundibuliform: female stigma simple. Lamina mostly without basal glands: often with a subnodal gland on the twig. Figs with or without lateral bracts, mostly with a collar of 3 basal bracts, often cauliflorous sect. *Sycocarpus* (p. 147).
 3. Perianth of separate tepals or, if joined, then lobate. Gall-stigma narrowly infundibuliform to subclavate. Lamina often with glands in the axils of the main basal nerves: subnodal glands in some cases.
 4. Stamens 2 or more, in a few species 1*. Fig with a collar of 3 basal bracts, no lateral bracts. Leaves symmetric.

* Single stamens in *F. subincisa* and *F. langkokensis* (scattered male flowers); in *F. chartacea*, *F. tuphapensis*, and ser. *Auratae* subser. *Monandreae* (with tuberculate seeds and, in most cases, no cystoliths).

5. Large, often buttressed, trees, mostly cauliflorous. Male flowers ostiolar, often sessile and compressed: filaments shortly joined. Tepals pallid or red, membranous, entire or laciniate. Stigma thick, conical, simple sect. *Neomorphe* (p. 146).
5. Shrubs to medium-sized trees, rarely creepers or cauliflorous. Male flowers mostly pedicellate, ostiolar or disperse, not compressed: filaments mostly free. Tepals dark red or pink and entire, or colourless and setose (then with copious chaffy internal bristles). Style slender; female stigma often bifid
sect. *Ficus* (p. 117).
4. Stamen 1 or, if 2, then the fig with lateral bracts or without a collar of basal bracts. Seed smooth or minutely reticulate.
6. Male flowers disperse and ostiolar: stamens generally 2. Fig ramiflorous, pedicellate without a collar of basal bracts, with lateral bracts on the body. Ovary white
282. *F. tsiangii*, sect. *Sinosycidium*.
6. Male flowers ostiolar. Stigma simple.
7. Seed strongly compressed, generally with a double keel at the base, ovate-oblong to auriculiform. Flowers mostly sessile. Ovaries dark red or red-spotted, compressed: style strongly lateral to gynobasic, glabrous. Leaves entire, usually symmetric. Trees or shrubs, never epiphytic
sect. *Adenosperma* (145).
7. Seed lenticular to shortly oblong, rarely with a double keel. Flowers often pedicellate. Ovary white: style subterminal, rarely strongly lateral. Leaves often toothed or asymmetric. Trees, shrubs, banyans, epiphytes or scrambling climbers
sect. *Sycidium* (p. 130).

Key to the subdivisions of sect. *Ficus*

1. Seed tuberculate or echinate, with double keel at the base, (if smooth or faintly keeled, then the tepals white and densely setose). Male flowers ostiolar (except *F. langkokensis*). Cystoliths none (except *F. langkokensis*, *F. tuphapensis* subsect. *Eriosycea*).
2. Tepals of gall- and female flowers densely setose, white or yellowish
ser. *Auratae* (p. 122).
3. Male and neuter flowers with red or white tepals, not setose. Stamens 2. Leaves often large subser. *Auratae*.
3. Male and neuter tepals white and setose. Stamen 1. Fig and leaf often small subser. *Monandreae*.
2. Tepals red, glabrous or ciliolate on the edges or the tip
ser. *Eriosycea*
4. Leaves white, grey, or fulvous felted beneath with undulate hairs concealing the areolae subser. *Eriosycea* (p. 121).
4. Leaves not so felted beneath.
5. Leaves dentate or denticulate, long-petiolate, often palmately lobed (at least as sapling) subser. *Trichosycea* (p. 121).
5. Leaves generally entire, often short-petiolate, not palmately lobed (rarely as sapling).
6. Gall-figs ripening green or yellow, dehiscent. Leaves with regular, often numerous, intercostals
subser. *Dehiscentis* (p. 122).
6. Gall-figs indehiscent, ripening red as the seed-figs. Leaves often small or narrowly cuneate at the base; intercostals mostly few and lax. Stamens 1-2 subser. *Cuneifoliae* (p. 122).

1. Seeds smooth, not or slightly keeled. Tepals mostly glabrous. Leaves with cystoliths subsect. *Ficus*.
7. Seed compressed, auriculiform. Perianth cupular. 3-4-lobed. Cystoliths hypogenous. Leaves lanceolate. Philippines
147. *F. rivularis*, ser. *Rivulares*.
7. Seed lenticular or reniform, not compressed. Tepals free (except *F. abelii*).
8. Cystoliths amphigenous. Figs without sclerotic cells.
 9. Pachycaul shrub. Leaves large, obovate, dentate, short-petiolate. Flowers sessile. Philippines
148. *F. pseudopalma*, ser. *Pseudopalmeae*.
 9. Freely branched with thin twigs. Leaves elliptic-lanceolate. Flowers pedicellate. Asiatic mainland ... ser *Sinosyceae* (p. 118).
8. Cystoliths hypogenous.
 10. Male flowers disperse (ostiolar in a few species). Seeds 1-3 mm. long, numerous in each fig ser. *Podosyceae*.
 11. Gall-flowers both sessile and pedicellate, the tepals nearly or quite as long as the sessile or substipitate ovary. Female tepals long or short subser. *Podosyceae* (p. 119).
 11. Gall-flowers sessile, rarely substipitate, the tepals much shorter than the long-stalked ovaries. Female tepals much shorter than the ovary subser. *Basitepalae* (p. 120).
 10. Male flowers ostiolar.
 12. Seeds 1-2 mm. long, lenticular, numerous. Tepals white to reddish, thin. Gall-ovary smooth. Fig often solitary and large. Leaves cordate or palmately lobed, often dentate
ser. *Cariceae* (p. 118).
 12. Seeds 3-6 mm. long, reniform, few in each fig. Tepals dark red, often short and thick. Gall-ovary often rugose-angular. Figs paired, often small. Leaves elliptic-lanceolate, or obovate-obtuse with dichotomous midrib, entire. Often epiphytic. Western Malaysia ... ser. *Erythrogynae* (p. 119).

Key to the species of ser. *Sinosyceae*

1. Tepals white or yellowish: male flowers ostiolar, stamens 2-5, often with a pistillode. Lamina serrato-dentate, at least distally, without basal glands: petiole 5-25 mm. Apical bracts of fig erect, 1-2 mm. long. Medium size to large tree (20 m.) 149. *F. henryi*.
1. Tepals dark red: male flowers ostiolar and disperse, stamen 1 in the subsessile ostiolar flowers, 2 (-3) in the pedicellate disperse flowers. Lamina usually entire, with 2 basal glands: petiole 3-8 mm. Apical bracts of fig scarcely projecting. Shrub or small tree.
150. *F. subincisa*.

Key to the species of ser. *Cariceae*

1. Leaves smooth, entire, ovate-elliptic, subcordate. Tepals reddish pink. Bonin Isl. 153. *F. iidaiana*.
1. Leaves scabrid, generally dentate and, at least the sapling, palmately lobed.
 2. Fig 11-17 mm. wide. Tepals white, puberulous. Twigs slender, 1.5-4 mm. thick. Lamina becoming simple, ovate with cordate, rounded or widely cuneate base, dentate or serrate. north and east Africa, Asia Minor, India 152. *F. palmata*.
 2. Figs larger, Tepals often glabrous, white to pink. Twigs stouter. Leaves generally palmately lobed, denticulate. Asia Minor, and cultivated
151. *F. carica*.

Key to the species of ser. *Erythrogynae*

1. Leaves all penninerved, lanceolate, acute or obtuse, to spatulate, small: figs 3–7 mm. wide: gall-flowers sessile with angular-rugose ovary 155. *F. oleaefolia*.
1. Leaves penninerved, lanceolate-acute, and the figs larger, or the leaves obovate-obtuse with the midrib dichotomous: gall-flowers often pedicellate, the ovary angular-rugose or not 154. *F. deltoidea*.

Key to the species of subser. *Podosyceae*

1. Creeping plants, rooting at the nodes. Figs and leaves small. Formosa.
 2. Lamina 0.5–2 × 0.4–1 cm., obtuse or subacute; petiole –3 mm. long. Peduncles 1–2 mm. 171. *F. vaccinioides*.
 2. Lamina larger, acute to acuminate; petiole 5–15 mm. Peduncle 3–5 mm. 170. *F. tannoensis*.
1. Shrubs or trees, generally erect.
 3. Finely rubiginous scurfy on the young shoots and figs, otherwise glabrous or thinly hairy. Lamina acuminate to shortly caudate, basal nerves $\frac{1}{3}$ – $\frac{1}{2}$ lamina: intercostals well-marked. China, Indochina 196. *F. langkokensis*.
 3. Not rubiginous scurfy.
 4. Internal bristles abundant. Gall-figs with sclerotic cells in the wall. Stipules generally hairy. Fig pedunculate. Burma, Formosa, Philippines, Celebes, Moluccas, New Guinea 160. *F. pedunculosa*.
 4. Internal bristles none, or few and minute.
 5. Lamina elliptic, attenuato-acuminate, very smooth, thinly coriaceous; nerves scarcely raised below, curved-ascending, basal nerves short. Tree –17 m. high, glabrous or puberulous. Himalayas, Yunnan 156. *F. neriifolia*.
 5. Without such character; generally shrubs or small trees.
 6. Figs 11–20 mm. wide, solitary, pedunculate.
 7. Fig-body 11–15 mm. wide, subglobose, smooth, with obtuse apical and basal bracts 2–3 mm. wide. Male flowers disperse, shorter than the gall-flowers. Leaf rather long-petiolate, not narrowly lanceolate. Japan to Indochina 161. *F. erecta*.
 7. Fig-body often larger, pyriform or ellipsoid, rarely subglobose. Male flowers ostiolar (rarely disperse). Riverside shrubs with narrow or lanceolate leaves.
 8. Fig ribbed or sulcate towards the apex; abundant sclerotic cells in the wall. Lateral nerves curved-ascending. Assam, Burma, Yunnan to Malaya 168. *F. ischnopoda*.
 8. Fig smooth, pyriform, with spongy wall; no sclerotic cells. Lateral nerves short, straight, or little curved. China, Indochina 157. *F. pyriformis*.
 6. Figs smaller or sessile or paired.
 9. Lamina obtuse or subacute. Fig pedunculate.
 10. Fig 7–8 mm. wide, peduncle 7–10 mm. Lamina 4–8 × 1.5–4 cm., minutely auricled at the base. Philippines 172. *F. edanoi*.
 10. Fig 10–15 mm. wide. Lamina not auricled.
 11. Lamina much longer than wide, narrowly elliptic to lanceolate-oblong or obovate; lateral nerves 7–11 (–15) pairs. Tepals longer than the ovaries. Basal bracts caducous; sclerotic cells abundant in the fig-wall. China, Indochina 159. *F. variolosa*.
 11. Lamina little longer than wide, broadly obovate; lateral nerves 4–7 pairs. Bonin Isl 173. *F. boninsimae*.

9. Lamina acute, acuminate, or caudate.
12. Basal nerves elongate $\frac{1}{3}$ – $\frac{1}{2}$ lamina. Rather long-petiolate.
 13. Stipules hairy. Lamina smooth, base cuneate. Peduncle 3–8 mm. China, Indochina 162. *F. trivialis*.
 13. Stipules glabrous. Lamina scabrid, base rounded to widely cuneate. Peduncle 0–3 mm. Burma, Yunnan, Indochina 163. *F. chapaensis*.
(Fig sessile, 10–16 mm. wide. Lamina smooth. China
164. *F. heteromorpha*.
12. Basal nerves not elongate.
 14. Lamina caudate, lanceolate-oblong; lateral nerves many, perpendicular to the midrib. Assam, Burma, Yunnan
158. *F. filicauda*.
 14. Not caudate.
 15. Lamina scabrid above. Fig 7–10 mm. wide, peduncle 1–3 mm. Villous or hispid. India, Burma, China, Indochina 165. *F. gasparriniana*.
 15. Lamina not scabrid or, if slightly, then the fig larger and sessile.
 16. Fig 10–16 mm. wide, sessile; basal bracts 2–3.5 mm. long. Lamina very variable in shape, pandurate-lobate to elliptic and obovate, often long-petiolate. China 164. *F. heteromorpha*.
 16. Fig pedunculate; basal bracts 1–2 mm. long. Short-petiolate.
 17. Lamina very thin, membranous, drying bluish green, the reticulations not or scarcely visible. Formosa, China, Indochina
169. *F. formosana*.
 17. Lamina subcoriaceous, not drying bluish green, the reticulations visible.
 18. Lamina narrowly elliptic to lanceolate. Fig generally solitary. Riparian shrubs.
 19. Fig subcylindric, finely ribbed. Indochina
168. *F. ischnopoda*.
 19. Fig subglobose, smooth; peduncle 2–55 mm. long. China, Indochina, Thailand
167. *F. stenophylla*.
 18. Lamina elliptic, obovate, or pandurate.
 20. Fig 6–9 mm. wide, subglobose. Lamina 3–10 x 1.5–5 cm.; petiole 1.5–7 mm. China, Indochina 166. *F. pandurata*.
 20. Fig 10–15 x 8–12 mm., subglobose to ellipsoid. Lamina larger, petiole longer. India, Burma, China, Indochina
165. *F. gasparriniana*.

Key to the species of subser. *Basitepalae*

1. Creeper with adventitious roots. Leaves scabrid, denticulate to crenate, obovate. Figs cauliflorous. Male flowers sessile. Seed 0.8 mm. long. Assam, China, Indochina 174. *F. tikoua*.
1. Erect shrubs or small trees. Leaves entire. Figs axillary. Male flowers pedicellate (at least, the disperse ones).
 2. Tepals gamophyllous. Ovary red-brown. Seed 1.5 mm. long. Shortly hispid-villous; lamina often small. Fig 15–20 x 10–13 mm., ellipsoid or pyriform, solitary. Assam, Burma, China, Indochina
175. *F. abelii*.

2. Tepals free. Ovary white. Seed 2.5–3 mm. long. Figs paired or solitary. Philippines.
3. Fig closely papillate. Lamina smooth 176. *F. pustulata*.
3. Fig harshly hispid with spreading hairs 1–2 mm. long, as the twigs and leaves, often sessile. Twigs 3–4 mm. thick
177. *F. glareosa*.

Key to the species of subser. *Eriosyceae*

1. Strigose-pubescent with ferruginous to dark brown hairs 3–5 mm. long. Leaves large, more or less cordate, often lobed. Fig 20–35 mm. wide, sessile; apical bracts projecting 3–7 mm.; basal bracts 12–20 x 7–10 mm. 181. *F. esquiroliana*.
1. Hairs shorter, often pale. Apical bracts not projecting and, as the basal bracts, shorter.
 2. Fig 30–35 mm. wide, villous, pedicellate but without peduncle; basal bracts 4–7 mm. long. Lamina large, base cordate
178. *F. padana*.
 2. Fig and basal bracts smaller; sessile or pedunculate, glabrous or thinly hairy. Leaf-base becoming cuneate.
 3. Lamina closely white to fulvous felted beneath, the reticulations obscured; generally denticulate 179. *F. grossularioides*.
 3. Lamina thinly ashen-grey (cinereous) felted beneath, the reticulations visible; generally entire or subcrenulate ... 180. *F. tricolor*.

Key to the species of subser. *Trichosyceae*

1. Fig sessile (or very shortly pedunculate in *F. simplicissima*), brown hairy or glabrescent, without sclerotic cells in the wall. Flower-pedicels usually glabrous.
 2. Leaves coriaceous, smooth. Thinly appressedly hairy
183. *F. schefferiana*.
 2. Leaves membranous, hispid, villous, or scabrid.
 3. Thickly hairy, or the hairs to 1 mm., at least, long. Figs with abundant to few internal bristles 182. *F. hirta*.
 3. Glabrous, or with minute hairs –0.5 mm. long, or all the hairs minutely hooked. Fig without internal bristles
184. *F. simplicissima*.
1. Figs pedunculate, rarely sessile in *F. fulva*, villous or thinly hairy; with or without sclerotic cells in the wall. Flower-pedicels generally hairy.
 4. Twigs 10–15 mm. thick. Figs 20–25 mm. wide or long (dried). Lamina ovate-cordate, thinly villous above.
 5. Hispid with hairs 1–2 mm. long. Fig ellipsoid, the wall densely sclerotic; apical bracts not projecting. Gall-flower pedicels glabrous 185. *F. halmaherae*.
 5. Softly villous with hairs –1 mm. long. Fig subglobose, the apical bracts prominent. Gall-pedicels hairy 186. *F. mollissima*.
 4. Twigs 3–8 mm. thick. Figs smaller. Lamina elliptic or obovate, hispidulous or scabrid above.
 6. Lamina coriaceous, entire. Figs thinly appressedly hairy, glabrescent; sclerotic cells abundant in the wall 188. *F. subfulva*.
 6. Lamina membranous to subcoriaceous, mostly denticulate. Fig-wall with few or no sclerotic cells.
 7. Hispid or villous with hairs 0.5–2 mm. long 187. *F. fulva*.
 7. Glabrous or thinly hairy with hairs –0.5 mm. long, or all the hairs minutely hooked 184. *F. simplicissima*.

Key to the species of subser. *Dehiscentes*

1. Basal nerves not (or rarely) prominent, lateral nerves 7-13 pairs: thinly appressedly hairy: tepals broad: flower-pedicels glabrous: no sclerotic cells in fig-wall 189. *F. lamponga*.
1. Basal nerves $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ lamina: lateral nerves 4-8 pairs: flower-pedicels often hairy: sclerotic cells in fig-wall.
 2. Twigs 5-10 mm. thick: lamina 7-18 cm. wide, ovate-cordate: fig 15-18 mm. wide 190. *F. ruficaulis*.
 2. Twigs 3-6 mm. thick: lamina and figs smaller ... 191. *F. glandulifera*.
(Lamina coriaceous, scabrid 188. *F. subfulva*).

Key to the species of subser. *Cuneifoliae*

1. Young parts rubiginous scurfy. Lamina with cystoliths on the underside: intercostals regular, numerous. Male flowers disperse. Seed echinate at the base. Figs pedunculate 196. *F. langkokensis*.
1. Not rubiginous scurfy. Without cystoliths (except *F. tuphensis* v. *tuphensis*). Male flowers ostiolar. Seed tuberculate.
 2. Glabrous or puberulous at first. Lamina membranous, smooth: intercostals lax: petiole 6-40 mm. Tepals 3-4. Flower-pedicels glabrous. Fig pedunculate or sessile 192. *F. chartacea*.
 2. Twigs, petioles, and, usually, the underside of the veins hairy. Lamina often more or less coriaceous.
 3. Shortly appressedly hairy. Petiole 4-17 mm. Fig 5-8 mm. wide, pedunculate. Tepals 4-5. Flower-pedicels hairy 193. *F. litseifolia*.
 3. Villous, the hairs 0.5-1.5 mm. long. Lamina brownish beneath: petiole -40 mm. long. Flower pedicels glabrous.
 4. Lamina smooth, coriaceous: lateral nerves wide-spreading: basal nerves often short. Fig 8-10 mm. wide: peduncle 3-6 mm. Tepals 4-7. Seed 1.5-2.5 mm. wide 194. *F. oreophila*.
 4. Lamina scabrid above, membranous to subcoriaceous: lateral nerves very oblique: basal nerves elongate. Fig 5-8 or 8-12 mm. wide: peduncle 0-3 mm. Tepals 4-5. Seed 1-1.5 mm. 195. *F. tuphensis*.

Key to the species of ser. *Auratae*

1. Stamens 2 (-3). Male flowers pedicellate in several rows, tepals not setose. Fig sessile (except *F. aurata* var. *pedunculata*), densely villous, at least when young. Lamina generally more than 15 cm. long. Seed tuberculate, keeled. subser. *Auratae*.
2. Male and neuter flowers with yellowish white or pink-spotted tepals. Areolae glabrous. Reticulations not finely velutinate beneath. Figs 10-17 mm. wide; basal bracts 1-3.5 mm.
 3. Lamina ovate, deeply cordate; petiole 8-12 cm. long. Fig sessile, with a few lateral bracts in the distal half. Sessile male flowers 2-staminate, the pedicellate 1-staminate ... 201. *F. aureocordata*.
 3. Lamina elliptic, oblong or obovate; base narrowed subcordate to cuneate; petiole 1-6 cm. long. Fig without lateral bracts. Male flowers all 2-staminate 200. *F. aurata*.
2. Male and neuter flowers with red or red-brown tepals. Lamina elliptic or ovate-elliptic. Figs and basal bracts larger or the areolae (and reticulations) on the underside of the lamina minutely velutinate.
 4. Lamina as wide as long or wider, ovate-cordate, 13-25 cm. wide; reticulations velutinate beneath, areolae glabrous. Fig 18-25 x 15-20 mm. villous with hairs -1 mm. long, glabrescent; basal bracts 3-5 mm. long, caducous 197. *F. endospermifolia*.
 4. Lamina longer than wide, ovate-elliptic to elliptic; reticulations and areolae minutely velutinate.

5. Fig 24-30 x 20-26 mm., hispid-villous with hairs 1-2 mm. long; basal bracts 6-10 mm. long, caducous. Lamina 16-28 cm. wide; base cordate 198. *F. bruneiensis*.
5. Figs, basal bracts, and lamina smaller.
6. Fig velutinate without long hairs, glabrescent; basal bracts 1-1.5 mm. long. Lamina (entire) with subcordate to cuneate base; saplings leaves large, 3-5 palmately lobed 199. *F. brunneo-aurata*.
6. [Fig villous; basal bracts 3-4 mm. long. Lamina ovate-cordate; areolae depressed, often bullate 204. *F. eumorpha*].
1. Stamen 1. Male flowers in one row, sessile, or in 2 rows with the second pedicellate; tepals yellowish-white and setose as in the gall-flowers. Fig often pedunculate, often thinly hairy to glabrous. Lamina generally small. Seed tuberculate or smooth. subser. *Monandreae*.
7. Lamina entire or distantly and coarsely dentate, more or less coriaceous, often thinly hairy to glabrous. Figs mostly pedunculate. Seeds tuberculate.
8. Lamina 4-9 cm. wide. elliptic, entire; lateral nerves curved-ascending, -4 intercostals; basal nerves $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ lamina. Fig 12-15 mm. wide. Male flowers sessile and pedicellate 202. *F. androchaete*.
8. Lamina 1-7 cm. wide, elliptic to lanceolate, generally narrow, entire or coarsely dentate; lateral nerves more or less perpendicular to the midrib, 0-2 intercostals; basal nerves short. Fig 7-11 mm. wide. Male flowers sessile 203. *F. macilenta*.
7. Lamina closely serrate or denticulate, -5 intercostals or more, often hispid above, hairy; reticulations prominent beneath.
9. Fig 6-9 mm. wide, often pedunculate. Lamina membranous, drying grey-green. Hairs whitish to pale brown 206. *F. setiflora*.
9. Fig larger, sessile. Lamina drying brown. Hairs dark brown.
10. Lamina ovate-cordate to subtriangular, areolae often bullate and villous beneath. Fig. 11-15 mm. wide, hispid. Seed subtuberculate 204. *F. eumorpha*.
10. Lamina elliptic, brittle, base cuneate. Fig 9-10 mm. wide, thinly appressedly hairy. Seed nearly smooth 205. *F. paramorpha*.

Key to the series of section *Rhizocladus*

1. Male and neuter flowers disperse, mostly sessile: leaves distichous.
2. Anthers mucronate, long: filaments free. Gall-ovary red-brown. Figs ripening red or purple, without pedicels but pedunculate: internal bristles often copious: sclerotic cells present or not. Leaves ovate-elliptic, basal nerves prominent: often brown hairy *Trichocarpeae* (p. 127).
2. Anthers not mucronate, short: filaments free or slightly joined. Gall-ovary white, yellow, or red-brown. Figs ripening red or purple, pedunculate and, often, pedicellate, without conspicuous internal bristles and without sclerotic cells in the wall. Leaves elliptic to obovate, basal nerves often short: mostly glabrous *Distichae* (p. 127).
1. Male and neuter flowers ostiolar in one to several rows, the male mostly stalked (except those next to the orifice).
3. Anthers not mucronate, short: filaments free (? slightly joined): internal bristles absent: fig-wall with sclerotic cells: figs ripening red, generally small, orifice sunken, without pedicel. Leaves distichous, often small and blunt, with the veins not or scarcely raised below *Distichoideae* (p. 126).

3. Anthers mucronate.

4. Filaments joined. Fig ripening red, often pedicellate, the orifice often sunken, with or without internal bristles and sclerotic cells: basal bracts often caducous. Leaves distichous, the veins impressed above or invisible *Ramentaceae* (p. 124).

4. Filaments free or slightly joined. Fig ripening purple (? *F. laevis*), the orifice not or slightly sunken, pedicellate or not: internal bristles generally copious: sclerotic cells none: basal bracts persistent, short. Leaves spirally arranged, long-petiolate, or distichous, short-petiolate, and then with the veins slightly raised on the upperside *Plagiostigmaticae* (p. 124).

Key to the species of ser. *Plagiostigmaticae*

1. Leaves spirally arranged, long-petiolate, generally ovate with elongate basal nerves, not foveolate or prominently reticulate beneath; reticulations not raised above 210. *F. laevis*.
1. Leaves distichous, short-petiolate; reticulations finely raised on the upperside.
2. Lamina not foveolate beneath. Young parts lanuginous with undulate hairs, or the leaves ovate-elliptic with elongate basal nerves and acuminate 207. *F. pubigera*.
2. Lamina foveolate beneath. Not lanuginous with undulate hairs.
3. Basal nerves elongate $\frac{1}{2}$ – $\frac{2}{3}$ lamina, apex obtuse to subacute. Fig 4–8 × 3–5 cm., mostly solitary 209. *F. pumila*.
3. Basal nerves mostly short, apex of lamina acute to acuminate. Fig smaller, mostly paired 208. *F. sarmentosa*.

Key to the subseries of ser. *Ramentaceae*

1. Apical bracts exposed, the fig-orifice not or scarcely sunken.
2. Cystoliths only on the lower side of the lamina. Leaf foveolate beneath in some species. Fig-wall without sclerotic cells. West Malaysia subser. *Excavatae*.
2. Cystoliths only on the upper side of the lamina. Fig-wall with sclerotic cells. Floccoso-tomentose with undulate hairs. Malaya, Sumatra subser. *Araneosae*, 240. *F. araneosa*.
2. Cystoliths on both sides of the lamina. Fig-wall with sclerotic cells. Moluccas eastwards subser. *Balanotae*.
1. Apical bracts concealed in the sunken fig-orifice.
3. Hairs irritant, especially on the figs. Fig-wall with sclerotic cells (except the small *F. convexa*). New Guinea subser. *Irritantes*.
3. Hairs not irritant.
4. Fig-wall with sclerotic cells. Moluccas eastwards subser. *Pantonianae*.
4. Fig-wall without sclerotic cells. Throughout Malaysia, but especially western subser. *Ramentaceae*.

Key to the species of subser. *Pantonianae*

1. Young parts floccoso-tomentose with undulate hairs. Lamina 10–15 cm. long; basal nerves short 215. *F. floccifera*.
1. Glabrous or with straight hairs. Lamina often rather small; basal nerves often elongate.
2. Fig sessile 7 mm. wide 212. *F. amblysyce*.
2. Fig stalked.
3. Fig-apex contracted into a papilla 1 mm. high. Lamina very coriaceous 213. *F. ampulliformis*.
3. Fig-apex not so contracted.
4. Fig 7 mm. wide; internal bristles abundant. Lamina –5.5 × 2.5 cm. 214. *F. hypobrunnea*.
4. Fig larger; internal bristles none or few, minute. Lamina often larger 211. *F. pantoniana*.

Key to the species of subser. *Balanotae*

1. Fig stalked; basal bracts caducous.
 2. Fig strongly umbonate, villous as the twigs, petioles, and underside of the lamina. Internal bristles abundant 216. *F. balanota*.
 2. Fig not umbonate, puberulous, soon glabrous as the leaves and twigs. Internal bristles none 217. *F. oxymitroides*.
1. Figs sessile, not umbonate (unless from projecting apical bracts). Internal bristles sparse or none.
 3. Fig villous; basal bracts connate in a tridentate sheath. Lateral nerves 6-9 pairs 218. *F. devestiens*.
 3. Fig glabrous or thinly hairy; basal bracts free. Lateral nerves fewer.
 4. Apical bracts prominent; basal bracts caducous. Lamina 4-7 cm. long; lateral nerves 5-6 pairs. Hairs -1 mm. long 219. *F. sageretina*.
 4. Apical bracts not prominent; basal bracts persistent. Lamina 1-3 cm. long, very coriaceous, hard, bullate; lateral nerves 3-4 pairs. Hairs -3 mm. long 220. *F. ceanothifolia*.

Key to the species of subser. *Irritantes*

1. Basal bracts 3-6 mm. long. Fig 15-35 mm. wide; peduncle 1-10 mm. long.
 2. Lamina thinly coriaceous, the nerves not or slightly impressed above. Basal bracts caducous. Internal bristles few, small, or none 221. *F. odoardi*.
 2. Lamina coriaceous-brittle, the nerves impressed above. Basal bracts subsistent. Internal bristles 1-2 mm. long. Fig-wall very thick 222. *F. sphaerocarpa*.
1. Basal bracts 1.5-3 mm. long. Fig 7-12 mm. wide; peduncle short. Lamina coriaceous, the nerves impressed above.
 3. Fig subsessile, 7-10 mm. wide. Hairs 2-8 mm. long on twigs and petioles 224. *F. insculpta*.
 3. Figs stalked. Hairs 1-2.5 mm. long.
 4. Figs 10-12 mm. wide; internal bristles often abundant. Lamina 5-28 cm. long 223. *F. irritans*.
 4. Fig 7-9 mm. wide; internal bristles none or few, minute. Lamina -8 cm. long, stiffly coriaceous, convex 225. *F. convexa*.

Key to the species of subser. *Ramentaceae*(Compare also subser. *Pantonianae*)

1. Figs more than 12 mm. wide. Nerves not or slightly impressed above. Moluccas eastwards.
 2. Fig soon glabrous, long-pedicellate, orifice slightly sunken. Lamina soon glabrous; nerves and intercostals crowded 227. *F. camptandra*.
 2. Fig lanuginous or villosulous, orifice deeply sunken. Lamina persistently hairy beneath; venation rather lax .. 226 *F. baeuerleni*.
1. Figs less than 12 mm. wide. Nerves often strongly impressed above. Moluccas eastwards.
 3. Lamina attenuate at each end; nerves not impressed above; lateral nerves 11-14 pairs. Stipules persistent. Figs sessile. Sarawak 231. *F. spiralis*.
 3. Lamina often acuminate; base rounded, truncate, cordate, or cuneate; lateral nerves fewer. Stipules generally caducous (except on bathyphylls).
 4. With minute hooked hairs (0.2-1 mm. long) on the twigs, petioles, underside of the nerves, and, often, on the figs.

5. All hairs hooked, none appressed. Basal bracts caducous. Fig-pedicle 2-9 mm. long 234. *F. uncinulata*.
5. With straight appressed hairs, at least on the underside of the nerves, often spreading and concealing the hooked hairs on the twig. Basal bracts persistent. Pedicel often short 233. *F. recurva*.
4. Without hooked hairs.
 6. Nerves strongly impressed above; lateral nerves 6-10 pairs.
 7. Hairs 3-6 mm. long, wiry 228. *F. grossivenis*.
 7. Hairs 2-4 mm. long, villous or appressed, not wiry. Fig-orifice often umbonate 232. *F. villosa*.
 6. Nerves not or scarcely impressed above.
 8. Figs 8-11 mm. wide, mostly stalked. Lateral nerves 6-8 pairs 229. *F. sagittata*.
 8. Figs 4-6 mm. wide, sessile or shortly stalked. Lateral nerves 2-6 pairs.
 9. Densely hairy. Fig without sclerotic cells ... 235. *F. pendens*.
 9. Thinly hairy or glabrous. Fig with sclerotic cells, often depressed-globose 230. *F. urnigera*.

Key to the species of subser. *Excavatae*

1. Lamina small, -3 cm. long, obtuse to subacute; lateral nerves 2-4 pairs. Fig 3-6 mm. wide. Slender climbers.
 2. Lamina ovate-orbicular, symmetric, minutely foveolate beneath. Fig sessile 238. *F. excavata*.
 2. Lamina elliptic or obovate, base asymmetric, not foveolate beneath. Fig shortly stalked 239. *F. callicarpides*.
1. Lamina larger, acuminate.
 3. Nerves strongly impressed above, the areolae foveolate or not. Fig 5-6 mm. wide. Hairy 236. *F. lanata*.
 3. Nerves not impressed above; areolae foveolate beneath. Fig 7-9 mm. wide. Soon subglabrous 237. *F. superforata*.

Key to the species of ser. *Distichoideae*

1. Figs 8-16 mm. wide.
 2. Lamina ovate acute to acuminate. Fig. subsessile. Twigs appressedly hairy 242. *F. ovatacuta*.
 2. Lamina obtuse to subacute. Fig pedunculate. Twigs glabrous.
 3. Fig 8-12 mm. wide; basal bracts persistent 241. *F. distichoidea*.
 3. Fig 14-16 mm. wide; basal bracts caducous v. *megacarpa*.
1. Figs 4-8 mm. wide.
 4. Lamina acute to subacuminate; basal nerves short 243. *F. phatnophylla*.
 5. Fig sessile; basal bracts slowly caducous; lamina thinly coriaceous v. *glochidioides*.
 5. Fig-peduncle -2.5 mm. long.
 6. Lamina thinly coriaceous, subacute, lanceolate elliptic; basal bracts caducous v. *meiocarpa*.
 6. Lamina stiffly coriaceous, hard, elliptic or ovate elliptic; basal bracts persistent v. *phatnophylla*.
 4. Lamina obtuse or retuse; basal nerves often elongate; basal bracts caducous.
 7. Lamina suborbicular to broadly elliptic; basal nerves 1/3-1/2 lamina. Fig-peduncle 1-4 mm. long.
 8. Fig 4-5 mm. wide. Tepals free or shortly joined 244. *F. calodictya*.
 8. Fig 6-8 mm. wide; tepals gamophyllous with 2-4 short lobes v. *gamophylla*.

7. Lamina small, elliptic to obovate, base cuneate; basal nerves rarely conspicuous.
9. Fig sessile or nearly. Leaves stiffly coriaceous; stomata superficial
245. *F. agapetoides*.
9. Fig-peduncles 1-3 mm. long. Leaves thinly coriaceous; stomata deeply sunken v. *solomonensis*.

Key to the species of ser. *Distichae*

1. Male flowers pedicellate. Gall-ovary red or brown. Figs generally solitary; basal bracts acute.
2. Anthers with crescentic dehiscence. Tepals dark red, fleshy. Bathyphylls lobed. Cystoliths amphigenous; gland-hairs capitate. Ceylon
246. *F. diversiformis*.
2. (Anthers with longitudinal dehiscence. Tepals membranous, pink, acute. Bathyphylls not lobed. Cystoliths hypogenous; gland-hairs peltate. Sarawak 267. *F. diandra*).
1. Male flowers sessile, anthers with longitudinal dehiscence. Figs generally paired: basal bracts obtuse. Bathyphylls not lobed.
2. Cystoliths amphigenous; hairs septate. Gall-ovary sclerosed, beaked. Lamina acute to obtuse; basal nerves $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ lamina. Basal bracts persistent. Asiatic mainland, Hainan, Andamans
247. *F. hederacea*.
2. Cystoliths hypogenous; hairs not septate. Gall-ovary not sclerosed or beaked. Basal nerves not so elongate. Burma, Thailand, west Malaysia to Moluccas.
3. Lamina 7-21 cm. long; lateral nerves 6-9 pairs, -5 intercostals. Fig more than 12 mm. wide, peduncle 4-18 mm. long; basal bracts persistent. Male perianth wholly gamophyllous
248. *F. allutacea*.
3. Lamina smaller, obtuse to subacute; lateral nerves fewer, 0-1 intercostals. Fig 6-10 mm. wide, peduncle -3 mm. long. Male tepals more or less free.
4. Lamina thickly coriaceous; lateral nerves 5-8 pairs at a wide angle from the midrib; petiole -30 mm. long. Stipules and basal bracts subsistent. Borneo 249. *F. detonsa*.
4. Lamina thinly coriaceous; lateral nerves 3-5 pairs, oblique; petiole -12 mm. long. Stipules and basal bracts early caducous. Figs purple 250. *F. disticha*.

Key to the species of ser. *Trichocarpeae*

1. Lamina thickly lanuginous beneath with undulate hairs concealing the reticulations. Fig lanuginous. New Guinea.
2. Robust climber. Twigs 4-5 mm. thick. Lamina more than 9 x 5 cm. Fig-body 15-20 mm. wide; basal bracts 6-10 mm. long
263. *F. hypophaea*.
2. Slender climbers. Twigs 2 mm. thick. Lamina smaller. Fig-body 7-10 mm. wide; basal bracts 3-4 mm. long.
3. Indumentum dull brown. Lamina attenuato-acute. Fig-body 10 mm. wide, the seed-fig with sclerotic cells in the wall
262. *F. hypophaeola*.
3. Indumentum rusty cinnamon. Lamina acuminate (without cystoliths). Fig 7-8 mm. wide, the seed-fig without sclerotic cells in the wall 261. *F. cinnamomea*.
1. Lamina not thickly lanuginous beneath with undulate hairs.
4. Figs lanuginous or villous.
5. Fig-body lanuginous or thinly tomentose with undulate hairs, in some species glabrescent. New Guinea.

6. Twigs and petioles with dull brown spreading hairs 2-3 mm. long; underside of nerves finely tomentose with undulate hairs, Lamina 9-17 × 4-12 cm. Fig 15-18 mm. wide; basal bracts caducous 259. *F. fuscata*.
6. Without such spreading hairs. Figs smaller; basal bracts persistent.
 7. Lamina 7-14 × 5.5-10 cm., glabrous. Fig 10-12 mm. wide; basal bracts 3-6 mm. long 260. *F. supfiana*.
 7. Lamina 4-8 × 2-3.5 cm., nerves thinly hairy beneath. Fig 6-8 mm. wide; basal bracts 1-2 mm. long 258. *F. semilanata*.
5. Figs villous with straight, erect hairs, not glabrescent. Indochina to Moluccas.
 8. Lamina scabrid, without cystoliths (or these very sparse on the underside). Fig with abundant internal bristles. No undulate hairs on the twigs 251. *F. trichocarpa*.
 8. Lamina smooth or slightly scabrid; cystoliths hypogenous, abundant. Internal bristles few, short. Twigs with undulate hairs. Philippines 252. *F. perfulva*.
4. Figs glabrous or thinly hairy and soon glabrescent.
 9. Lamina closely villous or hispid beneath with erect brown hairs. Basal bracts 1-1.5 long. Robust climbers. New Guinea.
 10. Fig-body soon glabrous, 10-12 mm. wide; peduncle 5-9 mm. long; no sclerotic cells in the fig-wall (gall-fig). Lamina coriaceous bullate; cystoliths hypogenous 257. *F. phaeobullata*.
 10. Fig-body thinly appressedly puberulous, 8-10 mm. wide; peduncle 10-15 mm. long; sclerotic cells abundant in the wall (gall-fig). Leaf not bullate; cystoliths amphigenous ... 256. *F. alococarpa*.
 9. Lamina thinly appressedly hairy beneath along the nerves or glabrous. Twigs minutely brown puberulous to glabrous.
 11. Robust climber. Lamina more than 9 × 5 cm. Fig 15-25 mm. wide; basal bracts 2-4 mm. long. New Guinea, Solomon Isl., New Hebrides 255. *F. nasuta*.
 11. Slender climbers. Lamina smaller. Fig 5-8 mm. wide; basal bracts 1-1.5 mm. long. Gall-flowers with the lower half of the tepals yellow and indurate. Gall-figs with sclerotic cells in the walls, seed-figs without.
 12. Fig-body and peduncle finely velutinate, glabrescent. Lamina ovate-rotund to broadly elliptic, obtuse to subacute. Philippines 253. *F. bakeri*.
 12. Fig-body and peduncle thinly puberulous, glabrescent. Lamina ovate-elliptic to ovate-lanceolate, attenuato-acute. New Guinea 254. *F. pleiadenia*.

Key to the series of sect. *Kalosyce*

1. Areolae of lamina not foveolate beneath ser. *Apiocarpeae*.
1. Areolae of lamina foveolate beneath ser. *Punctatae*.
 2. Veins impressed on the upperside of the stiffly coriaceous lamina, drying brown; veins coarse and prominent beneath subser. *Ruginerveae* (p. 129).
 2. Veins not impressed above, invisible or as fine raised lines; lamina thinly coriaceous, often drying greenish; the veins not so coarse beneath subser. *Punctatae* (p. 129).

Key to the species of ser. *Apiocarpeae*

1. Lamina 4-9 cm. long, acute to obtuse. Fig 10-14 mm. wide (dried). Gall-ovary more or less indurate.
 2. Stamens 2. Gall-ovary not angular. Fig-body not pedicellate. Lamina acute, narrowly cordate at the base; lateral nerves 3-5 pairs. Sarawak 267. *F. diandra*.
 2. Stamen 1, rarely 2. Gall-ovary angular. Fig-body long-pedicellate. Lamina subacute to obtuse, base cuneate; lateral nerves 5-8 pairs. Philippines 266. *F. warburgii*.
1. Lamina larger, more or less acuminate. Fig much larger. Gall-ovary neither indurate nor angled. Stamen 1.
 3. Tepals dark red, entire, free. Neuter flowers present in the seed-figs. Internal bristles abundant. Basal nerves $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{3}$ lamina, not prominent 265. *F. peninsula*.
 3. Tepals white or pale pink, denticulate, often becoming reticulately adherent. Neuter flowers absent. Internal bristles none or few, minute. Basal nerves $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ lamina, conspicuous. .264. *F. apiocarpa*.

Key to the species of subser. *Punctatae*

1. Lamina obtuse, rarely subacute.
 2. Lamina 26 × 13 cm., ovate, symmetric: lateral nerves 9-10 pairs 271. *F. simiae*.
 2. Lamina elliptic to obovate, asymmetric, small to medium size: lateral nerves 3-5 pairs: petiole 1-20 mm.: internal bristles short, abundant.
 3. Figs glabrous, marmorate with pale innate spots, orifice closed by 3-5 projecting apical bracts: gall- and female tepals 3-4, often with peltate attachment 272. *F. aurantiacea*.
 3. Figs hispid-villous, not marmorate but sparsely papillate, the orifice sunken, the small apical bracts more or less concealed: gall- and female tepals 0-3, simply attached. Lamina small 273. *F. punctata*.
1. Lamina subacute to acuminate, ovate to elliptic or oblong, often narrowly, symmetric (except *F. grandiflora*): lateral nerves 4-10 (-12) pairs: petiole often longer: internal bristles none (except *F. grandiflora*).
 4. Figs shortly pedunculate, not or indistinctly pedicellate: body 8-30 mm. wide (dried). tepals white or pink .. 274. *F. scratchleyana*. (figs brown-hairy: lamina stiffly coriaceous 281. *F. gymnorygma*).
 4. Figs pedunculate and distinctly pedicellate: body large: tepals dark red.
 5. Leaves and figs scabrid: petiole -15 mm. long: basal bracts 2 mm. long: seeds bluntly keeled 270. *F. trachycoma*.
 5. Leaves and figs smooth: basal bracts 3-4 mm. long.
 6. Lamina ovate-elliptic, base rounded-subcordate: petiole 4-13 cm. long: female tepals linear-lanceolate, free: seed bluntly keeled: fig-orifice with 5 prominent apical bracts 268. *F. dens-echini*.
 6. Lamina elliptic, base cuneate, often slightly asymmetric: petiole 1.2-3 cm. long: gall-tepals broadly lanceolate, often gamophyllous: fig-orifice with 3 suberect apical bracts 269. *F. grandiflora*.

Key to the species of subser. *Ruginerviae*

1. Petioles 2-10 mm. long. lamina -8 cm. long, rather small.
 2. Lamina obtuse, elliptic to obovate, asymmetric: figs glabrous 276. *F. ruginervia*.
 2. Lamina acute, narrowly elliptic.

3. Lam. strongly asymmetric at the base, cordate-auricled on one side, scabrid above: fig white-villous 277. *F. barba-jovis*.
3. Lam. slightly asymmetric: figs thinly pilose to glabrous.
4. Lam. subscabrid above: lateral nerves 5–7 pairs: figs axillary, soon glabrous: gall-tepals free 279. *F. cataupi*.
4. Lam. smooth: lat. nerves 8–11 pairs: figs cauliflorous, thinly hispid: gall-tepals shortly joined 278. *F. tulipifera*.
1. Petiole longer: lamina larger, stiffly coriaceous.
5. Areolae with flat glabrous foveolae or ciliate round the edge: figs brown-hairy: basal bracts c. 2 mm. long: male flowers –12 mm.: tepals white to pinkish, as long as the ovary: seed scarcely or obtusely keeled 281. *F. gymnorygma*.
5. Foveolae hairy: basal bracts 3–4 mm. long: male flowers c. 20 mm. long: tepals dark red.
6. Figs white-villous, the orifice sunken: lamina very coriaceous: gall-flowers sessile, the tepals shorter than the ovary: female flowers sessile, the tepals very short: seed scarcely keeled
280. *F. carri*.
6. Figs glabrous, orifice not sunken: gall-flowers long-stalked, the tepals as long as the ovary: female flowers sessile or stalked: seed narrowly keeled 275. *F. singalana*.

Key to the subsections of sect. *Scyidium*

1. Seed shortly oblong, generally keeled or gibbous at the apex. Ovary white. Male flower generally with a normal gall-ovary. Leaves distichous, short-petiolate. Figs not pedunculate. Cystoliths not papillate. Trees, shrubs or climbers, often epiphytic
subsect. *Palaeomorphe* (p. 140).
1. Seed lenticular (as long as wide) or shortly oblong, slightly keeled all round or in the upper half or not at all. Male flowers mostly without a normal gall-ovary, often with a rudiment. Leaves variously arranged. Figs often pedunculate with a collar of basal bracts. Cystoliths often papillate. Trees, shrubs, not epiphytic.
2. Seed lenticular. Ovary red or white. Tepals red or white.
subsect. *Scyidium* (p. 130).
2. Seed shortly oblong. Ovary and tepals white
subsect. *Varinga* (p. 140).

Key to the series of subsect. *Scyidium*

1. Figs on geocarpic stolons. Fig-body 10–20 mm. wide, usually with lateral bracts. Tepals red. Ovary red or white. Style glabrous. Leaves distichous, short-petiolate ser. *Prostratae* (p. 131).
1. Figs on long hanging rami-cauliflorous twigs. Fig-body 4–8 mm. wide, without lateral bracts. Tepals red. Ovary red. Style (female) hairy. Leaves long-petiolate to distichous and short-petiolate. Hairs dark brown, wiry ser. *Pungentes* (p. 131).
1. Figs axillary or on short leafless twigs from trunk and branches, rarely geocarpic: Ovary white.
2. Leaves spirally arranged or decussate, mostly long-petiolate, symmetric. Figs pedicellate or nearly sessile, without a collar of basal bracts.
3. Hairs dark purple or brown. Fig-body often with lateral bracts. Tepals dark red ser. *Phaeopilosae* (p. 131).
3. Hairs white, or merely scabridulous-glabrous. Tepals purple, reddish, or white ser. *Copiosae* (p. 132).
2. Leaves short-petiolate, variously arranged, commonly distichous, often asymmetric. Figs often pedunculate with a collar of basal bracts. Tepals red, pink, or white. Hairs not purple or dark brown.
4. Seed lenticular ser. *Scabrae* (p. 133, 138).
4. Seed oblong or shortly ellipsoid, compressed, keeled or not. Tepals white subsect. *Varinga* (p. 133, 140).

Key to the species of ser. *Prostratae*

1. Leaf-base asymmetric, lamina generally scabrid. Stipules caducous. Seed smooth. Stamens 2 (-1) 283. *F. semicordata*.
1. Leaf-base more or less symmetric. Stipules subpersistent.
 2. Twigs, petioles, and underside of the main veins densely hispid with white to brown hairs -1.5 mm. long. Lamina scabrid, denticulate; lateral nerves 6-8 pairs. Fig 15-20 mm. wide. Seed smooth. Stamens ? 284. *F. koutumensis*.
 2. Twigs etc. thinly appressedly hairy to shortly white villous. Lamina smooth, entire; lateral nerves 9-14 pairs. Fig 10-16 mm. wide. Seed 3-keeled. Stamen 1 (-2) 285. *F. prostrata*.

Key to the species of ser *Pungentes*

1. Leaves distichous, elliptic-obovate, short-petiolate. Hairs 1-2 mm. long on twigs and petioles 288. *F. petrotica*.
1. Leaves spirally arranged, ovate-cordate, long-petiolate. Hairs 2-10 mm. long on twigs and petioles.
 2. Figs angular-compressed with flattened apex, in compact heads 20-25 mm. wide 287. *F. minahassae*.
 2. Figs separate, not compressed, distinctly pedunculate 286. *F. pungens*.
- (2. Hairs 1-2 mm. Lamina narrowly elliptic-obovate. Fig with lateral bracts, thinly brown-strigose. Perianth cupular, 3-4-toothed. Style glabrous 294. *F. badiopurpurea*).

Key to the species of ser. *Phaeopilosae*

1. Perianth cupular, 3-4-toothed. Fig 6 mm. wide, brown strigose, cauliflorous (? geocarpic). Lamina narrowly elliptic-obovate, dentate. Stipules caducous. Cystoliths hypogenous .. 294. *F. badiopurpurea*.
1. Tepals free, 4-6.
 2. Fig 5-12 mm. wide. Internal bristles abundant. Twigs 1.5-3.5 mm. thick. Stipules small, caducous.
 3. Fig-stalk 3-18 mm. long. Petiole 1-8 cm. long, or more. Fulvous to dark brown hairy. Cystoliths amphigenous 293. *F. gul*.
 3. Fig-stalk 0-2 mm. long. Petiole -1.5 cm. long. Dark purple-brown or black hairy. Cystoliths hypogenous 295. *F. phaeosyce*.
 2. Figs mostly larger. Twigs thicker. Stipules often large and persistent.
 4. Fig 8-12 mm. wide, purple-strigose, glabrescent; lateral bracts 1-2.5 mm. long. Irritantly purple-brown bristly. Cystoliths amphigenous, varying hypogenous 292. *F. porphyrochaete*.
 4. Figs and lateral bracts larger.
 5. Fig 20-25 mm. wide, globose to ellipsoid; lateral bracts 3-6 mm. long; internal bristles none. Gall- and female flowers with long pedicels (-4 mm.). Lamina obovate, nerves thinly appressedly brown hairy below. Cystoliths amphigenous 289. *F. conocephalifolia*.
 5. Fig 10-17 mm. wide (excluding hairs and bracts); lateral bracts 5-16 mm. long. Cystoliths hypogenous. Densely strigose hairy.
 6. Leaf-base cuneate; stipules caducous. Internal bristles abundant. Flowers pedicellate. Lamina elliptic .. 291. *F. eustephana*.
 6. Leaf ovate or elliptic, base cordate. Stipules persistent. Internal bristles few. minute. Flowers subsessile, the fig hollow 290. *F. complexa*.

Key to the species of ser. *Copiosae*

1. Cystoliths hypogenous. Figs cauliflorous with projecting apical bracts and, often, conspicuous lateral bracts. Leaves not opposite.
2. (Male flowers with 2 stamens, ostiolar and disperse. Fig 16–25 × 12–17 mm., lateral bracts prominent. Basal nerves of lamina elongate. China 282. *F. tsiangii*).
2. Male flowers ostiolar, stamen 1. Basal nerves not or little elongate. New Guinea, New Britain.
3. Lamina obovate, lateral nerves 9–13 pairs. Fig large, pyriform, stalks –70 mm. long, no lateral bracts 306. *F. primaria*.
3. Lamina ovate, lateral nerves 5–8 pairs. Fig small, with a few lateral bracts. Tepals dark red. Internal bristles copious, long 305. *F. griseifolia*.
1. Cystoliths amphigenous. Figs axillary to cauliflorous, the apical bracts not projecting, lateral bracts small. Leaves often opposite.
4. Seed reticulate. Leaves spirally arranged. Fig –10 mm. wide. Tepals white. Shrubs or small trees.
5. Fig-stalks 7–12 mm. long. Internal bristles abundant, short. Male flower without gall-ovary. Tepals and style puberulous. Twigs 4–6 mm. thick 298. *F. andamanica*.
5. Fig-stalks 2–6 mm. long. Male flower with normal gall-ovary. Tepals and style often glabrous. Internal bristles none.
6. Lax shrub. Twigs 1–3 mm. thick. Leaf-base cuneate. Lateral nerves 7–10 pairs. Stipules caducous. Figs axillary. Tepals lanceolate, entire 296. *F. montana*.
6. Small tree. Twigs 3–5 mm. thick. Leaf-base subcordate and the lateral nerves 8–15 pairs, varying lanceolate. Stipules persistent. Figs becoming cauliflorous. Tepals oblong or spatulate, often denticulate 297. *F. madurensis*.
4. Seed smooth. Leaves often opposite. Fig often larger.
7. Decumbent shrub with long internodes. Figs axillary, the stalks 5–8 mm. long 299. *F. subsidens*.
7. Erect. Internodes crowded towards the end of each twig.
8. Twigs 3–8 mm. thick. Leaves mostly opposite; lamina 6–20 cm. wide, the base cordate to widely cuneate. Figs cauliflorous, 12–20 mm. wide, the stalks 12–55 mm. long. Tepals dark red or purple, fading pink to white. Male flowers rarely with a gall-ovary.
9. Lamina ovate-cordate, harshly scabrid, basal nerves 1/3–1/2 lamina. Tepals closely hispid, reddish purple 300. *F. heteropoda*.
9. Lamina elliptic-obovate, less scabrid to nearly smooth, basal nerves 1/5–1/3 lamina. Twigs, petioles, and main nerves often muriculate. Tepals pink, puberulous to glabrous 301. *F. copiosa*.
8. Twigs 1.5–3 mm. thick. Leaves usually spirally arranged; lamina 2–12 cm. wide, the base cuneate, or subcordate in saplings. Figs axillary to cauliflorous, 9–15 mm. wide, the stalks –35 mm. long. Tepals dark red or white. Male flowers often with an ovary. Shrubs or small trees.
10. Figs densely echinate-muriculate, axillary, the stalk –7 mm. long. Tepals white 303. *F. hystericarpa*.
10. Figs minutely scabridulous or nearly smooth, or softly villous (*F. balica*).
11. Twigs, petioles, and figs thinly pubescent to villous. Fig 12–15 mm. wide, or more. Internal bristles abundant. Tepals dark red 304. *F. balica*.
11. Glabrous or minutely scabridulous. Fig 9–13 mm. wide. Internal bristles none or minute. Tepals white or (var. *nubigena*) red 302. *F. wassa*. (Fig pedunculate, see 334. *F. opposita*).

Key to the species of ser. *Scabrae* and of subsect. *Varinga*

1. Leaves opposite or spirally arranged, not or slightly asymmetric. Cystoliths amphigenous or as microscopic hairs on the underside of the lamina.
 2. Leaf-base rounded to cordate, apex blunt to subacute. Harshly scabrid, hispid villous, the leaves even with aculeate hairs. Apical bracts of fig obtuse, not or scarcely projecting . . 334. *F. opposita*.
 2. Leaf-base cuneate or, if subcordate, then the apex acute to acuminate. Not villous* or aculeate.
 3. Apical bracts suberect, 1–2 mm. long, projecting. Tepals white, puberulous as the style, or glabrous.
 4. Figs without a collar of basal bracts, body subglobose.
 5. Figs with scattered lateral bracts. Seed shortly oblong, reticulate. Leaf symmetric. Lateral nerves 3–5 pairs, basal nerves $\frac{1}{2}$ – $\frac{2}{3}$ lamina 356. *F. exasperata*.
 5. Figs rarely with lateral bracts. Seed lenticular, smooth. Leaf asymmetric, acuminate, base often widely cuneate to subcordate. Tepals glabrous 309. *F. ulmifolia*.
 4. Figs with a collar of basal bracts, the body often ellipsoid and rarely with lateral bracts. Seed smooth.
 6. Lamina elliptic, subacute to acute, often strongly scabrid. Lateral nerves 3–6 pairs, basal nerves usually elongate $\frac{1}{2}$ lamina. Fig-stalk –7 mm. long. 336. *F. fraseri*. (Lamina more or less smooth var. *laevis*).
 6. Lamina lanceolate, apex gradually attenuate, slightly scabrid. Lateral nerves 11–25 pairs, basal nerves not elongate. Fig-stalks –15 mm. long 337. *F. coronulata*.
 6. Lamina elliptic-obovate, acuminate, dentate. Lateral nerves 6–10 pairs, basal nerves not elongate. China . . 149. *F. henryi*.
 3. Apical bracts not or scarcely projecting. Fig subglobose.
 7. Leaves not opposite, lanceolate-attenuate, 4–13 $\times$ 0.5–1.5 cm. Fig solitary, axillary, no collar of basal bracts 347. *F. bambusaefolia*.
 7. Leaves mostly opposite, larger. Fig generally with a collar of basal bracts.
 8. Lamina obtuse to subacute. Petiole 3–8 mm., short. Tepals glabrous 335. *F. scobina*.
 8. Lamina acute or acuminate. Petiole usually longer. Tepals hairy.
 9. Tepals dark red, fading pink. Fig becoming cauliflorous, pedicels –20 mm. long, no collar of basal bracts 302. *F. wassa* var. *nubigena*.
 9. Tepals white. Fig not cauliflorous, peduncle –10 mm. long, with a collar of basal bracts 307. *F. cumingii*.
 - (9. Leaves spirally arranged, symmetric, often rather long-petiolate. Figs without a collar of basal bracts. Shrub 296. *F. montana*).
1. Leaves distichous. Cystoliths amphigenous or hypogenous.
 10. Leaf-base cuneate, often narrowly, not or little asymmetric.
 11. Hairy. Lamina caudate, not scabrid. Fig 10–12 mm. wide, peduncle 1–2 mm. long. Internal bristles copious, long. Tepals hairy, red fading white. Cystoliths hypogenous 319. *F. macrorrhyncha*.
 11. Without such characters.

* White to brown villous, compare 195. *F. tuphapensis* (China, Indochina), of subsect. *Eriosycea* (sect. *Ficus*).

12. Tepals dark red. Cystoliths amphigenous. Glabrous-scabridulous. (Cystoliths hypogenous 375. *F. rubroscupidata*).
13. Figs pedicellate, no collar of basal bracts. Internal bristles minute or none. Basal nerves elongate.
 14. Intercostals vague. Lamina not caudate. Fig-wall without sclerotic cells 321. *F. leptoclada*.
 14. Intercostals regular, or the lamina small and caudate. Fig-wall with sclerotic cells.
 15. Fig 15–20 mm. wide, wall thick, pedicel 3–10 mm. long 322. *F. todayensis*.
 15. Fig 5–12 mm. wide, wall thin, pedicel 5–20 mm. long, slender 323. *F. irisana*.
13. Figs pedunculate, rarely without a collar of basal bracts. Internal bristles often conspicuous.
 16. Lamina strongly caudate-acuminate, not scabrid. Fig-wall with sclerotic cells 324. *F. tenuiscupidata*.
 16. Lamina not caudate. Fig-wall without sclerotic cells.
 - 16A. Fig with slender pedicels 3–18 mm. long and slender peduncles. Tepals 4–6. Solomon Islands.
 - 16B. Fig axillary, solitary. Lateral nerves 7–11 pairs; intercostals 2–5 328. *F. imbricata*.
 - 16B. Figs cauliflorous. Lateral nerves 11–16 pairs; intercostals 5–11 330. *F. arawaensis*.
 - 16A. Fig with peduncle –12 mm. long; pedicel short or none.
 - 16C. Lamina smooth. Tepals 3–4 320. *F. tonsa*.
 - 16C. Lamina scabrid. Tepals 4–6 .. 317. *F. trachypison*.
- (Fig solitary. Asiatic Mainland 150. *F. subincisa*).
12. Tepals white or pale pink.
 17. Cystoliths hypogenous. Leaves more or less smooth. Figs pedunculate, with a collar of basal bracts. Samoa.
 18. Lamina lanceolate, caudate-acuminate, –2 cm. wide 350. *F. samoensis*.
 18. Lamina elliptic or oblong-elliptic.
 19. Acuminate. Lateral nerves 7–11 pairs, basal nerves not elongate. Fig-peduncle 4–6 mm. long 348. *F. longecuspidata*.
 19. Obtusely subacuminate. Lateral nerves 4–7 pairs, basal nerves elongate. Peduncle 6–11 mm. 349. *F. godeffroyi*.
17. Cystoliths amphigenous (except *F. goniophylla*). Leaves generally scabrid. Not in Samoa.
 20. Cystoliths hypogenous. Lamina harshly scabrid, more or less lobate-angular on each side. Figs cauliflorous, hispidulous, with 1–2 lateral bracts on the body 315. *F. goniophylla*.
(Cystoliths hypogenous. Lamina not lobate angular. Figs pedicellate, small subsect. *Palaemorphe*).
 20. Without such character. Cystoliths amphigenous.
 21. Fig pedunculate with a collar of basal bracts, 10–20 mm. wide. Tepals white.
 - 21A. Petiole with a single gland on the back at the junction with the midrib. Fig with abundant internal bristles. Twigs and petioles villous. Lamina scabrid 333. *F. schumanniana*.
 - 21A. Without such characters. Lamina with 2 basal glands, if at all. No internal bristles. Fig solitary.

22. Lamina large 13–37 × 5–17 cm.: lateral nerves 6–11 pairs: basal nerves not elongate
307. *F. cumingii* v. *worcesteri*.
22. Lamina small, lateral nerves fewer, basal nerves elongate $\frac{1}{4}$ – $\frac{1}{2}$ lamina.
23. Lamina elliptic-obovate, smooth. Lateral nerves 3–5 pairs. Tree 314. *F. cauta*.
23. Lamina oblong-elliptic, scabrid. Shrub
351. *F. heterophylla*.
21. Figs mostly pedicellate with scattered lateral bracts on the stalk. Leaves mostly scabrid.
24. Internal bristles few, minute, or none. Basal nerves not elongate.
25. Lamina lanceolate.
26. Lamina 0.5–1.5 cm. wide, lateral nerves 7–11 pairs. Petiole 2–4 mm. long. Tepals hairy.
347. *F. bambusaefolia*.
26. Lamina 2–2.5 cm. wide, lateral nerves 11–16 pairs. Petiole 7–14 mm. long. Tepals glabrous
308. *F. fallax*.
25. Lamina elliptic, caudate, dentate.
27. Fig 10–13 mm. wide, pedicel 17–25 mm. long, cauliflorous. Tepals 5–8. Twigs, stipules striate (dried) 354. *F. leptogramma*.
27. Figs 6–8 mm. wide, pedicels 2–5 mm. long, axillary. Tepals 3–5 .. 355. *F. praetermissa*.
24. Internal bristles abundant. Basal nerves usually elongate.
28. Harshly scabrid, hispid or hispidulous. Apical bracts projecting.
29. Hispidulous with hairs –0.5 mm. long. Lamina subsymmetric. Fig mostly solitary, distinctly pedicellate. Seed reticulate
356. *F. exasperata*.
29. Hispid with hairs 1–2 mm. long on twigs and petioles. Lamina mostly asymmetric, often oblong, cuspidate. Fig sessile or shortly stalked, lateral and apical bracts linear. Seed smooth
311. *F. riedelii*.
28. Glabrous-scabridulous.
30. Apical bracts projecting; fig 10–20 mm. wide. Lamina small to medium-size
309. *F. ulmifolia*.
30. Apical bracts not projecting; fig 5–10 mm. wide.
31. Internal bristles 1–1.5 mm. long. Lamina acuminate to caudate. Fig-stalk 3–24 mm. long
313. *F. guyeri*.
31. Internal bristles –0.5 mm. long. Lamina subacute to shortly acuminate. Fig-stalk 3–6 (–10) mm. long 312. *F. ampelas*.

10. Leaf-base broadly cuneate to cordate, asymmetric.
32. Leaf-base strongly asymmetric, the broader side generally concealing the petiole.
33. Basal nerves not markedly elongate (at most $-1/3$ lamina).
34. Figs solitary, axillary, generally without a collar of basal bracts. Tepals pinkish to white. Cystoliths hypogenous. Twigs 1-3 mm. thick.
35. Lamina small, -6 cm. wide, base narrowly cordate. Fig 8-11 mm. wide. Tepals hairy. Glabrous or nearly
346. *F. barclayana*.
35. Lamina larger, the base very strongly asymmetric, the larger side overlapping the smaller. Tepals nearly or quite glabrous 340. *F. uniauriculata*.
34. Figs cauliflorous, pedunculate with a collar of basal bracts. Tepals red, fading whitish. Cystoliths amphigenous. Twigs 3-5 mm. thick. Leaves large, oblong.
36. Fig 15-30 mm. wide. Internal bristles abundant
327. *F. oleracea*.
36. Fig 10-15 mm. wide. Internal bristles none
310. *F. fiskei* var. *multinervia*.
33. Basal veins elongate, $1/3-1/2$ lamina.
37. Cystoliths amphigenous. Tepals glabrous, white to dark red.
38. Without internal bristles. Tepals pallid. Lamina oblong, often muriculate. Fig pedicellate 310. *F. fiskei*.
38. With internal bristles. Tepals dark red. Often hairy, not muriculate.
39. Fig soon glabrous, 10-15 mm. wide, no sclerotic cells in the wall, apical bracts scarcely projecting
325. *F. elmeri*.
39. Fig hispid-villous, 18-30 mm. wide, without a collar of basal bracts (? always), abundant sclerotic cells in the wall, apical bracts projecting 326. *F. odorata*.
37. Cystoliths hypogenous, or with scabrid cystolith-hairs above. Tepals white, or red fading white and hispidulous.
40. Apical bracts strongly projecting 2-3 mm. Densely hispid. Twigs 5-6 mm. thick. Stipules 20-30 mm. long. Fig ellipsoid, 15×12 mm., with lateral bracts, solitary
331. *F. gryllus*.
40. Apical bracts not or scarcely projecting. Twigs 1.5-3.5 mm.
41. Figs 10 mm. wide, hispid, becoming cauliflorous. Tepals white. Lamina harshly scabrid, acutely acuminate
332. *F. erinobotrya*.
41. Fig larger, softly villous, not cauliflorous. Tepals reddish. Lamina slightly scabrid to smooth above, obtusely subacuminate 339. *F. aspera*.
32. Leaf-base not so strongly asymmetric, the petiole not concealed.
42. Lamina subacute to rather obtusely subacuminate, intercostals lax. Basal bracts -1 mm. long. Apical bracts not projecting. Tepals white or pinkish. Polynesia.
43. Brown hispidulous. Lamina scabrid above. Cystoliths amphigenous 345. *F. fulvopilosa*.
(Lamina acutely acuminate, intercostals numerous and regular 332. *F. erinobotrya*).
43. White villous or glabrous.
44. Cystoliths hypogenous. Lamina slightly scabrid above to nearly smooth. Tepals hairy 341. *F. scabra*.
44. Cystoliths amphigenous. Tepals glabrous or slightly hairy.

45. Lamina ovate-elliptic, medium-size to small, scabrid above 342. *F. storckii*.
45. Lamina oblong, large, narrowly cordate or auricled at the base, smooth above 343. *F. masoni*.
42. Lamina acute, acutely acuminate, cuspidate, or caudate. Inter-costals generally numerous and regular.
46. Fig pedicellate, the apical bracts projecting or with lateral bracts. Tepals white or pale pink.
47. Apical bracts not projecting. Fig-body ellipsoid. Internal bristles long, copious. Lamina strongly acuminate to caudate-acuminate, asymmetric 353. *F. cyrtophylla*.
(Lamina not or slightly asymmetric. Fig subglobose, no internal bristles 361. *F. armiti*).
47. Apical bracts projecting.
48. Puberulous with minute hooked hairs. Lamina caudate. No internal bristles 352. *F. asperiuscula*.
48. Scabrid puberulous or nearly glabrous. Fig 10–20 mm. wide, subglobose, rarely with a lateral bract. Tepals glabrous. Internal bristles present .. 309. *F. ulmifolia*.
(Lamina oblong, very asymmetric at the base. No internal bristles 310. *F. fiskei*).
48. Hispid villous, hairs –1 mm. long. Fig ellipsoid, 10–13 mm. wide, with lateral bracts. Internal bristles short. Tepals glabrous. Lamina acute to subacuminate
338. *F. coronata*.
48. Harshly hispid, hairs 1–2 mm. long. Fig 6–13 mm. wide, subglobose, sessile or shortly stalked, lateral and apical bracts linear. Internal bristles long. Tepals hairy. Lamina cuspidate, harshly scabrid
311. *F. riedelii*.
46. Figs pedunculate with a collar of basal bracts, or, if without, then the apical bracts not projecting.
49. Figs axillary or on the twigs behind the leaves, not ramiflorous or cauliflorous, usually with a collar of basal bracts. Cystoliths amphigenous (except *F. macrorrhyncha*).
50. Petiole more than 10 mm. long. Lamina ovate- to obovate-elliptic, hairy to glabrous. Fig 10–15 mm. wide, basal bracts –1 mm. long. Tepals reddish pink fading white, glabrous or sparsely hairy. Seed minutely reticulate. Large tree; latex serous
316. *F. melinocarpa*.
50. Petiole usually less than 10 mm. long. Tepals often very hairy. Basal bracts 1–2 mm. long. Latex white.
51. Fig-stalks –2 mm. long. Lamina subsymmetric, caudate, base widely cuneate. Figs paired. Internal bristles copious, long. Cystoliths hypogenous
319. *F. macrorrhyncha*.
51. Figs with longer stalks, mostly solitary. Lamina not caudate. Cystoliths amphigenous.
52. Tepals white. Leaf-base cordate: lateral nerves 6–10 pairs. Fig 8–14 mm. wide: internal bristles –1 mm. long, copious. Twigs and petioles white or yellow hairy. Solomon Isl.
329. *F. chrysochaete*.
52. Tepals red.
- 52A. Fig with slender pedicel 3–18 mm. long, and slender peduncle. no sclerotic cells. Lamina with a small basal auricle on the acroscopic side. Solomon Islands 328. *F. imbricata*.
- 52A. Fig with a short peduncle –5 mm. long, no pedicel. with sclerotic cells. Lamina asymmetric, not auricled, New Guinea
318. *F. quercetorum*.

49. Figs becoming ramiflorous in clusters or cauliflorous.
53. Basal bracts 1.5–4 mm. long. Fig 10–15 mm. wide, the apical bracts projecting. Tepals white or pinkish. Lamina rather large. Cystoliths hypogenous
344. *F. greenwoodii*.
53. Basal bracts 0.5–1.5 mm. long. Cystoliths amphigenous.
54. Lamina oblong elliptic, large.
55. Fig 15–30 mm. wide, with a collar of basal bracts. Leaf-base cordate on both sides, often unequally, basal nerves not elongate. Tepals red, fading. Internal bristles abundant 327. *F. oleracea*.
55. Figs 10–20 mm. wide, hispidulous, then glabrous, mostly without a collar of basal bracts. Leaf-base cuneate on one side, cordate on the other, basal nerves mostly elongate. Tepals pinkish or white. Internal bristles few, minute, or none
310. *F. fiskei*.
55. Fig 7–10 mm. wide, scabridulous. Leaf-base narrowly cordate. Tepals white, glabrous or nearly. Internal bristles few, short . . 343. *F. masoni*.
54. Lamina elliptic to ovate-elliptic, small to medium-size. Figs 6–12 mm. wide.
56. Tepals dark red, sometimes white, glabrous or hispidulous. Seed reticulate. Fig mostly with a collar of basal bracts, 0–2 small lateral bracts on the body. Lamina stiffly chartaceous, harshly scabrid. Twigs, petioles hispidulous to scabridulous 317. *F. trachypison*.
56. Tepals pinkish to white. Seeds smooth. Figs without lateral bracts on the body. Leaves not so rigid.
57. Fig 7–10 mm. wide, peduncles –10 mm. long, cauliflorous densely hispid or glabrescent. Leaf-base strongly asymmetric. Intercostals close, regular. Hispidulous or subglabrous
332. *F. erinobotrya*.
57. Fig 9–12 mm. wide, peduncle –15 mm. long, mostly ramiflorous. Intercostals usually lax. Fulvous hispid 345. *F. fulvopilosa*.

Key to the species of ser. *Scabrae* with red or reddish pink tepals in dried specimens

1. Lamina strongly cordate symmetrically to very asymmetrically, often concealing the short petiole. Fig with copious internal bristles.
2. Lamina 16–40 cm. long, oblong, equally or unequally cordate-auricled: basal nerves short. Fig 15–32 mm. wide, axillary and cauliflorous: without sclerotic cells. Cystoliths amphigenous. Solomon Isl.
327. *F. oleracea*.
2. Lamina smaller or ovate-elliptic, very unequally cordate: basal nerves elongate. Fig generally smaller. Cystoliths amphigenous (except *F. aspera*).
3. Fig long-stalked, 10–15 mm. wide, soon glabrous, axillary and cauliflorous: without sclerotic cells: apical bracts scarcely projecting. Lamina scabrid. P.I., Celebes 325. *F. elmeri*.
3. Fig-stalk usually short, hispid or villous.
4. Fig hispid, apical bracts projecting, 18–30 mm. wide: sclerotic cells abundant. cauliflorous. Lamina scabrid. P.I.
326. *F. odorata*.
4. Apical bracts not or scarcely projecting: no sclerotic cells.
5. Fig 10 mm. wide, hispid, cauliflorous. Lamina harshly scabrid, acutely acuminate. New Britain, Solomon Islands
332. *F. erinobotrya*.
5. Fig larger, softly villous, axillary. Lamina subscabrid, obtusely subacuminate. Cystoliths hypogenous. New Hebrides
339. *F. aspera*.

1. Lamina more or less cuneate at the base, never so strongly asymmetric, the petiole not concealed.
6. Fig pedicellate without a collar of lateral bracts. Basal nerves elongate. Tepals glabrous.
7. Fig-body with linear lateral bracts and projecting apical bracts: internal bristles copious: sclerotic cells none: Tepals 4-7. Lamina scabrid, the base asymmetric. Australia
338. *F. coronata*.
7. Fig-body without lateral bracts: apical bracts not projecting. Tepals 3-4. Leaf-base cuneate, more or less symmetric (strongly asymmetric, scabrid, see *F. quercetorum*).
8. Intercostals 1-3, lax. Lamina smooth, not caudate. Fig-wall without sclerotic cells: internal bristles few or none: pedicel 3-8 mm. Australia 321. *F. leptoclada*.
8. Intercostals 2-6, regular, or the lamina small and caudate. Fig-wall with sclerotic cells. Lamina usually scabrid.
9. Fig 12-20 mm. wide, with thick wall: pedicel 3-10 mm.: internal bristles abundant, minute. P.I., Celebes
322. *F. todayensis*.
9. Fig 5-12 mm. wide, the wall thin: pedicel 5-26 mm. internal bristles few or none. Ryu Kyu, Formosa, P.I., Celebes
323. *F. irisana*.
6. Fig pedunculate, rarely without a collar of basal bracts: internal bristles mostly abundant. Leaf-base symmetric or not. Tepals often hispidulous.
10. Fig with distinct slender pedicel 3-18 mm. long and slender peduncle: body 9-14 mm. wide, without sclerotic cells. Tepals 4-6. Solomon Islands.
11. Cauliflorous. Lamina subsymmetric: lateral nerves 11-16 pairs
330. *F. arawaensis*.
11. Fig axillary, solitary. Lamina often asymmetric at the base. Lateral nerves fewer 328. *F. imbricata*.
10. Fig without or with a short pedicel, the peduncle 2-12 (-17) mm. long Basal nerves usually elongate $\frac{4}{5}$ -1 lamina.
12. Lamina long-caudate, not scabrid: base symmetric. Fig villous: peduncle -2 mm. long: sclerotic cells abundant. Cystoliths hypogenous New Guinea 319. *F. macrorrhyncha*.
12. Without such character, Cystoliths amphigenous.
13. Lamina smooth or subscabrid, scarcely asymmetric at the base: intercostals 2-6.
14. Lamina strongly caudate-acuminate. Fig-wall with sclerotic cells. P.I., Celebes 324. *F. tenuicuspida*.
14. Lamina not caudate. Fig without sclerotic cells. Moluccas, New Guinea 320. *F. tonsa*.
13. Lamina scabrid and/or asymmetric: intercostals 4-11.
15. Mountain shrub or small tree: latex white. Fig villous or scabrid-puberulous, 8-13 mm. wide, without lateral bracts: sclerotic cells abundant. New Guinea
318. *F. quercetorum*.
15. Trees, mostly lowland, with watery latex.
16. Latex turning yellow on exposure. Fig 6-10 mm. wide, often with 1-2 small lateral bracts: no sclerotic cells. Lamina stiffly chartaceous, harshly scabrid. Moluccas to Solomon Islands 317. *F. trachypison*.
16. Latex not yellowing. Fig 10-15 mm. wide, without lateral bracts: with or without sclerotic cells. Lamina not so stiff or so scabrid, varying glabrous and smooth. Sumatra to the Solomon Islands
316. *F. melinocarpa*.

Key to the species of subsect. *Varinga*

1. Seed reticulate. Tepals hispidulous. Figs mostly solitary, axillary, with small lateral bracts. Basal nerves of lamina prominent. Harshly scabrid, hispidulous tree 356. *F. exasperata*.
1. Seed smooth. Tepals nearly or quite glabrous.
 2. Fig solitary, axillary, 10–20 mm. wide, without lateral bracts on the body. No internal bristles. Leaves more or less aymmetric.
 3. (Leaves mostly decussate. Fig with a collar of basal bracts. Africa *F. capraeifolia*).
 3. (Leaves spirally arranged. Fig-stalk with scattered lateral bracts. Africa *F. acutifolia*, *F. pygmaea*).
 3. Leaves distichous. Fig with a collar of basal bracts.
 4. Asia. Leaves elliptic, oblong or (var. *assamica*) ovate-cordate, pinnately lobed in young plants. Shrub, often decumbent 351. *F. heterophylla*.
 4. (Africa *F. asperifolia*, *F. pendens*).
 2. Figs paired, axillary, or clustered and ramiflorous to cauliflorous, with scattered lateral bracts on the stalk and often the body. Leaves distichous, short-petiolate.
 5. Lamina strongly asymmetric at the base.
 6. Figs without lateral bracts on the body. Apical bracts strongly projecting. No internal bristles, or few and minute. Lamina caudate. All parts pubescent with minute hooked hairs 352. *F. asperiuscula*.
 6. Fig with lateral bracts on the body. Apical bracts not projecting. Internal bristles abundant. Hairs not hooked.
 7. Fig ellipsoid. Internal bristles 0.5–1 mm. long. Basal nerves $1/3-1/2$ lamina (serrate to denticulate) 353. *F. cyrtophylla*.
 7. (Fig subglobose. Internal bristles shorter. Basal nerves not so elongate. Lamina dentato-laciniate. Africa *F. storthophylla*).
 5. Lamina nearly or quite symmetric.
 8. (Internal bristles short, abundant. Lamina acuminate, intercostals few. Africa *F. urceolaris*).
 8. No internal bristles. Lamina caudate, intercostals many.
 9. Fig axillary, 6–10 mm. wide, stalk 2–5 mm. long. Tepals 3–5. Lamina elliptic to obovate 355. *F. praetermissa*.
 9. Fig cauliflorous, 10–13 mm. wide, stalk 17–25 mm. long. Tepals 5–8 (gall-, female). Lamina elliptic to ovate. Twigs and stipules finely striate 354. *F. leptogramma*.

Key to the species of subsect. *Palaeomorphe*

(Leaves spirally arranged, not distichous, see subsect. *Sycidium* ser. *Copiosae*)

1. Fig drying smooth, with a layer of sclerotic cells in the wall (at least, in the gall-fig), no lateral bracts on the body. Lamina subcoriaceous (hypodermis 1–2 cells thick), not caudate-acuminate, mostly entire. Cystoliths amphigenous. Stipule straight, rigid, often prominent. Tepals puberulous. Internal bristles minute. Trees or banyans.
2. Lamina lanceolate, –25 mm. wide. Lateral nerves 10–22 pairs, perpendicular to the midrib, no intercostals. Fig 4–5 mm. wide. Tree 359. *F. celebensis*.
2. Lamina elliptic, wider. Lateral nerves fewer, oblique or curved, mostly with intercostals. Fig larger. Often banyans.

3. Lamina symmetric or nearly so, acuminate, base cuneate, not angular, drying grey green. Lateral nerves 7-13 pairs, (4-6 in small leaves). Fig 7-10 mm. wide. Tepals white or red. Stomata superficial 358. *F. virgata*.
3. Lamina more or less asymmetric, often subrhombic or angled, obtuse to acute or shortly acuminate, base rounded or subcordate to cuneate, often drying brown areolate beneath. Lateral nerves 3-9 pairs. Fig. 10-17 mm. wide. Tepals white. Stomata superficial or sunken 357. *F. tinctoria*.
1. Fig-wall without sclerotic cells, the body drying shrunken, often with lateral bracts. Lamina thinly to stiffly membranous (no hypodermis), commonly caudate-acuminate, often dentate or denticulate. Small trees, shrubs, or climbers, often epiphytic.
4. All parts with minute hooked, white or brown hairs. Lamina very asymmetric, caudate, not auricled. Fig with narrow recurved apical bracts. Tepals glabrous 352. *F. asperiuscula*.
4. Glabrous or the hairs not hooked.
5. Twigs and petioles yellow- or brown-hairy. Stipules often persistent.
6. Leaf-base with a small auricle on one side.
 7. Auricle crescentic-reniform, obtuse, without a midrib. Fig cauliflorous, pedicel 12-30 mm. long. 373. *F. hemsleyana*.
 7. Auricle lanceolate to subulate, acuminate, with a midrib, often nearly free. Fig axillary, pedicel 1-4 mm. 366. *F. aurita*.
6. Leaf-base not, or indistinctly, auricled.
 8. Fig 15-24 mm. wide. Stipules caducous. Intercostals regular. Climbers.
 9. Basal nerves 1/3-2/3 lamina. Lateral nerves 2-6 pairs, very oblique. Fig-pedicels 8-20 mm. 364. *F. parietalis*.
 9. Basal nerves not elongate. Lateral nerves 6-9 pairs. Fig-pedicels 4-12 mm. 363. *F. heteropleura* var. *mindanaensis*.
 8. Fig smaller.
 10. Climber. Stipules caducous. Intercostals ill-defined 363. *F. heteropleura* var. *hirta*
 10. Small trees or epiphytic shrubs, or climbing Stipules more or less persistent
 11. Cauliflorous. Fig-pedicels 20-30 mm. long, the body scabridulous. Lamina large, lateral nerves 8-10 pairs, not scabrid 367. *F. stipata*.
 11. Not cauliflorous. Pedicels 1-10 mm. Lateral nerves fewer.
 12. Lamina with one basal gland.
 13. Lamina acuminate, small, narrowly oblong-elliptic to lanceolate, base often subcordate and unequal 361. *F. armiti*.
 13. Lamina caudate-acuminate, elliptic, often rather large 366. *F. aurita*.
 12. With glands in the axils of the main lateral nerves as well as the one basal gland.
 14. Lamina caudate, subsymmetric, not scabrid, basal nerves generally elongate, intercostals regular. Fig 11-15 mm. wide, densely hairy, the orifice deeply sunken. Fulvous villous climber 365. *F. lasiocarpa*.
 14. Lamina acute to acuminate or caudate, asymmetric, scabrid, intercostals few and lax. Fig 6-12 mm. wide. Shrub or small tree, hispid or strigose 369. *F. obscura*.

5. Glabrous or whitish puberulous.

15. Climber. Fig 10–16 mm. wide, pedicel 6–14 mm. long. Lamina elliptic to subrhombic (prominent basal veins), the reticulations finely raised on the upper side

363. *F. heteropleura*.

15. Small trees or shrubs.

16. Lamina elliptic.

17. Geocarpic, the figs on slender stolons. Twigs 1 mm. thick. petioles and pedicels 1–2 mm. long. Tepals white

372. *F. leptocalama*.

17. Figs axillary or cauliflorous on short clustered twigs. Not such slender plants.

18. Lateral nerves 12–20 pairs. Stipules large, scarious, persistent. Lamina large. Tepals red.

376. *F. rubromidotis*.

18. Without such character.

19. Stipule subulate. curved, prominent, caducous. Lamina entire. Tepals white, subulate, the pedicels of the gall-flowers indurate 360. *F. subulata*.

19. Stipule not so conspicuous. Lamina mostly dentate to crenato-denticulate. Gall- and female flowers sessile, not indurate.

20. Lateral nerves 3–6 pairs.

21. Lamina harshly scabrid, angular-lobate on each side. Fig long-stalked, hispidulous

315. *F. goniophylla*.

21. Lamina smooth, not angular. Lateral nerves curved-ascending. Fig glabrous, shortly stalked. Tepals red 374. *F. uniglandulosa*.

20. Lateral nerves generally more numerous. Tepals white.

22. Reticulations finely raised above. Lamina slightly scabrid below, smooth above, with 1 (–2) basal gland. Fig-pedicel very short, orifice sunken but gaping at maturity

362. *F. sinuata*.

22. Reticulations invisible above. Glands in the axils of the main lateral nerves as well as the basal nerve. Fig-pedicels longer, the orifice scarcely sunken, not gaping.

23. Lamina asymmetric, scabrid. Stipules often persistent. Lateral nerves 4–7 pairs. Fig-pedicel 1–7 mm. long 369. *F. obscura*.

23. Lamina symmetric, subscabrid to smooth, strongly caudate, the base subauricled. Lateral nerves 6–13 pairs. Fig-pedicels 3–25 mm., figs becoming cauliflorous.

24. Stipules subpersistent, striate as the twigs. Intercostals numerous, regular. Fig 10–15 mm. wide, with several lateral bracts on the body. Gall- and female flowers pedicellate. Seed not keeled.

354. *F. leptogramma*.

24. Stipules caducous. Intercostals lax. Fig 5–10 mm. wide, 0–1 lateral bract on the body. Flowers sessile. Seed strongly keeled.

- 24A. Lamina with caudate apex and cuneate base: intercostals 3–7. Fig-pedicels 3–25 mm. long 371. *F. midotis*.

- 24A. Lamina with acuminate apex and cordate base often concealing the petiole: intercostals 1–3. Fig-pedicel 4–7 mm. long

370. *F. jaheriana*.

16. Lamina lanceolate, small or narrow, not or scarcely scabrid.

25. Tepals red.

26. Lamina strongly caudate. Fig 4-5 mm. wide, pedicel 0-1.5 mm. long. Male flower without a gall-ovary. Tepals glabrous. Seed scarcely keeled.

375. *F. rubroscuspida*.

26. Lamina shortly acuminate to subcaudate. Fig 5-10 mm. wide, pedicel 1.5-3 mm. long. Male flower with a gall-ovary. Tepals often puberulous. Seed strongly keeled.

374. *F. uniglandulosa* var. *parvifolia*.

25. Tepals white.

27. Tepals linear or subulate. Pedicels of gall- and female flowers indurate. Lamina entire, the gland basal or in the axil of a lower costa.

360. *F. subulata* var. *gracillima*.

27. Tepals broader, membranous. Flowers more or less sessile, not indurate.

28. Lateral nerves at a wide angle, 7-13 pairs. Lamina often distantly toothed or denticulate-crenate, or tricuspid at the apex, the reticulations finely raised upon the upper side.

29. Fig 4-6 mm. wide. Lamina lanceolate.

362. *F. sinuata* var. *cuspidata*.

29. Fig 6-10 mm. wide. Lamina oblong.

362. *F. sinuata* var. *sinuata*.

28. Lateral nerves oblique or curved ascending, the reticulations not raised above.

30. Lamina entire, membranous, intercostals fairly regular. Fig 4-6 mm. wide. Male flowers without a gall-ovary. Seed scarcely keeled.

368. *F. microspheera*.

30. Lamina often dentate or denticulate-crenate, often subcoriaceous or bullate. Fig 5-8 mm. wide. Male flowers with a gall-ovary. Seed knobbed at the apex 369. *F. obscura* var. *angustata*.

Key to the species of ser. *Subulatae*

1. Hispid with light fulvous or brown hairs, glabrescent. Lamina acute to acuminate, base subcordate to asymmetric and subauricled on one side, often scabrid. Seed compressed, strongly keeled. Male flower mostly without an ovary. Tepals glabrous 361. *F. armiti*.

1. Glabrous or the young parts thinly appressedly puberulous. Lamina acuminate to caudate, base usually cuneate, not scabrid. Seed slightly keeled. Tepals mostly puberulous 360. *F. subulata*.

Key to the species of ser. *Cuspidatae*

1. Shrubs or small trees, glabrous or thinly scabridulous. Basal nerves not conspicuous. Fig 4-10 mm. wide, pedicel 1-4 mm. long. Gall- and female flowers sessile. Tepals glabrous 362. *F. sinuata*.

1. Climbers, often hairy. Basal nerves often elongate. Figs mostly 10-25 mm. wide. Gall- and female flowers often pedicellate.

2. Densely fulvous villous, hairs 1-2.5 mm. long. Stipules subpersistent. Intercostals 2-8. Petiole -3 mm. long. Fig 11-15 mm. wide, orifice deeply sunken, pedicel 1-3 mm. long. Internal bristles none. Tepals free, glabrous 365. *F. lasiocarpa*.

2. Hairs shorter, -1 mm. long, or none. Stipules caducous. Petioles and pedicels longer. Fig-orifice slightly sunken.

3. Basal nerves $1/3-2/3$ the lamina. Lateral nerves 2-6 pairs, very oblique, 3-7 intercostals. Fig 18-25 mm. wide, densely hispidulous, pedicel 5-18 mm. long. Tepals puberulous, strongly gamophyllous in the female flower. Seed slightly keeled
364. *F. parietalis*.
3. Basal nerves not elongate or, if so, the lamina small with 1-3 intercostals. Tepals glabrous or slightly puberulous, not or scarcely joined. Seed strongly keeled. 363. *F. heteropleura*.

Key to the species of ser. *Minutuliflorae*

1. Glabrous, usually scabridulous. Lamina not auricled. Fig 4-6 mm. wide. Seed slightly keeled. Stipules caducous. 368. *F. microsphaera*.
1. Hairy. Fig 6-8 mm. wide. Seed strongly keeled. Stipules mostly persistent.
2. Cauliflorous. Figs scabridulous, stalks 20-30 mm. long. Lamina large, base rounded to subcordate, not auricled 367. *F. stipata*.
2. Figs axillary or clustered on the twigs, hispidulous. Fig-stalk -5 mm. long. Leaf-base often with a small auricle on one side
366. *F. aurita*.

Key to the species of ser. *Fibrosifoliae*

1. Tepals red.
2. Lamina large, 5-12 cm. wide, with a short decurrent auricle on one side of the petiole. Lateral nerves 12-20 pairs, intercostals numerous. Stipules persistent 376. *F. rubromidotis*.
2. Lamina smaller, not auricled. Lateral nerves and intercostals fewer. Stipules small, caducous.
3. Male flowers without gall-ovary. Seed 0.8 mm. long, scarcely keeled. Tepals free, glabrous. Twigs slender, pale ochraceous. Figs 4-5 mm. wide, pedicel 0-1.5 mm. long. Lamina strongly caudate 375. *F. rubroscupidata*.
3. Male with gall-ovary. Seed 1.2-1.5 mm. long, strongly keeled. Tepals often puberulous, shortly joined in gall-and female flowers. Twigs brown, then yellowish. Fig-pedicels 1.5-3 mm. long 374. *F. uniglandulosa*.
1. Tepals white or yellowish, rarely pale pink.
4. Fruiting on very slender leafless rooting (? geocarpic) twigs. Lamina 2-7 cm. wide; petiole 1-3 mm. long. Twigs 1 mm. thick. Fig-pedicels 1-3 mm. long. Tepals glabrous, free. Seed not keeled
372. *F. leptocalama*.
4. Figs in compact bunches, if cauliflorous. Twigs stouter. Fig with longer pedicel. Tepals puberulous, mostly joined at the base. Seed keeled.
5. Leaf-base with a reniform or crescentic auricle obscuring the short petiole 1-5 mm. long. Brown hispid or villous with hairs 1-2.5 mm. long. Stipules persistent. Fig-pedicels 3-30 mm. long. Cystoliths hypogenous 373. *F. hemsleyana*.
5. Leaf-base not auricled on one side or, if slightly, then glabrous and with longer petiole. Generally with glands in the axils of the main lateral nerves.
6. Lamina usually distinctly asymmetric, not auricled, usually scabrid and dentate. Often brown hairy. Stipules usually persistent Fig-pedicel 1-7 (-12) mm. long. Female tepals extensively joined. Cystoliths amphigenous
369. *F. obscura*.
6. Lamina more or less symmetrical, smooth or subscabrid, mostly entire. Glabrous or puberulous. Stipules caducous. Cystoliths hypogenous.
7. Lamina with caudate apex and cuneate base. intercostals 3-7. Fig-pedicel 3-25 mm. long 371. *F. midotis*.
7. Lamina with acuminate apex and cordate base often concealing the petiole: intercostals 1-3. Fig-pedicel 4-7 mm.
370. *F. jaheriana*.

Key to the series of sect. *Adenosperma*

1. Cystoliths (as minute pustules in dried leaves) on both sides of the lamina ser. *Amphigenae*.
1. Cystoliths only on the lower side of the leaf (not minutely pustulate above) ser. *Hypogaeae*.

Key to the species of ser. *Amphigenae*

1. Fig sessile: lateral bracts conspicuous, 4–10 mm. long: basal bracts 3–5, 5–13 mm. long. Internal bristles abundant.
 2. Stipules –2 cm. long, caducous. Twig 3–4 mm. thick. Lamina –20 cm. long, base narrowly cuneate, costas 6–8 pairs. Fig 15 mm. wide, basal bracts 5–9 mm. long. Twigs, petioles, and figs densely fulvous hairy 379. *F. ochrochlora*.
 2. Stipules 2–5 cm. long, persistent. Twigs 5–10 mm. thick. Lamina 25–45 cm. long, costas 10–14 pairs. petiole short, stout.
 3. Stipules ovate-saccate, apiculate. Lamina obovate, gradually attenuate to the narrowly cordate base. Fig 20 mm. wide, basal bracts 5–7 mm. long. Tepals 4–6, oblong spatulate, free 377. *F. saccata*.
 3. Stipules broadly lanceolate. Lamina broadly elliptic to obovate, rounded subcordate to widely cuneate at the base. Fig 20–35 mm. wide, basal bracts 9–13 mm. long. Tepals 3 (–4), ovate-lanceolate, gamophyllous round the stalked ovaries 378. *F. megalophylla*.
- Fig pedunculate or, if sessile, with smaller basal bracts. Stipules not conspicuous.
 4. Leaves distichous.
 5. Brown hairy. Leaves lanceolate, pendulous. Fig-peduncles 10–12 mm. long. Internal bristles abundant 380. *F. endochaete*.
 5. Thinly white puberulous to glabrous. Leaves elliptic, subacute, scabrid. Fig-peduncle 2–6 mm. Internal bristles none. Stomata sunken 381. *F. umbonata*.
 4. Leaves spirally arranged. Trees or shrubs with Terminalia-branching.
 6. Leaves with regular intercostals.
 7. Closely fulvous hairy. Leaf-base widely cuneate to cordate (lanceolate in riparian forms). Fig 12–16 mm. wide, becoming cauliflorous 382. *F. mollior*.
 7. Glabrous or thinly appressedly hairy. Leaf-base cuneate. Fig 6–8 mm. wide, ramiflorous 383. *F. comitis*.
(Solomon Isl. Fig 10–18 mm. wide, ribbed. Perianth gamophyllous, at least in the lower part. Style not strongly lateral. Seed without double basal keel. Lamina often somewhat auricled at the base 406. *F. indigofera*).
 6. Leaves with few, lax or irregular intercostals. Figs mostly on the twigs.
 8. Riverside shrub –2 m. high. Leaves small, narrow, often greyish white beneath. Fig 9–22 mm. wide, the lateral bracts often equatorial 384. *F. arbuscula*.
 8. Trees. Leaves not whitish beneath. Lateral bracts scattered or none.
 9. Leaves drying brittle-chartaceous, venation obscure, smooth or scabrid. Glabrous or minutely puberulous. Fig-stalks 10 mm. or more long, slender. Internal bristles few or none 385. *F. verticillaris*.
 9. Leaves membranous to subcoriaceous, not brittle or scabrid, venation distinct. Mostly hairy. Fig-stalks mostly less than 10 mm. long, rather thick 386. *F. adenosperma*.

3. Basal nerves $1/3-2/3$ the lamina. Lateral nerves 2-6 pairs, very oblique, 3-7 intercostals. Fig 18-25 mm. wide, densely hispidulous, pedicel 5-18 mm. long. Tepals puberulous, strongly gamophyllous in the female flower. Seed slightly keeled

364. *F. parietalis*.

3. Basal nerves not elongate or, if so, the lamina small with 1-3 intercostals. Tepals glabrous or slightly puberulous, not or scarcely joined. Seed strongly keeled. 363. *F. heteropleura*.

Key to the species of ser. *Minutuliflorae*

1. Glabrous, usually scabridulous. Lamina not auricled. Fig 4-6 mm. wide. Seed slightly keeled. Stipules caducous. 368. *F. microsphaera*.
1. Hairy. Fig 6-8 mm. wide. Seed strongly keeled. Stipules mostly persistent.
2. Cauliflorous. Figs scabridulous, stalks 20-30 mm. long. Lamina large, base rounded to subcordate, not auricled 367. *F. stipata*.
2. Figs axillary or clustered on the twigs, hispidulous. Fig-stalk -5 mm. long. Leaf-base often with a small auricle on one side
366. *F. aurita*.

Key to the species of ser. *Fibrosifoliae*

1. Tepals red.
2. Lamina large, 5-12 cm. wide, with a short decurrent auricle on one side of the petiole. Lateral nerves 12-20 pairs, intercostals numerous. Stipules persistent 376. *F. rubromidotis*.
2. Lamina smaller, not auricled. Lateral nerves and intercostals fewer. Stipules small, caducous.
3. Male flowers without gall-ovary. Seed 0.8 mm. long, scarcely keeled. Tepals free, glabrous. Twigs slender, pale ochraceous. Figs 4-5 mm. wide, pedicel 0-1.5 mm. long. Lamina strongly caudate 375. *F. rubroscupidata*.
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1. Tepals white or yellowish, rarely pale pink.
4. Fruiting on very slender leafless rooting (? geocarpic) twigs. Lamina 2-7 cm. wide; petiole 1-3 mm. long. Twigs 1 mm. thick. Fig-pedicels 1-3 mm. long. Tepals glabrous, free. Seed not keeled
372. *F. leptocalama*.
4. Figs in compact bunches, if cauliflorous. Twigs stouter. Fig with longer pedicel. Tepals puberulous, mostly joined at the base. Seed keeled.
5. Leaf-base with a reniform or crescentic auricle obscuring the short petiole 1-5 mm. long. Brown hispid or villous with hairs 1-2.5 mm. long. Stipules persistent. Fig-pedicels 3-30 mm. long. Cystoliths hypogenous 373. *F. hemsleyana*.
5. Leaf-base not auricled on one side or, if slightly, then glabrous and with longer petiole. Generally with glands in the axils of the main lateral nerves.
6. Lamina usually distinctly asymmetric, not auricled, usually scabrid and dentate. Often brown hairy. Stipules usually persistent Fig-pedicel 1-7 (-12) mm. long. Female tepals extensively joined. Cystoliths amphigenous
369. *F. obscura*.
6. Lamina more or less symmetrical, smooth or subscabrid, mostly entire. Glabrous or puberulous. Stipules caducous. Cystoliths hypogenous.
7. Lamina with caudate apex and cuneate base. intercostals 3-7. Fig-pedicel 3-25 mm. long 371. *F. midotis*.
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 2. Stipules 2–5 cm. long, persistent. Twigs 5–10 mm. thick. Lamina 25–45 cm. long, costas 10–14 pairs. petiole short, stout.
 3. Stipules ovate-saccate, apiculate. Lamina obovate, gradually attenuate to the narrowly cordate base. Fig 20 mm. wide, basal bracts 5–7 mm. long. Tepals 4–6, oblong spatulate, free 377. *F. saccata*.
 3. Stipules broadly lanceolate. Lamina broadly elliptic to obovate, rounded subcordate to widely cuneate at the base. Fig 20–35 mm. wide, basal bracts 9–13 mm. long. Tepals 3 (–4), ovate-lanceolate, gamophyllous round the stalked ovaries 378. *F. megalophylla*.
- Fig pedunculate or, if sessile, with smaller basal bracts. Stipules not conspicuous.
 4. Leaves distichous.
 5. Brown hairy. Leaves lanceolate, pendulous. Fig-peduncles 10–12 mm. long. Internal bristles abundant 380. *F. endochaete*.
 5. Thinly white puberulous to glabrous. Leaves elliptic, subacute, scabrid. Fig-peduncle 2–6 mm. Internal bristles none. Stomata sunken 381. *F. umbonata*.
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 7. Glabrous or thinly appressedly hairy. Leaf-base cuneate. Fig 6–8 mm. wide, ramiflorous 383. *F. comitis*.
(Solomon Isl. Fig 10–18 mm. wide, ribbed. Perianth gamophyllous, at least in the lower part. Style not strongly lateral. Seed without double basal keel. Lamina often somewhat auricled at the base 406. *F. indigofera*).
 6. Leaves with few, lax or irregular intercostals. Figs mostly on the twigs.
 8. Riverside shrub –2 m. high. Leaves small, narrow, often greyish white beneath. Fig 9–22 mm. wide, the lateral bracts often equatorial 384. *F. arbuscula*.
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 9. Leaves membranous to subcoriaceous, not brittle or scabrid, venation distinct. Mostly hairy. Fig-stalks mostly less than 10 mm. long, rather thick 386. *F. adenosperma*.

GROUP A

Figs with lateral bracts on the body

1. Leaves distichous, short-petiolate, often asymmetric. Geocarpic. Western and central Malaysia.
2. Lateral bracts few, small, appressed; generally with a collar of three basal bracts. Gall- and female flowers with perianth. Female style hairy.
3. Lamina glabrous and smooth on the upperside, subsymmetric, caudate; base cuneate. Internal bristles few to abundant. Hairs generally appressed. Borneo 455. *F. treubii*.
3. Lamina hairy and scabrid on the upperside, more or less asymmetric, generally denticulate, acute to acuminate; base subcordate to asymmetric.
4. Fig with internal bristles. Dark brown hairy. Lamina symmetric to asymmetric 430. *F. vrieseana*.
4. Fig without internal bristles.
5. Lamina strongly asymmetric at the base, broadly cordate on one side, oblong. Hairs on twigs 2-4 mm. long. Fig 14-17 mm. wide, strigose. Celebes 457. *F. geocarpa*.
5. Lamina much less asymmetric to rounded symmetric at the base, elliptic. Hairs shorter. Fig 9-12 mm. wide, glabrous except the bracts. Borneo 456. *F. stolonifera*.
2. Lateral bracts abundant, uncinat, rarely with a distinct collar of three basal bracts. Gall- and female flowers without perianth. Female style glabrous.
6. Lamina 40-100 × 14-35 cm., very large; base broadly and unequally cordate; upperside smooth or hispid-scabrid. Seed 0.7 mm. long. Borneo 458. *F. megaleia*.
6. Lamina smaller, symmetric or asymmetric with the base cuneate on one side, and cordate on the other.
7. Lamina with the upperside thinly appressedly hairy to hispid, generally scabrid; margin usually denticulate; base usually strongly asymmetric; intercostals raised below. Hairs generally spreading. Malaya. Lingga. Borneo 459. *F. uncinata*.
7. Lamina with the upperside glabrous, smooth or subscabrid; margin entire, or denticulate distally. Hairs appressed or spreading.
8. Intercostals not raised below. Upperside of lamina subscabrid, dull. Leaf-apex abruptly acuminate. Fig glabrous. Appressedly hairy. Borneo 462. *F. subterranea*.
8. Intercostals raised below. Upperside of lamina smooth, often nitid. Fig strigose-villous.
9. Lamina symmetric or, if asymmetric, not auricled, attenuato-caudate to acuminate. Hairs generally appressed. Borneo, Malaya 460. *F. beccarii*.
9. Lamina with a short auricle (-7 mm. long and wide) on one side of the base. Hairs spreading. Borneo 461. *F. geocharis*.
1. Leaves spirally arranged or opposite, symmetric. Rarely geocarpic (*F. hispida*).
10. Lateral bracts numerous, conspicuous.
11. Lateral bracts incurved, rather short, not concealing the body.
12. Figs 25-45 mm. wide, cauliflorous. Lateral nerves 8-12 pairs. Twigs pale brown tomentose. Borneo .. 451. *F. cereicarpa*.
12. Figs smaller, ? cauliflorous. Lateral nerves 4-5 pairs. Glabrous or thinly white hairy. Burma, Thailand .. 411. *F. griffithii*.

11. Lateral bracts long or broad, more or less concealing the body.
13. Fig 6–13 cm. wide, axillary. Lamina very large. New Guinea
408. *F. dammaropsis*.
13. Fig smaller.
14. Figs covered by large blunt bracts, cauliflorous on stout, more or less unbranched twigs. Brown hairy. Stipules persistent. Long-petiolate. New Britain 418. *F. praestans*.
14. Lateral bracts lanceolate, acute.
15. Riverside shrub. Lamina lanceolate-obovate, short-petiolate. Styles very long (female). Borneo... 413. *F. macrostyla*.
15. Trees. Lamina elliptic, long-petiolate. Solomon Isl.
16. Twigs, petioles with spreading brown hairs 3–7 mm. long. Fig sessile. Style glabrous. Seed-hilum not projecting 403. *F. lancibracteata*.
16. Shortly, thinly, appressedly hairy. Fig stalked. Female style hairy. Seed-hilum prominent
419. *F. longibracteata*.
10. Lateral bracts few, small, appressed.
17. Riverside shrub. Lamina lanceolate-obovate, short-petiolate. Stipules persistent. Female style very long, hairy. India, Burma, China, Thailand 412. *F. squamosa*.
17. Trees, without such character.
18. Figs axillary. Often short-petiolate.
19. Twigs, petioles with dark brown wiry hairs. Stipules persistent, concealing the sessile figs. Lamina elliptic to obovate, scabrid. Moluccas 449. *F. calcarata*.
19. Shortly, often appressedly, pale hairy to glabrous. Stipules not concealing the figs, often caducous.
- 20 Fig sessile or stalked; basal bracts 3–13 mm. long; body ellipsoid. Leaves smooth. Burma to Moluccas
446. *F. lepicaarpa*.
20. Fig shortly stalked, depressed globose, ridged toward the somewhat sunken orifice; basal bracts 2–4 mm. long. Leaves scabrid. Fiji 407. *F. vitiensis*.
18. Rami- and cauliflorous. Often long-petiolate.
21. Figs on stout, much-branched twigs. Basal bracts 5–9 mm. long. Apical bracts projecting. New Guinea
420. *F. pachyrrachis*.
(Leaves very large. Figs verrucose .. 404. *F. salomonensis*).
21. Figs on short twigs or on slender elongate, hanging or geocarpic twigs. Bracts shorter. Apical bracts not projecting...
22. Cystoliths abundant on the upper side of the lamina. Fig 10–15 mm. wide, not ridged; internal bristles abundant. Celebes 416. *F. parvibracteata*.
22. Cystoliths few and inconspicuous or none on the upper side of the lamina.
23. Fig 6 mm. wide, the stalk 3–4 mm. long with 2–3 scattered lateral bracts on it. New Guinea
294. *F. badiopurpurea*.
23. Fig larger, pedunculate with a collar of three basal bracts.
24. Internal bristles present. Fig generally ridged or sulcate towards the apex. Basal nerves short
430. *F. vrieseana*.
24. No internal bristles. Fig usually not ridged.
25. Leaves generally opposite, usually scabrid; basal nerves usually elongate. Figs on elongate twigs. Female style hairy 444. *F. hispida*.
25. Leaves mostly spirally arranged, occasionally opposite, smooth; basal nerves usually short. Figs on very short knobby twigs. Female style glabrous or sparsely hairy 442. *F. moderata*.

GROUP B

No lateral bracts. Cystoliths *amphigenous*

1. Leaves distichous, short-petiolate. Figs cauliflorous, paniculate or on stolons; internal bristles brown, few to abundant.
2. Lamina scabrid above, often asymmetric. Figs 10–25 mm. wide, generally ridged towards the apex. Geocarpic .. 430. *F. vrieseana*.
2. Lamina smooth or, if scabrid, not asymmetric. Fig not ridged.
3. Figs (15–) 20–50 mm. wide 415. *F. botryocarpa*.
3. Figs 7–15 mm. wide 414. *F. ribes*.
1. Leaves spirally arranged.
4. Unbranched or sparingly branched pachycaulous trees. Twigs 6–20 mm. thick. Lamina more than 30 cm. long, cordate-auricled; petiole short.
5. Twigs 12–20 mm. thick. Lamina over 80 cm. long, scabrid. Figs cauliflorous, verrucose; basal bracts 9–16 mm. long; peduncles 30–80 mm. Solomon Isl. 404. *F. salomonensis*.
5. Twigs 6–10 mm. thick. Lamina 30–90 cm. long, smooth. Figs axillary, concealed, also cauliflorous in small groups, not verrucose; basal bracts 3–9 mm.; peduncle 3–9 mm. Solomon Isl., Fiji 405. *F. theophrastoides*.
4. Twigs not so thick. Leaves smaller. Ramified trees.
6. Cauliflorous. Brown hairy. Lamina scabrid, base cordate to widely cuneate. Seed with prominent hilum.
7. Geocarpic with stolons. Fig 10–25 mm. wide, generally ridged towards the orifice. Female style hairy .. 430. *F. vrieseana*.
7. Not geocarpic. Female style glabrous.
8. Fig (15–) 20–50 mm. wide, in clusters, the orifice with a rosette of apical bracts; basal bracts persistent. Philippines 417. *F. cassidyana*.
8. Fig 13–16 mm. wide, on long hanging twigs, the orifice closed by 5 umbonate apical bracts; basal bracts caducous. Solomon Isl. 424. *F. baccaureoides*.
6. Figs axillary or on the twigs behind the leaves. Peduncles –8 mm. long. Solomon Isl.
9. Leaf smooth. Glabrous or finely appressedly hairy. Fig without internal bristles and sclerotic cells. Seed without prominent hilum 406. *F. indigofera*.
9. Leaf scabrid. Hispid-villous. Fig with abundant internal bristles and sclerotic cells. Seed with prominent hilum 463. *F. bougainvillei*.
- (Fig with small lateral bracts. Appressedly hairy. No internal bristles. Fiji 407. *F. vitiensis*).

GROUP C

No lateral bracts. Cystoliths *hypogenous*. Figs on stolons.

1. Leaves spirally arranged, long-petiolate.
2. Twigs and petioles whitish hispid. Lateral nerves 10–12 pairs; basal nerves short. Basal bracts 2 mm. long. Internal bristles few, short. Geocarpic. Sumatra 453. *F. gilapong*.
2. Twigs and petioles appressedly brown hairy. Lateral nerves 4–8 pairs; basal nerves elongate. Basal bracts 5–8 mm. long. Internal bristles copious. Solomon Isl. 423. *F. profusa*. (See 436 A. *F. merriittii*)
1. Leaves short-petiolate or decussate.
3. Leaves spirally arranged or decussate, mostly scabrid.
4. Figs ripening yellow (rarely red); no internal bristles. Basal nerves of lamina usually elongate. Hairs pale to dark brown. Asiatic mainland 444. *F. hispida*.

4. Figs generally ripening red. Hairs dark brown.
5. Fig without internal bristles. Lamina symmetric; basal nerves short. Bougainville Isl. . . 437. *F. subcongesta* v. *symmetrica*.
5. Internal bristles abundant.
6. Basal bracts 2–4 mm. long; fig 10–25 mm. wide, pyriform, ellipsoid, or subglobose. Lamina often strongly asymmetric; lateral nerves 6–11 pairs, crowded towards the base of the lamina; basal nerves short. Malaysia
430. *F. vrieseana*.
6. Basal bracts 4–6 mm. long; fig 20–35 mm. wide, depressed globose with a rosette of apical bracts. Lamina more or less symmetric; lateral nerves 5–7 pairs; basal nerves elongate. Twigs and leaves persistently ferruginous villous. New Guinea 431. *F. iodotricha*.
3. Leaves distichous or opposite, more or less symmetric, smooth. White to light brown hairy, or glabrous.
7. Lamina caudate; intercostals numerous. Internal bristles present. Lamina usually drying greenish. Borneo 455. *F. treubii*.
7. Not caudate; intercostals few or none. Internal bristles none or few, minute.
8. Fig not ridged. Female style glabrous or sparsely hairy.
9. Glabrous or nearly. Leaves mostly opposite, attenuate-acute. Figs without sclerotic cells. Borneo . . 468. *F. tarennifolia*.
9. Twigs, petioles, thinly appressedly hairy. Leaves laxly spiral to distichous acuminate. Fig with sclerotic cells in the wall. Aru Isl., New Guinea, Solomon Isl. . . . 473. *F. arfakensis*.
8. Figs ridged towards the apex. Female style hairy. Moluccas, New Guinea, Bougainville Isl.
10. Stipules persistent. Lamina lanceolate, 1–2 cm. wide. Basal bracts 3–4 mm. long. Moluccas 472. *F. pleyteana*.
10. Stipules caducous. Lamina elliptic, wider. Basal bracts 1–3 mm.
11. Lamina 3–6 cm. wide. Peduncles 2–6 mm. long; basal bracts persistent; fig-body strongly ridged, not pedicellate. Ternate, New Guinea 471. *F. ternatana*.
11. Lamina 5–10 cm. wide. Peduncle 5–20 mm. long; basal bracts caducous; body slightly ridged, distinctly pedicellate. Bougainville Isl. 474. *F. macrothyrsa*.

GROUP D

Without lateral bracts. Cystoliths hypogenous. Figs not on stolons. Basal bracts 5 mm. or more long.

1. Figs cauliflorous, pedunculate. Twigs stout.
2. Lamina over 30 cm. long, cordate-auricled; petiole short, stout. Unbranched or sparingly branched small tree. Solomon Isl., Fiji
405. *F. theophrastoides*.
2. Lamina shorter, long-petiolate, scabrid above, hispid-velutinate beneath. Freely branched trees.
3. Figs 15–17 mm. wide, on elongate twigs from the branches and trunk. Twigs 3–5 mm. thick. Appressedly brown hairy. Bougainville Isl. 423. *F. profusa*.
3. Figs larger, on short stout twigs with short internodes. Twigs 5–10 mm. thick.
4. Stipules persistent. Leaf-base cuneate; basal nerves $\frac{1}{2}$ – $\frac{1}{2}$ lamina; lateral nerves 6–10 pairs. Fig 25–30 mm. wide. New Guinea
420. *F. pachyrrachis*.
4. Stipules caducous. Leaf-base more or less cordate; basal nerves short; lateral nerves 9–13 pairs. Fig 17–22 mm. wide. New Britain 421. *F. neobritannica*.

1. Figs axillary, sessile.
 5. Stipules 6–12 cm. long, silky. Lamina long-petiolate. Twigs stout. Brown hairy. Stamens 2. Ovary white. Seed-hilum not prominent. Solomon Isl. 402. *F. cynaroides*.
 5. Stipules generally shorter. Lamina mostly short-petiolate. Stamen 1. Ovary red-brown. Seed-hilum prominent.
 6. Glabrous or thinly white hairy. Leaf smooth. Female style glabrous. Burma to Moluccas 446. *F. lepicarpa*.
 6. Brown hairy. Leaf often scabrid. Female style hairy.
 7. Leaf pandurate, often lobed, ciliate-dentate. Sparingly branched shrub. Celebes 447. *F. decipiens*.
 7. Leaf oblong-elliptic to obovate, not lobed.
 8. Leaf obovate, denticulate, scabrid. Fig-orifice closed by 5 umbonate apical bracts. Female perianth embracing $1/3-1/2$ the ovary. Tree. Moluccas 449. *F. calcarata*.
 8. Leaf oblong-elliptic, ciliate-dentate, subscabrid. Fig-orifice closed by a rosette of appressed apical bracts. Female perianth as a short tube round the ovary-stalk. Shrub or treelet. Celebes 448. *F. latimarginata*.

GROUP E

Without lateral bracts. Cystoliths hypogenous. Figs not on stolons. Basal bracts less than 5 mm. long. Hairs brown to purple or black, abundant.

1. Shrub. Hairs 2–5 mm. long, purple-brown. Stipules persistent. Leaves panduriform to obovate, ciliate-dentate, short-petiolate. Figs axillary, apical bracts projecting; no internal bristles. New Guinea
450. *F. saurauoides*.
1. Trees of different character. Internal bristles generally present. Figs cauliflorous (except *F. bougainvillei*, *F. multistipularis*).
2. Leaves distichous, short-petiolate, mostly strongly asymmetric at the base. New Guinea.
 3. Figs 20–30 mm. wide, on short stout twigs. Lamina oblong-elliptic
426. *F. papuana*.
 3. Figs 10–17 mm. wide. Lamina obovate.
 4. Figs in large bunches at the base of the trunk; peduncles 30–80 mm. long 427. *F. bernaysii*.
 4. Figs in small clusters along the trunk and main branches; peduncle 7–15 mm. long. Lamina often narrow
428. *F. adelpha*.
2. Leaves spirally arranged or decussate.
 5. Figs more than 20 mm. wide.
 6. Basal nerves short. Lamina smooth or subscabrid, base cuneate. Style glabrous or thinly hairy. Internal bristles sparse or none. Philippines, Celebes to Solomon Isl., Australia
436. *F. congesta*.
 6. Basal nerves elongate $1/3-1/2$ lamina.
 7. Fig large, obconic, truncate, with deeply depressed apical rosette. Hairs dark brown to purple, stiff, spreading. Leaf-base more or less cordate. Burma, Thailand, Malaya
434. *F. obpyramidata*.
 7. Fig-orifice not or slightly sunken. Hairs not so dark. New Guinea.

8. Hairs stiff, spreading, usually bright brown. Figs 20–40 mm. wide, subglobose to pyriform. Leaf-base shallowly cordate to rounded. Stipules caducous
425. *F. calopilina*.
8. Hairs appressed, white to pale brown. Figs 18–25 mm. wide, depressed globose. Leaf-base more or less cuneate. Stipules persistent 432. *F. sublimbata*.
5. Fig less than 20 mm. wide.
9. Leaves harshly or hispid scabrid on both sides.
10. Without internal bristles. Petiole 4–15 cm. long. Figs in paniculate clusters at the base of the trunk. India
443. *F. conglobata*.
10. With internal bristles. Petiole often shorter. New Guinea, Solomon Isl.
11. Figs axillary, depressed globose; peduncle 2–6 mm. Lamina entire. Stipules glabrous. Solomon Isl.
463. *F. bougainvillei*.
11. Cauliflorous. Lamina denticulate. Stipule hairy.
12. Basal bracts early caducous. Figs on hanging twigs –1 m. long. Female style nearly or quite glabrous. Hairs 2–4 mm. long on twigs and petiole. Solomon Isl.
424. *F. baccaureoides*.
12. Basal bracts persistent. Female style hairy.
13. Hairs 2–4 mm. long. Petiole –15 mm. long. Figs on short twigs. Stipules persistent. New Guinea
429. *F. hahliana*.
13. Hairs –1.5 mm. long. Petiole –50 mm. long. Figs on simple or sparingly branched stout spiciform twigs without internodes; peduncles 11–25 mm. long; basal bracts 1–2 mm. long. Basal nerves short. New Guinea 422. *F. d'albertsii*.
9. Leaves smooth or slightly scabrid.
14. Figs sulcate towards the orifice, on stout cauliflorous twigs –35 × 2 cm., without internodes. Petioles long. Pale fulvous hairy. Borneo 452. *F. francisci*.
14. Figs not sulcate. Petioles rather short. Hairs brown.
15. Lamina ovate-cordate, basal nerves elongate; lateral nerves 5–7 pairs. Fig 10 mm. wide; peduncle 2–3 mm. long. Key Isl. 433. *F. tunicata*.
15. Lamina elliptic to obovate; basal nerves short.
16. Sparingly branched shrub. Stipules persistent, large. Twigs 4–7 mm. thick. Figs axillary, concealed; peduncle 1–3 mm.; basal bracts 2–5 mm.; no internal bristles. Philippines. 441. *F. multistipularis*.
16. Branching trees, small to medium-sized. Twigs 2–4 mm. thick. Figs becoming cauliflorous; basal bracts 1–3 mm. long; internal bristles sparse.
17. Figs brown hairy, the orifice closed by 5 apical bracts; peduncle 0–7 mm. long. Stipules often persistent. Philippines 440. *F. carpenteriana*.
17. Fig soon glabrous; peduncle generally longer. Stipules caducous.
18. Fig turbinate-pyriform with a rosette of many apical bracts, at first deeply sunken. Philippines, Celebes to Solomon Isl., Australia
436. *F. congesta*.
18. Fig subglobose, 5-humped round the scarcely sunken orifice. New Britain . 437. *F. subcongesta*.

GROUP F

Without lateral bracts. Cystoliths hypogenous. Figs not on stolons. Basal bracts less than 5 mm. long. Glabrous or with white to yellowish hairs, or thinly appressedly brown hairy. Leaves mostly smooth. Internal bristles mostly absent.

1. Stamens 2. Ovaries white (perianth red-brown). Seed-hilum not or slightly prominent. Basal nerves elongate $\frac{1}{2}$ – $\frac{1}{3}$ lamina.
 2. Monoecious (male, gall-, and seed-flowers in the same fig). Leaves elliptic, coriaceous; nerves slightly impressed above, flat below. Figs axillary and cauliflorous, 10–20 mm. wide; basal bracts early caducous. New Guinea 410. *F. microdictya*.
 2. Dioecious. Figs more than 20 mm. wide, cauliflorous in large bunches; basal bracts persistent.
 3. Leaves obovate, thinly coriaceous, entire. Internal bristles none. Glabrous. New Guinea, New Britain 409. *F. itoana*.
 3. Leaves ovate-cordate to elliptic, membranous, mostly dentate. Internal bristles minute, abundant. Glabrous or white hairy. Asiatic mainland 396. *F. oligodon*.
1. Stamen 1. Ovaries red-brown (perianth colourless). Seed-hilum mostly prominent.
 4. Basal nerves elongate $\frac{1}{2}$ – $\frac{1}{3}$ lamina. Cauliflorous. Lamina often denticulate, rather broad, often long-petiolate.
 5. Figs in hanging racemes, ripening yellow; no internal bristles. Leaves often scabrid and opposite. Thinly, often appressedly hairy 444. *F. hispida*.
 5. Figs paniculate in bunches on stout twigs. Villous.
 6. Fig 10–20 mm. wide; orifice scarcely depressed, closed by 5 small apical bracts; sclerotic cells abundant; no internal bristles. Leaf-base rounded to cuneate. Sumatra .. 467. *F. dimorpha*.
 6. Fig 20–35 mm. wide, with a conspicuous rosette of apical bracts; internal bristles and sclerotic cells none or sparse. Lamina often shallowly cordate or asymmetric at the base.
 7. Fig-apex at first deeply depressed. Lamina smooth. Borneo, Philippines 435. *F. nota*.
 7. Fig-apex not deeply depressed. Lamina scabrid above. New Guinea, New Britain 445. *F. hispidioides*.
 4. Basal nerves short. Lamina mostly entire.
 8. Figs ridged towards the small, often sunken, orifice. Female style hairy.
 9. Leaves spirally arranged, long-petiolate; intercostals numerous. Figs on stout leafless twigs without internodal extension; internal bristles abundant. Pale fulvous hairy. Borneo.
 10. Hairs 2–4 mm. long, spreading. Leaf-base narrowed subcordate. Fig 15–20 mm. wide, or more. Female perianth covering the ovary. Seed smooth. 452. *F. francisci*.
 10. Hairs much shorter, appressed. Leaf-base cuneate. Fig smaller, Female perianth as a very short collar. Seed rough 454. *F. virescens*.
 9. Leaves short-petiolate; intercostals few, lax.
 11. Leaves scabrid. Figs axillary. Bougainville Isl. 463. *F. bougainvillei*.
 11. Not scabrid.
 12. Glabrous or villous with pale hairs. Lamina not acuminate. Fig depressed globose, axillary or cauliflorous 464. *F. septica*.
 12. Thinly appressedly white to brown hairy. Lamina acuminate. Internal bristles sparse or none.

13. Figs depressed globose, axillary or geocarpic; peduncle -6 mm. long. Stipules caducous. Moluccas, New Guinea 471. *F. ternatana*.
13. Fig ellipsoid, in compact cauliflorous clusters; peduncle -30 mm. long. Stipules persistent. Leaves distichous. Burma, Thailand, Malaya 470. *F. scortechinii*.
8. Figs not ridged.
 14. Intercostals close, numerous; or the figs with a rosette of numerous apical bracts.
 15. Fig 15-35 mm. wide, with a wide rosette of apical bracts, cauliflorous.
 16. Lamina narrowly elliptic obovate, long-acuminate to caudate. Fig ripening yellow-brown; orifice not or scarcely depressed. Twig 1-2.5 mm. thick, slightly appressedly hairy. Burma to Celebes .. 438. *F. schwarzii*.
 16. Lamina acute to shortly acuminate. Fig-orifice more or less deeply depressed. Twigs 2-5 mm. thick. Philippines, Celebes, to Solomon Isl., Australia .. 436. *F. congesta*.
 15. Fig 12-20 mm. wide, the orifice closed by apical bracts.
 17. Figs axillary, ripening yellow-brown, sessile or, rarely, pedunculate. Stipules often persistent. Twigs and petioles glabrous. Burma to Moluccas
446. *F. lepicarpa*.
 17. Figs becoming cauliflorous, ripening red-brown, pedunculate. Stipules caducous. Twigs and petioles hairy.
 18. Fig 5-humped round the orifice; basal bracts 1-2 mm. long. Hairs dark brown, appressed. New Britain
437. *F. subcongesta*.
 18. Fig not gibbous round the orifice, often axillary; basal bracts 2-4 mm. long. Hairs white to pale brown, more or less spreading. Ryu Kyu, Formosa, Philippines 439. *F. benguetensis*.
 14. Intercostals few, lax, or none. Fig-orifice without a conspicuous rosette of apical bracts.
 19. Riverside shrub. Lamina lanceolate, without intercostals. Fig solitary, axillary, 10 mm. wide. Borneo
469. *F. ixoroides*.
 19. Trees, mostly cauliflorous or ramiflorous. Lamina elliptic to lanceolate-elliptic.
 20. Figs in compact masses on short twigs without internodal elongation.
 21. Twigs, petioles, and underside of the nerves hispid villous. Sumatra 467. *F. dimorpha*.
 21. Glabrous or thinly hairy.
 22. Fig ripening yellow. Female style usually glabrous; perianth covering part or all of the ovary. Asiatic mainland, West Malaysia 465. *F. fistulosa*.
 22. Fig ripening red. Female style hairy; perianth as a short collar, round the ovary-stalk. Borneo (Philippines ?) 466. *F. condensata*.
 20. Figs on elongating twigs, becoming stolon-like, ripening pink, red, or red-brown.
 23. Stipules persistent. Fig with internal bristles. Burma, Thailand, Malaya (?Borneo) .. 470. *F. scortechinii*.
 23. Stipules caducous. No internal bristles.
 24. Leaves mostly opposite. Borneo
468. *F. tarennifolia*.
 24. Leaves mostly alternate. Aru Isl., New Guinea
473. *F. arfakensis*.

Key to the species of subsect. *Auriculisperma*

1. Twigs, leaves with stiff brown hairs 3–7 mm. long. Fig sessile: basal bracts 7–15 mm. long. Cystoliths hypogenous. Ser. *Cynaroides*.
 2. Stipules –3 cm. long, caducous. Lateral nerves 7–8 pairs. Fig-body with lanceolate lateral bracts 403. *F. lancibracteata*.
 2. Stipules 9–13 cm. long, sericeous, persistent, concealing the figs. Lateral nerves 9–13 pairs. Fig without lateral bracts
402. *F. cynaroides*.
1. Glabrous or with short, pale hairs. Figs pedunculate. Cystoliths mostly amphigenous.
 3. Sparingly branched, pachycaulous trees. Twigs 5–20 mm. thick. Lamina over 30 cm. long, cordate-auricled. Figs axillary or cauliflorous. Ser. *Theophrastoides*.
 4. Twigs 12–20 mm. thick. Lamina 80–170 cm. long, scabrid. Figs cauliflorous in large bunches, verrucose, with basal and lateral bracts 9–16 mm. long: peduncle 35–80 mm. long
404. *F. salomonensis*.
 4. Twigs 5–10 mm. thick. Lamina 30–90 cm. long, smooth. Figs axillary, concealed, becoming cauliflorous, not verrucose, without lateral bracts: basal bracts 1.5–9 mm. long: peduncle 3–9 mm. 405. *F. theophrastoides*.
 3. Freely branched trees. Twigs and leaves smaller. Figs axillary and on the twigs, slightly ridged towards the apex. Ser. *Vitienses*.
 5. Fig with several small lateral bracts, 15–25 mm. wide. Leaves scabrid: basal nerves $4\frac{1}{3}$ lamina 407. *F. vitiensis*.
 5. Fig smaller, without lateral bracts. Lamina smooth, often subcordate or auricled at the base: basal nerves short
406. *F. indigofera*.
- (Fig solitary, axillary. Lamina lanceolate-elliptic. Cystoliths hypogenous. Philippines 147. *F. rivularis*.

Key to the species of subsect. *Papuasyce*

1. Gall-stigma clavate to narrowly infundibuliform, little different from the female. Gall-and female flowers sessile or shortly stalked. Leaves entire. Internal bristles none. New Guinea.
 2. Dioecious. Fig 20–40 mm. wide, stalk 15–100 mm. long. Lamina obovate; lateral nerves 6–9 pairs. Cauliflorous .. 409. *F. itoana*.
 2. Monoecious. Fig often axillary, 12–20 mm. wide; stalk –10 mm. long; basal bracts caducous. Lamina elliptic, small; lateral nerves 4–6 pairs, impressed above in the dried leaf
410. *F. microdictya*.
- (1. Gall-stigma widely infundibuliform. Female flowers sessile or long-stalked as the gall-flowers. Lamina ovate-cordate to elliptic, often dentate. Internal bristles minute, abundant. Asiatic mainland.
396. *F. oligodon*).

Key to the species of subsect. *Macrostyla*

1. Fig-body concealed by large lanceolate lateral bracts (-17×6 mm.); internal bristles short, brown. Female perianth hairy, cupular; style 12–15 mm. long. Seed-hilum not prominent. Sarawak
413. *F. macrostyla*.
1. Fig-body with small scattered lateral bracts (2–4 mm. long); internal bristles none. Female flower without perianth; style 6–10 mm. long. Seed-hilum prominent. Sinohimalaya 412. *F. squamosa*.

Key to the series and subseries of subsect. *Sycocarpus*

1. Upperside of lamina closely punctate from cystoliths
ser. *Longetuberculatae* (p. 157).
1. Upperside of lamina not so punctate ... ser. *Tuberculifasciculatae*
 2. Leaves distichous, often asymmetric or caudate, short-petiolate.
Geocarpic. Figs generally with lateral bracts; without internal
bristles subser. *Geocarpicae* (p. 160).
 2. Leaves not distichous or, if so, the figs without lateral bracts.
 3. Figs with large lateral bracts obscuring the body. Brown hairy.
Long-petiolate. No. internal bristles
subser. *Praestantes* (p. 157)
 3. Figs without lateral bracts or these not obscuring the body.
 4. Figs axillary. basal bracts 4-16 mm. long
subser. *Axillares* (p. 160).
 4. Figs cauliflorous or basal bracts shorter.
 5. Intercostals few, lax. Glabrous or white hairy, or. thinly ap-
pressedly brown hairy. Figs without lateral bracts
subser. *Tuberculifasciculatae* (p. 161).
 5. Intercostals numerous, regular.
 6. Internal bristles abundant.
 7. Brown, purple, or blackish hairy, often stiffly
subser. *Calopilinae* (p. 158).
 7. Pale brown, softly tomentose or hairs appressed
subser. *Fulvidulae* (p. 160).
 6. No internal bristles, or few. White to dark brown hairy.
 8. Figs generally with lateral bracts. Leaves generally scabrid
and opposite subser. *Hispidae* (p. 159).
 8. Figs without lateral bracts. Leaves not or slightly scabrid,
variously arranged subser. *Congestae* (p. 159).

Key to the species of ser. *Longetuberculatae*

1. Leaves spirally arranged, rather long-petiolate. Figs in cauliflorous
bunches.
 2. Figs 15-50 mm. wide, without lateral bracts. Brown hairy. Lamina
8-22 cm. wide, obovate to sublyrate, dentate; base cordate.
Philippines 417. *F. cassidyana*.
 2. Figs 10-15 mm. wide, with a few small lateral bracts. Shortly white
hairy. Lamina -7 cm. wide, narrowly elliptic, base cuneate;
margin entire. Celebes 416. *F. parvibracteata*.
 1. Leaves distichous, short-petiolate. Figs in highly branched paniculate
clusters or on long hanging twigs or geocarpic stolons.
 3. Figs (15-) 20-70 mm. wide. Philippines and Celebes to New
Guinea and New Britain 415. *F. botryocarpa*.
 3. Figs 7-15 mm. wide. Malaya, Sumatra, Java, Philippines, Celebes
414. *F. ribes*.
- (Leaves spirally arranged or opposite. Fig ridged .. 430. *F. vrieseana*).

Key to the species of subser. *Praestantes*

1. Lateral bracts obtuse. Cauliflorous fruiting twigs very stout, without
internodes. Basal nerves of lamina short; lateral nerves 10-12
pairs. New Britain 418. *F. praestans*.
1. Lateral bracts acute, lanceolate. Cauliflorous fruiting twigs 4-5 mm.
wide, with internodes, branching. Basal nerves $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ lamina; lateral
nerves 6-10 pairs. Solomon Islands 419. *F. longibracteata*.

Key to the species of subser. *Calopilinae*

1. Basal bracts 5–10 mm. long, apical bracts projecting or gibbous.
 2. Figs 15–17 mm. wide on stolon-like twigs 1–3 m. long from the branches and trunk. Twigs 3–5 mm. thick. Appressedly brown hairy. Bougainville Isl. 423. *F. profusa*.
 2. Figs larger on shorter stout twigs with short internodes. Twigs 5–10 mm. thick.
 3. Stipules persistent. Leaf-base cuneate: basal nerves 4– $\frac{1}{2}$ lamina: lateral nerves 6–10 pairs. Fig 25–30 mm. wide. New Guinea 420. *F. pachyrrachis*.
 3. Stipules caducous. Leaf-base more or less cordate: basal nerves short: lateral nerves 9–13 pairs. Fig 17–22 mm. wide. New Britain 421. *F. neobritannica*.
1. Basal bracts shorter: apical bracts often appressed.
 4. Fruiting on geocarpic stolons: figs usually ripening red.
 5. Basal bracts 2–4 mm. long: fig-body 10–25 mm. wide, pyriform, ellipsoid, or subglobose. Lamina often asymmetric and the leaves inclining to distichous: lateral nerves 6–11 pairs, crowded towards the short basal nerves 430. *F. vrieseana*.
 5. Basal bracts 4–6 mm. long: fig-body 20–35 mm. wide, depressed globose with a rosette of apical bracts. Lamina more or less symmetric: lateral nerves 5–7 pairs, not approximated to the elongate basal nerves $\frac{1}{2}$ – $\frac{1}{3}$ lamina. Twigs and leaves persistently ferruginous villous. New Guinea 431. *F. iodotricha*.
 4. Not fruiting with geocarpic stolons.
 6. Leaves distichous, strongly asymmetric at the base, short-petiolate. New Guinea.
 7. Fig 20–30 mm. wide, on short stout twigs. Lamina oblong elliptic 426. *F. papuana*.
 7. Fig 10–17 mm. wide. Lamina obovate.
 8. Figs in large bunches at the base of the trunk; peduncles 30–80 mm. long 427. *F. bernaysii*.
 8. Figs in small clusters on the trunk and main branches; peduncles 7–15 mm. long. Lamina often narrow 428. *F. adelpha*.
 6. Leaves spirally arranged or opposite: if distichous, then not strongly asymmetric at the base.
 9. Figs more than 20 mm. wide.
 10. Fig obconic, truncate, with a deeply depressed rosette of apical bracts. Hairs dark brown to purple, stiff, spreading. Leaf-base more or less cordate. Burma, Thailand, Malaya 434. *F. obpyramidata*.
 10. Fig-orifice not or slightly sunken. Hairs not so dark. New Guinea.
 11. Hairs stiff, spreading, bright brown. Figs 20–40 mm. wide, subglobose to pyriform. Leaf-base shallowly cordate to rounded. Stipules caducous 425. *F. calopilina*.
 11. Hairs appressed, white to brown. Figs 18–25 mm. wide, depressed globose. Leaf-base more or less cuneate. Stipules persistent, conspicuous 432. *F. sublimbata*.
 9. Figs less than 20 mm. wide.
 12. Lamina smooth above, ovate-cordate: lateral nerves 5–7 pairs. Fig 10 mm. wide. Key Isl. 433. *F. tunicata*.
 12. Lamina harshly hispid or scabrid on both sides.

13. Basal bracts early caducous. Figs on hanging twigs -1 m. long. Style nearly or quite glabrous. Hairs 2-4 mm. long on twigs and petioles. Solomon Isl.
424. *F. baccaureoides*.
13. Basal bracts persistent. Style hairy (female).
14. Hairs 2-4 mm. long. Petiole -15 mm. long. Stipules persistent. Figs on short twigs. New Guinea
429. *F. hahliana*.
14. Hairs -1.5 mm. long. Petiole longer. Stipules caducous. Figs on simple or sparingly branched, stout, spiciform twigs without internodes. New Guinea
422. *F. d'albertisii*.

Key to the species of subser. *Congestae*

1. Fig-orifice closed by a rosette of many apical bracts, often sunken: figs 15-40 mm. wide, in large clusters on the trunk and branches.
2. Lamina narrowly elliptic-obovate, long-acuminate to caudate. Twigs slender. Thinly appressedly brown hairy, glabrescent. Burma to Celebes 438. *F. schwarzii*.
2. Lamina broadly elliptic, not long-acuminate or caudate. Twigs 3-6 mm. thick.
3. Leaf-base narrowly to broadly cordate, often asymmetric: leaf-margin often dentate: basal nerves $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ lamina. Softly white to pale brownish hairy. Philippines, North Borneo .. 435. *F. nota*.
3. Leaf-base subcordate to cuneate, not or slightly asymmetric: margin generally entire: basal nerves short. Hairy or glabrous. Philippines to Solomon Isl., Queensland 436. *F. congesta*. (Lamina scabrid, see *F. hispidioides*).
1. Fig-orifice closed by 5 apical bracts, not sunken or in a rosette: body 12-20 mm. wide. Figs axillary, cauliflorous, or on stolons. Philippines (except *F. subcongesta*).
4. Figs axillary, concealed by the large persistent stipules. Brown hairy, sparingly branched shrub 441. *F. multistipularis*.
4. Figs not concealed, becoming cauliflorous. Trees.
5. Stipules more or less persistent. Fig sessile or pedunculate -7 mm. Brown hispid 440. *F. carpenteriana*.
5. Stipules caducous. Fig-peduncle 2-20 mm. long.
6. Hairs dark brown, appressed. Fig 5-humped round the orifice: basal bracts 1-2 mm. long. New Britain, Bougainville Isl.
437. *F. subcongesta*.
6. Hairs white to pale brownish, more or less spreading. Fig not gibbous at the apex: basal bracts 2-4 mm. long. figs often axillary 439. *F. benguetensis*.

Key to the species of subser. *Hispidae*.

1. Figs with a few conspicuous lateral bracts, at least round the orifice.
2. Leaves generally opposite, scabrid, persistently hairy; basal nerves usually elongate. Figs axillary and in long hanging racemes or stolons, hispid. Female style hairy. Gall-perianth covering the ripe ovary 444. *F. hispida*.
2. Leaves generally spirally arranged, smooth, glabrescent; basal nerves generally short. Figs on very short knobby twigs on the trunk, glabrescent. Female style glabrous or sparsely hairy. Gall-perianth not covering the mature ovary 442. *F. moderata*.

1. Figs without lateral bracts.
 3. Figs clustered along the trunk and main branches; peduncle 4–30 mm. long. Gall-perianth covering the mature ovary
445. *F. hispidioides*.
 3. Figs clustered at the base of the trunk; peduncles 12–80 mm. long. Gall-perianth not covering the mature ovary. India
443. *F. conglobata*.

Key to the species of subser. *Axillares*

1. Thinly white hairy to glabrous. Leaves smooth, entire. Fig sessile or pedunculate, with or without lateral bracts, ripening yellow-brown. Burma to Moluccas (? Philippines) 446. *F. lepicarpa*.
1. Brown hairy. Lamina often scabrid, dentate.
 2. Leaves pandurate, ciliate dentate. Fig without lateral bracts Sparingly branched shrubs.
 3. Hairs 3–6 mm. long, rufous. Stipules 30–75 mm. long. Fig sessile; basal bracts 7–16 mm. long. Celebes 447. *F. decipiens*.
 3. Hairs 2–4 mm. long, purple-brown. Stipules –30 mm. long. Figs shortly pedunculate; basal bracts 3–4 mm. long. New Guinea
450. *F. saurauoides*.
 2. Leaves oblong-elliptic to obovate, not pandurate or sublobate. Basal bracts 4–14 mm. long. Hairs dark brown 1–4 mm. long.
 4. Tree. Leaf obovate, denticulate, scabrid. Fig sometimes with lateral bracts, orifice with 5 apical bracts. Female perianth covering $1/3$ – $1/2$ the ovary. Moluccas 449. *F. calcarata*.
 4. Sparingly branched shrub or treelet. Leaf oblong-elliptic, ciliate-dentate, subsabrid. Fig-orifice with a rosette of many apical bracts. Female perianth as a short tube round the ovary-stalk. Celebes 448. *F. latimarginata*.

Key to the species of subser. *Fulvidulae*

1. Leaves distichous, short-petiolate. Geocarpic. Figs 8–12 mm. wide. Borneo 455. *F. treubii*.
1. Leaves spirally arranged, long-petiolate. Figs larger.
 2. Fig 23–50 mm. wide, with many stout lateral bracts, borne in large clusters at the base of the stem. Leaf not scabrid. Seed-hilum slightly prominent. Borneo 451. *F. cereicarpa*.
 2. Figs 12–22 mm. wide, without lateral bracts.
 3. Geocarpic with long stolons. Fig not ridged. Hairs –1.5 mm. long. Seed-hilum prominent. Sumatra 453. *F. gilapong*.
 3. Cauliflorous. Fig ridged towards the apex. Borneo.
 4. Hairs 2–4 mm. long, spreading. Leaf-base narrowed subcordate. Fig 15–22 mm. wide. Female perianth covering the ovary. Seed smooth, the hilum not prominent 452. *F. francisci*.
 4. Hairs much shorter, appressed. Leaf-base cuneate. Fig smaller. Female perianth as a very short collar. Seed rough, with prominent hilum 454. *F. virescens*.

Key to the species of subser. *Geocarpicae*

1. Gall- and female flowers with a perianth. Female style hairy. Seed 0.6–0.9 mm. long, not or hardly ridged on the sides. Fig pedunculate, generally with a collar of 3 small basal bracts: lateral bracts few, appressed. Intercostals raised below, rather lax.

2. Lamina glabrous and smooth above, subasymmetric, more or less entire, caudate, base cuneate. Fig 8–11 mm. wide; internal bristles few to abundant. Female perianth covering 1/3 to the whole of the ovary. Hairs generally appressed, short. (subser. *Fulvidulae*) 455. *F. treubii*.
2. Lamina hairy and scabrid above, more or less asymmetric, generally denticulate, acute to acuminate, base not cuneate. Fig without internal bristles.* Female perianth as a short collar on the ovary-stalk. Hairs generally spreading.
3. Lamina strongly asymmetric at the base, oblong. Hairs on twigs 2–4 mm. long. Fig 14–17 mm. wide, strigose, glabrescent, basal bracts often indistinct from the lateral bracts. Female style very hairy. Seed not keeled 457. *F. geocarpa*.
3. Lamina much less asymmetric at the base to rounded subsymmetric, elliptic. Hairs on twigs 0.5–1.5 mm. long. Fig 9–12 mm. wide, glabrous except the bracts. Style shortly hairy. Seed keeled 456. *F. stolonifera*.
1. Gall- and female flowers without perianth. Female style glabrous. Seed 0.7–1.2 mm. long, often ridged on the sides. Fig pedunculate or sessile, with abundant uncinatate lateral bracts (2–9 mm. long), crowded at the base and, mostly, without a distinct collar of basal bracts. Intercostals crowded.
4. Lamina with the upperside thinly appressedly hairy to hispid, generally scabrid: margin denticulate, rarely entire: base generally strongly asymmetric: intercostals raised below, Hairs generally spreading on twigs and petioles.
5. Lamina 40–100 × 14–35 cm., base deeply but unequally cordate. Seed 0.7 mm. long, not ridged 458. *F. megaleia*.
5. Lamina smaller, the base mostly cuneate on one side, cordate on the other. Seed commonly 1–1.2 mm. long, ridged on the sides 459. *F. uncinata*.
4. Lamina with the upperside glabrous, smooth, or subscabrid: margin entire or distally denticulate: base symmetric, slightly asymmetric, or shortly auricled. Hairs appressed or spreading. Seed 0.6–0.9 mm. long.
6. Intercostals not raised below. Upperside of lamina subscabrid, dull. Leaf-apex abruptly acuminate. Fig glabrous. Twigs and petioles appressedly hairy 462. *F. subterranea*.
6. Intercostals raised below. Upperside of lamina smooth, often nitid. Fig strigose-villous.
7. Lamina symmetric or, if slightly asymmetric, not auricled, apex attenuate-caudate or acuminate. Hairs mostly appressed 460. *F. beccarii*.
7. Lamina with a short auricle (–7 mm. long and wide) on one side. Hairs spreading 461. *F. geocharis*.
(Lamina very large, base deeply unequally cordate 458. *F. megaleia*).

Key to the species of subser. *Tuberculifasciculatae*

1. Figs ridged towards the apex. Female style hairy.
2. Leaves scabrid. Bougainville Isl. 463. *F. bougainvillei*.
2. Leaves smooth. Malaysia.
3. Lamina not acuminate. Glabrous or villous with pale spreading hairs. Figs depressed globose, axillary or (Timor Laut, Admiralty Isl., Solomon Isl., New Hebrides) cauliflorous 464. *F. septica*.

* Fig with internal bristles. Hairs dark brown. See 430. *F. vrieseana*.

3. Lamina acuminate. Figs generally cauliflorous. Thinly appressedly, white to brown hairy.
4. Figs ellipsoid in compact clusters: peduncle 5–30 mm. long: basal bracts 1–2 mm. long. Stipules subpersistent. Burma, Thailand, Malaya 470. *F. scortechinii*.
4. Figs subglobose to depressed globose, axillary and on stolons: peduncle often shorter.
5. Stipules persistent. Lamina lanceolate, 1–2 cm. wide. Basal bracts 3–4 mm. long. Halmahera 472. *F. pleyteana*.
5. Stipules caducous. Lamina elliptic, wider. Basal bracts 1–3 mm. long.
6. Lamina 3–6 cm. wide. Peduncles 2–6 mm. long: basal bracts persistent: fig-body strongly ridged, not pedicellate. Ternate, New Guinea 471. *F. ternatana*.
6. Lamina 5–10 cm. wide. Peduncle 5–20 mm. long: basal bracts caducous: body slightly ridged, distinctly pedicellate. Bougainville Isl. 474. *F. macrothyrsa*.
1. Figs not ridged. Female style glabrous to hairy.
7. Figs on stolons. Leaves lanceolate-elliptic, often serrulate or denticulate.
8. Glabrous or nearly. Leaves mostly opposite, attenuate, acute. Fig-wall without sclerotic cells. Borneo 468. *F. tarennifolia*.
8. Twigs and petioles thinly appressedly hairy. Leaves laxly spiral to subdistichous, acuminate. Fig-wall with sclerotic cells. Moluccas, New Guinea, Solomon Isl. 473. *F. arfakensis*.
7. Figs axillary or bunched on the stem and branches.
9. Fig solitary, axillary, 10 mm. wide. Leaf lanceolate, without intercostals. Riverside shrub. Borneo 469. *F. ixoroides*.
9. Figs on trunk and branches: larger trees.
10. Twigs, petioles, underside of nerves hispid-villous. Basal nerves often elongate. Sumatra 467. *F. dimorpha*.
10. Glabrous or thinly hairy.
11. Figs ripening yellow. Female perianth generally covering part or all of the ovary. India, S. China to Philippines and Flores 465. *F. fistulosa*.
11. Figs ripening red. Female perianth as a collar round the ovary-stalk. Borneo, ? Philippines 466. *F. condensa*.

INDEX

Index to Botanical Names (excluding species of *Ficus*, p. 168).

New taxa are in bold print, synonyms in italics.

Aglaia sp., 98.
ARTOCARPUS Linn. f.
canoni Bull., 71.
chaplasha Roxb., 97, 98.
dadah Miq., 98, 99.
exsculpta Hort., 71.
hirsutus Lamk., 98.
laciniatus Hort., 71
 v. metallicus Hort., 71.
teysmannii Miq., 99.
tylophyllus Miq., 22.

BOSSCHERIA Teysm. et Vr. 6, 63.
minahassae Teysm. et Vr., 63.

Capparidaceae, 98.
CAPRIFICUS Gasp., 6, 35.
COVELLIA Gasp. 6, 84.
 Eucovellia Miq., 84.
 Paracovellia Miq., 84.

albipila Miq., 29
assamica Miq., 89.
aurata Miq., 49.
barclayana Miq., 72.
composita Miq., 97.
congesta (Roxb.) Miq., 88.
conglomerata (Roxb.) Miq., 62.
costata Miq., 12.
courtallensis Miq., 89.
cuneata Miq., 85.
cunia (B. Ham. ex Roxb.) Miq., 62.
cyrtophylla Miq., 73.
daemonum (Koen.) Miq., 89.
dasycarpa Miq., 89.
dasycaula Miq., 78.
didyma Miq., 90.
glomerata (Roxb.) Miq., 34.
grandifolia Miq., 97.
griffithii Miq., 85.
guttata Wight, 53.
hispida (Linn. f.) Miq., 89.
inaequiloba Miq., 62.
lanceolata (B. Ham. ex Roxb.) Miq.,
 35.
lepicaipa (Bl.) Miq., 90.
leucantotoma (Poir.) Miq., 92.
leucopleura (Bl.) Miq., 92.
macrophylla (Roxb.) Miq., 82.
microcarpa Miq., 85.
mollis Miq., 35.

oppositifolia (Roxb.) Miq., 89.
paniculata Miq., 85.
prostrata Miq., 63.
racemifera (Roxb.) Miq., 82.
radiata (Decne.) Miq., 92.
rapiformis (Roxb.) Miq., 92.
ribes (Reinw. ex Bl.) Miq., 85.
rufescens Kurz, 87.
setulosa Miq., 89.
stictocarpa Miq., 92.
subdenticulata Miq., 79.
subopposita Miq., 93.
ternatana Miq., 94.
tuberculata Miq., 93.
ulmifolia (Lamk.) Gasp. 66.
umbonata (Reinw. ex Bl.) Miq., 80.
venosa (Willd.) Miq., 92.
volkameriifolia Miq., 90.
webbiana Miq., 33.
wightiana Miq., 89.
zollingeriana Miq., 73.

CYSTOGYNE Gasp., 6, 84.
leucosticta (Spreng.) Gasp. 92.

DAMMAROPSIS Warb., 6, 84.
kingiana Warb., 84

ERYTHROGYNE Vis. ex Gasp., 6,
 37.
lutescens (Desf.) Gasp., 37.
Erythroxylon burmanicum Griff., 99.

FICUS LINN. 6, 35.

Adenosperma Corner, 79.
Albipilae Corner, 29.
Americanae Miq., 100.
Amphigenae Corner, 79.
Apiocarpeae Corner, 60.
Apiosycea Miq., 60.
Araneosae Corner, 57.
Arboreae Sata, 44.
Areolatifoliae Sata, 58.
Auratae Corner, 48.
Auriculatae Corner, 82.
Auriculisperma Corner, 84.
Austrocaledonicae Corner, 32.
Axillares Corner, 90.

Ficus (cont.)

- Balanotae Corner, 53.
 Basitopalae Corner, 43.
 Benjamina (Miq.) Corner, 21.
 Benjamineae Miq., 21.
 Bibracteatae Miq., 100.

- Callophyllae Corner, 22.
 Calopilinae Corner, 86.
Caprificus (Gasp.) Miq., 35.
Carica Mildbr. et Burr. 35.
Carica Miq., 35.
Caricae Sata, 35.
 Cariceae Corner, 36.
Caricoides Miq., 35.
Caulobotrya Miq., 8.
Caulobotryae (Miq.) Corner, 8.
Communiflorae Sata, 85.
 Congestae Corner, 88.
 Conosycea (Miq.) Corner, 11.
 Copiosae Corner, 64.
Covellia (Gasp.) Miq., 84.
Covellia (Gasp.) Benth. et Hook., 84.
Covelliae-pseudopalmae Sata, 85.
 Crassirameae Corner, 15.
 Cuneifoliae Corner, 47.
 Cuspidatae Miq., 76.
 Cyclanthereae Corner, 28.
 Cynaroides Corner, 84.
 Cyrtophylleae Corner, 73.
Cystogyne (Gasp.) Endl. 84.
Cystogyne (Gasp.) Miq., 84.

- Dammaropsis (Warb.) Corner, 84.
 Dehiscentes Corner, 47.
 Dictyoneuron Corner, 17.
Didymophora Miq., 38.
 Distichae Corner, 58.
 Distichoideae Corner, 57.
 Drupaceae Corner, 12.
 Dubiae Corner, 17.

- Elasticae* Miq., 24.
Eriosycea Miq., 44.
 Eriosycea (Miq.) Corner, 44.
 Eriosyceae Corner, 44.
Erythroyne (Vis.) Endl. 37.
Erythroyne (Vis.) Miq., 37.
 Erythroyneae Corner, 37.
 Eubraceatae Corner, 24.
Eucarica Sata, 35.
Eucovellia Miq., 84.
Euglabrifoliae Sata, 74.
Eumetamorphe Sata, 35.
Eusyce Miq. 35.
Eusyce (Miq.) Benth. et Hook., 35.
Eusyceifoliae Sata, 86, 92.
 Exasperatae Corner, 73.
 Excavatae Corner, 57.

- Fericarica* Sata, 35.

Ficus (cont.)

- Fibrosifoliae Corner, 78.
 Ficus, 6, 35.
Frutescentiae Sata, 38.
 Fulvidulae Corner, 91.
Fulvobrunneifoliae Sata, 66.

- Galoglychia (Gasp.) Endl., 100.
Gasparriniella Sata, 6, 8.
 Geocarpicae Corner, 91.
 Glaberrimae Corner, 17.
Glabrifoliae Sata, 74.
Glabriusculifoliae Sata, 76.
Grossularia O.K., 74.
Harlandifoliae Sata, 86.
 Hasperidiiformes Corner, 28.
Heterochlamydees Perr. Bathie, 34.
 Heterophylleae Corner, 72.
 Hispidae Corner, 89.
 Hypogenae Corner, 81.

- Indicae Corner, 14.
Infectoriae Miq. 8.
 Irritantes Corner, 53.

- Kalosyce Miq., 60.
Kissosycea Miq., 58.

- Laciniatae Corner, 83.
Lanceifoliae Sata, 66.
Leiosycea Miq., 29.
 Lepidotus Corner, 85.
 Leucogyne Corner, 10.
Lineari-angustifoliae Sata, 66.
 Longetuberculatae Sata, 85.

- Macrophthalmia* (Gasp.) Miq., 24.
 Macrostylia Corner, 85.
 Malvanthera Corner, 24.
 Malvanthereae Corner, 24, 25.
Metallicifoliae Sata, 66.
Metamorphe Sata, 35.
 Minutuliflorae Sata, 77.
Monandreae Corner, 49.

- Neomorphe King, 82.
 Nervosae Corner, 30.
Nonminutuliflorae Sata, 66.

- Oreosycea Miq., 29.
 Orthoneuræ Corner, 10.

Ficus (cont.)

- Palæomorphe* King, 74.
Palæomorphe (King) Corner, 74.
Palæomorphe (King) Sata, 74.
Pallidæ Miq., 64.
Pandanifloræ Sata, 63.
Pantonianæ Corner, 53.
Papuasyce Corner, 84.
Paracovellia Miq., 84, 85.
Pedunculatæ Sata, 11, 29.
Perforatæ Corner, 20.
Phæopilosæ Corner, 63.
Pharmacosyceæ Miq., 28.
Pharmacosyceæ (Miq.) Benth. et Hook., 28.
Plagiostigma Zucc. ex Miq., 50.
Plagiostigmaticæ Corner, 50.
Platypodeæ Corner, 25.
Podosyceæ Miq., 38.
Podosyceæ Corner, 38.
Pogonotrophe Miq., 52.
Pogonotropheæ Corner, 52.
Pomifera Corner, 82, 85.
Pomiferaæ Corner, 82.
Præstantes Corner, 86.
Prostratæ Corner, 62.
Pseudopalma Elmer, 35, 85.
Pseudopalmeæ Corner, 35.
Pseudosycidium Sata, 62, 66.
Punctatæ Corner, 60.
Punctulifoliæ Sata, 53.
Pungentes Corner, 63.
Ramentaceæ Corner, 53, 55.
Religiosæ Miq., 6.
Rhizocladus Endl., 50.
Rivulares Corner, 35.
Ruginerviæ Corner, 61.
Scabræ Miq., 66.
Scabricordatogibbosiifoliæ Sata, 66.
Scabrifoliæ Sata, 77.
Sessilifloræ Sata, 11, 15.
Sinosyceæ Corner, 36.
Sinosycidium Corner, 62.
Stilpnophyllum Endl., 11, 24.
Subcrassiusculifoliæ Sata, 82.
Subscabririgidifoliæ Sata, 66.
Subulatæ Corner, 76.
Subvalidæ (Miq.) Corner, 18.
Superbæ Corner, 7.
Sycidium Miq., 62.
Sycidium (Miq.) Mildbr. et Burr. 62.
Sycocarpus Miq. 84, 85.
Sycomorpe (Miq.) Endl. 84.
Sycomorus (Gasp.) Miq., 34.
Synoecia Miq., 60.
Synoecia (Miq.) Benth. et Hook., 60.
Tenuifloræ Sata, 82.
Thamnosyceæ Miq., 38.
Theophrastoides Corner, 84.

Ficus (cont.)

- Trematosyceæ* Miq., 53.
Tremotis O.K. 62.
Trichocarpeæ Corner, 58.
Trichosyceæ Miq., 44, 45.
Trichosyceæ Corner, 45.
Tuberculifasciculatæ Sata, 86, 92.
Urostigma (Gasp.) Miq., 6.
Validæ Miq., 11.
Variegatæ Corner, 82.
Varinga Miq., 72.
Varinga (Miq.) Corner, 72.
Vasculosæ Corner, 29.
Viridifoliæ Sata, 66.
Vitienses Corner, 84.
Zygotricheæ Corner, 15.
GALOGLYCHIA Gasp., 6, 100.
GONUSUKE Raf., 6, 84.
dæmonum (Koen.) Raf., 89.
hispida (Linn. f.) Raf., 89.
scabra (Jacq.) Raf., 89.
Homalanthus, 97.
Kibara sp., 98.
Lauraceæ, 98.
MACROPHTHALMIA Gasp., 6, 24.
elastica (Roxb.) Gasp., 24.
MASTOSUKE Raf., 6, 24, 25.
rubiginosa (Desf.) Raf., 26.
Melanorrhoea, 97.
MICRECHITES
radicans (Wall.) Markgr., 99.
serpyllifolia (Bl.) Kosterm., 99.
Morus leucophylla Miq., 29.
NECALISTIS Raf., 6, 62, 66.
aspera Raf., 71.
OLUNTOS Raf., 6.
Paracovellia Miq., 84.
PELLA Gaertn., 6.
ribesoides Gaertn., 7.
PERULA Raf., 6.
benghalensis Raf., 14.
retusa Raf., 20.

rubiginosa Raf., 26.

PHARMACOSYCEA Miq., 6, 28.

Piper sp., 98.

Plagiostigma Zucc., 50.

POGONOTROPHE Miq., 6, 52.

alnifolia Miq., 68.

assamica Miq., 53.

aurantiaca Miq., 47.

borneensis Miq., 59.

ceylanica Miq., 53.

dasyphylla Miq., 53.

emodi Miq., 11, 53.

flavidula Miq., 46.

foveolata Miq., 50.

glandulifera Miq., 47.

javana Miq., 59.

laevis (Bl.) Miq., 53.

v. *cordata* Miq., 53.

v. *oblongata* Miq., 53.

macrocarpa Wight ex Miq., 53.

obtus (Hassk.) Miq., 59.

phaeopoda Miq., 59.

piperifolia Miq., 59.

pubigera Mid., 50.

pyrrhopoda Miq., 59.

reticulata Miq., 50.

ribesioides Miq., 56.

rigida Miq., 55.

sumatrana Miq., 47.

vagens (Roxb.) Miq., 55.

verrucosa Miq., 50.

wightiana Miq., 53.

Poikilospermum Zipp., 97.

Prainea limpato (Miq.), Beumée, 98.

Pyrus pyrifolia (Burm. f.) Nakai, 99.

REPHESES Raf., 6.

Salix sp., 99.

Semecarpus, 97.

Solanum, 98.

STILPNOPHYLLUM (Endl.) Drury,
6, 11, 24.

elasticum (Roxb.) Drury, 24.

SYCODENDRON Rojas, 6.

SYCOMORPHE Miq., 6, 84.

roxburghii Miq., 89.

SYCOMORUS Gasp., 6, 34.

capensis (Thumb.) Miq. f. *tropica*
Miq., 82.

gummiflua Miq., 82.

riparia Hochst. ex Miq., 35.

SYNOECIA Miq., 6, 60.

Kalosyce Miq., 60.

Verae Miq., 60.

apiocarpa Miq., 60.

diversifolia (Bl.) Miq., 37.

v. *angustifolia* Miq., 37.

falcata (Thunb.) Miq., 61.

v. *glabrior* Miq., 61.

grandifolia Kurz, 38.

serpens Miq., 61.

sumatrana Miq., 61.

TENOREA Gasp., 6, 50.

heterophylla Gasp., 52.

TREMOTIS Raf., 6, 62.

cordata Raf., 62.

UROSTIGMA Gasp., 6.

Apiosyce Miq., 60.

Benjamina Miq., 21.

Caulobotrya Miq., 8.

Conosyce Miq., 11.

Galoglychia Miq., 6.

Macrophthalmia (Gasp.) Miq., 24.

Oreosyce Miq., 29.

Religiosae Miq., 6.

Subvalida Miq., 18.

Valida Miq., 11.

acamptophyllum Miq., 20.

accedens Miq., 9.

v. *latifolium* Miq., 23.

aegeiophyllum Miq., 9.

affine Miq., 6.

altissimum (Bl.) Miq., 15.

amblyphyllum Miq., 22.

annulatum (Bl.) Miq., 12.

apiculatum Miq., 9.

apiocarpum Miq., 60.

arnottianum Miq., 11.

backhousei Miq., 26.

balicum Miq., 21.

benghalense (Linn.) Gasp., 14.

benjaminum (Linn.) Miq., 21.

v. *nudum* Miq., 21.

bicorne Miq., 13.

binnendykii Miq., 20.

biverrucellum Miq., 12.

brachypodium Miq., 27.

bracteatum Miq., 15.

Urostigma (cont.)

callophyllum (Bl.) Miq., 22.
canaliculatum Miq., 9.
caulobotryum Miq., 7.
caulocarpum Miq., 10.
ceylonense Miq., 7.
chrysophthalmum Miq., 97.
chrysothrix Miq., 13.
circumscissum Miq., 24
clusioides Miq., 22.
concinnum Miq., 8.
connivens Miq., 14.
conocarpum Miq., 12.
consociatum (Bl.) Miq., 15.
cordifolium (Roxb.) Miq., 11.
courtallense Miq., 11.
crassirameum Miq., 16.
cuneatum Miq., 99.
cunninghamii Miq., 9.
cycloneuron Miq., 20.
dalhousiae Miq., 12.
dasycarpum Miq., 13.
depressum (Bl.) Miq., 12.
diepenhorstii Miq., 98.
drupaceum (Thunb.) Miq., 13.
elasticum (Roxb.) Miq., 25.
 v. *latifolium* Miq., 25.
eugenioides Miq., 26.
euneuron Miq., 31.
excelsum Miq., 75.
ferrugineum (Desf.) Miq., 26.
flavescens (Bl.) Miq., 12.
fraseri Miq., 9.
giganteum Miq., 15.
glabellum (Bl.) Miq., 9.
glaberrimum (Bl.) Miq., 17.
globosum (Bl.) Miq., 12.
haematocarpum (Bl.) Miq., 21.
hasseltii Miq., 31.
huegelii (Kunth et Bouch.) Miq., 25.
infectarium Miq., 9.
involutum (Bl.) Miq., 18.
javanicum Miq., 82.
karet Miq., 24.
lacciferum (Roxb.) Miq., 15.
lachnocaulon Miq., 27.
lambertianum Miq., 9.
leichhardtii Miq., 27.
leucocarpum Miq., 35.
leucotrichum Miq., 26.
lucescens (Bl.) Miq., 35.
macrophyllum (Desf.) Miq., 25.
manok Miq., 12.
microcarpum (Linn. f.) Miq., 22.
modestum Miq., 31.
 f. *brevifolium* Miq., 31.
 v. *longifolium* Miq., 31.
monadenum Miq., 18.
moritzianum Miq., 9.
muelleri Miq., 27.
mysorense (Heyne) Miq., 13.
neglectum (Bl.) Miq., 21.
nervosum (Heyne) Miq., 31.
nesophilum Miq., 9.
nitidum (Thunb.) Miq., 21.
nudum Miq., 21.

Urostigma (cont.)

obliquum (Forst. f.) Miq., 26.
obtusifolium (Roxb.) Miq., 22.
obversum Miq., 14.
odoratum Miq., 24.
oligoneuron Miq., 38.
onustum Miq., 12, 20, 98.
ovoideum (Jack) Miq., 37.
parvifolium Miq., 8.
peracutum Miq., 20.
perseaeifolium Miq., 9.
pilosum (Reinw. ex Bl.) Miq., 13.
pisiferum Miq., 22.
pisocarpum (Bl.) Miq., 20.
platypodium Miq., 27.
 f. *ellipticum* Miq., 26.
 f. *glabrior* Miq., 27.
 f. *minor* Miq., 27.
 f. *major* Miq., 25.
procerum (Bl.) Miq., 16.
prolixum (Forst. f.) Miq., 10.
pruniforme (Bl.) Miq., 12.
pseudobenzamineum Miq., 11.
pseudorubrum Miq., 18.
pseudotsiela Miq., 11.
psychotriifolium Miq., 9.
puberulum Miq., 27.
pyrifolium Miq., 18.
religiosum (Linn.) Gasp., 6.
retusum (Linn.) Miq., 20.
rhododendrifolium Miq., 19.
rigidum Miq., 17.
rubescens (Bl.) Miq., 18.
rubiginosum (Desf.) Gasp., 26.
rumphii (Bl.) Miq., 11.
saxophilum (Bl.) Miq., 6.
squamellosum Miq., 25.
stipulosum Miq., 10.
strictum Miq., 21.
subappendiculatum Miq., 13.
subcordatum (Bl.) Miq., 21.
subcuspidatum Miq., 13.
sumatranum Miq., 18.
sundaicum (Bl.) Miq., 18.
superbum Miq., 7.
timorense Miq., 9.
tjakela (Burm. f.) Miq., 7.
tjiela Miq., 18, 20.
 v. *sundaicum* Miq., 18.
tomentosum (Roxb.) Miq., 14.
 v. *obtusatum* Miq., 14.
trichocarpum (Bl.) Miq., 59.
truncatum Miq., 20.
validum (Bl.) Miq., 12.
virgatum (Reinw. ex Bl.) Miq., 75.
vitellinum Miq., 27.
volubile Dalz., 75.
wightianum Miq., 9.
 v. *majus* Thw., 11.
xylophyllum Miq., 16.
zollingerianum Miq., 18.

VARINGA Raf. 6. 50.
repens Raf., 52.
VISIANIA Gasp., 6, 24.
elastica (Roxb.) Gasp., 24.

Index to Species and Varieties of FICUS (Asia and Australasia)

- abbreviata* Wall., 57.
abelii Miq., 43.
acampthophylla Miq., 19, 20.
acanthocarpa Lévl. et Vant., 36.
acanthophylla Summerh., 65.
acidula King, 35.
acrorrhyncha Summerh., 21.
aculeata A. Cunn. ex Miq., 71.
 v. micracantha (Miq.) Benth., 71.
acuminata Roxb., 76.
acuminata Wall. ex Kunth et Bouch., 77.
acuminatissima Miq., 78.
acutiloba Miq., 73.
adamii Elm., 17.
adelpha K. Schum. et Laut., 87.
adenosperma Miq., 81.
 f. angustifolia Corner, 81.
 v. chaetophora (Warb.) Corner, 81.
 v. glabra Corner, 81.
 v. chaetophora (Warb.) Corner, 81.
adhaerens Miq., 55.
aechmophylla Summerh., 32.
aegiophylla Miq., 9.
affinior Griff., 11.
affinis Wall. ex Kurz, 8.
agapetoides Diels, 58.
 v. solomonensis Corner, 58.
aggregata Vahl, 22.
agusanensis Elmer, 83.
ahernii Merr., 59.
alba Reinw. ex Bl., 44.
 y. gossypina O.K., 44.
 v. mappan Miq., 44.
 v. kingii O.K., 44.
 v. nudinervis O.K., 44.
albinervia Miq., 65.
albipila (Miq.) King, 29.
 v. glabra Corner, 29.
allameeraloo Wight, 74.
allutacea Bl., 58.
 v. teysmanniana (Miq.) King, 58.
alnifolia Miq., 68.
alococarpa Diels, 59.
alongensis Gagnep., 7.
altimeeraloo Roxb. ex Miq., 74.
 v. laeta (Decsne) Miq., 74.
altissima Bl., 15.
 v. fergusonii King, 14.
alutacia Back., 58.
amblysyce Corner, 53.
amblyphylla Miq., 22.
amboinensis Kostel., 82.
amberstina Steud., 99.
ampelas Burm. f., 67.
 f. bogoriensis K. et V., 67.
 v. bandana Miq., 67.
 v. bogoriensis Hochreut.
 v. bogoriensis K. et V., 67.
 f. incrassata Hochreut., 67.
 f. microcarpa Hochreut., 64.
 v. hispidula Corner, 67.
 v. laevior Miq., 67.
 v. linearis Corner, 67.
 v. oblongifolia Miq., 67.
 v. obversifolia Miq., 65.
 v. politeria Miq., 67.
 v. politoria (Lam.) O.K., 67.
 v. rugosa Miq., 69.
 v. soronensis (King) Corner, 67.
 v. sublanceolata Miq., 69.
ampelas Koen. ex Roxb., 75.
ampla Kunth et Bouch., 9.
amplissima J. E. Sm., 11.
ampulliformis Corner, 54.
anabatos Voigt, 58.
anastomosans Wall., ex Kurz, 75.
ancolana Miq., 76.
andamanica Corner, 64.
androbrotia Summerh., 66.
androchaete Corner, 49.
anggica Diels, 65.
angladei C.E.C. Fischer, 25.
angulata Miq., 74.
angulidens Miq., 76.
angustata Miq., 75.
angustifolia Bl., 78.
angustifolia Roxb., 31.
angustissima Miq., 66. *Merr.*
annamensis Gagnep., 48. *valid*
annulata Bl., 12. *←*
 v. biverrucella Miq., 12.
 v. elliptica Miq., 12.
 v. flavescens (Bl.) King, 12.
 v. valida (Bl.) King, 12.
anomala Merr., 65.
antaoensis Hayata, 47.
antoniana Elmer, 74.
aoa Warb., 10.
aphanoneura Warb., 26.
apiculata Miq., 46.
apiculata (Miq.) Miq., 9.
apiocarpa Miq., 60.
 v. villosa Corner, 60.
apocynoidea Griff., 94.
apoensis Elmer, 31.
apolepomena Summerh., 70.
appendiculata Merr., 88.
aquatica Koen. ex Willd., 73.
araneosa King, 57.
arawaensis Corner, 70.
arayatensis Warb., 8.
arbuscula Laut. et K. Schum., 80.
archboldiana Summerh., 24.
arenata Elmer, 69.
areolata Elmer, 58.
arfakensis King, 94.
argentea Blanco, 94.
arisanensis Hayata, 51.
armiti King, 76.
arnottiana Miq., 11.

- v. courtalensis* (Miq.) King, 11.
v. subcostata Corner, 11.
aruensis King, 97.
asinina B. Ham., 14.
aspera Forst. f., 71
 v. nota Blanco, 88.
 v. subglabra Benth., 71.
 v. volubilis Blanco, 59.
asperior Miq., 67.
asperiuscula Kunth. et Bouch., 73.
asperrima Roxb., 60.
asperrima Teysm. et Binn., 74.
asperula Bur., 32.
 v. foliacea Bur., 32.
 v. nuda Bur., 32
assamica Miq., 73.
assimilis Baker, 29.
asymmetrica Lévl. et Vant., 73.
ataktophylla Miq., 39.
attimeeralou Roxb., ex Wight, 74.
augusta Corner, 28.
aurantiacea Griff., 61.
 v. angustifolia Corner, 61.
 v. parvifolia Corner, 61.
aurantiaca Miq., 47.
auranticarpa Elm., 13.
aurata Miq., 49.
 v. brevopilosa Corner, 49.
 v. densiserra Miq., 49.
 v. longipilosa Corner, 49.
 v. palawanensis Corner, 49.
 v. pedunculata Corner, 49.
aureocordata Corner, 49.
auriculata Lour., 82.
auriculifera Merr., 78.
auriculigera Bur., 32.
aurita Bl., 77.
 v. auriculifera (Merr.) Corner, 78.
 v. celebica (Bl.) Corner, 78.
australis Willd., 26.
austrina Corner, 81.
austrocaledonica Bur., 34.
 v. angustifolia Bur., 34.
 v. balansaeana (Bur.) Corner, 34.
 v. latifolia Bur., 34.
 v. subattenuata Bur., 34.
avium Gagnep., 8.
awkeotsang Makino, 52.
baccaureoides Corner, 87.
backhousii Miq.
badiopurpurea Diels, 64.
baeuerlenii King, 55.
 v. glabrata Diels, 55.
 v. vulcaniformis Corner, 55.
baileyana Domin, 25.
baileyi Hutch., 51.
bakeri Elm., 59.
balabacensis Quisumbing, 12.
balanota Diels, 54.
balansae Gagnep., 47.
balansaeana Bur., 34.
balete Merr., 23.
balica Miq., 65.
 v. colffsii Corner, 65.
balica Boerl., 21.
bambusaefolia Seem., 72.
banahaensis Elmer, 47.
 v. camiguinensis (Merr.) Sata, 47.
bandana Miq., 67.
banyana Oken, 14.
barba-jovis Corner, 62.
barbata Wall. ex Miq., 56.
 v. glabriuscula Miq., 56.
barclayana Miq., 72.
barclayana (Miq.) Summerh., 72.
barclayi Seem., 72.
barnesii Merr., 86.
barraui Guillaum, 32.
bartlettii Merr., 85.
basidentula Miq., 29.
bataanensis Merr., 30.
 f. minima Sata, 30.
 f. sorsogonensis Sata, 30.
beccarii King, 92.
 v. asymmetrica Corner, 92.
 v. latifolia Corner, 92.
beckleri Miq., 71.
beddomei King, 12.
beeheyana Hook. et Arn., 41.
 f. koshunensis (Hayata) Sata, 41.
 f. tenuifolia Sata, 41.
begoniifolia Summerh., 72.
behrmanniana Diels, 32.
bellingeri C. Moore et Betcher, 25.
bembicarpa Warb., 80.
benghalensis Linn., 14.
 v. krishnae (C. DC.) Corner, 14.
benguetensis Merr., 89.
 f. leytenensis Sata, 89.
 f. negrosensis Sata, 89.
 f. urdanetensis Sata, 89.
 v. leytenensis Elmer, 89.
 v. negrosensis Elmer, 89.
benjamina Linn., 21.
 f. warringiana Barrett, 21.
 v. bracteata Corner, 21.
 v. comosa (Roxb.) Kurz, 21.
 v. haematocarpa (Bl.) Miq., 21.
 v. le hunttei F.M. Bailey, 21.
 v. nuda (Miq.) Barrett, 21.
benjaminoides Corner, 24.
bennettii Seem., 33.
bernaysii King, 87.
bhotanica King, 42.
biglandulosa Bl., 73.
biglandulosa Miq., 67.
biglandulosa Wall. ex Stend. nom.
 nud.=variolosa Lindl.
binnendykii Miq., 20.
 v. coriacea Corner, 20.
 v. cupulata Corner, 20.
 v. latifolia Corner, 20.
binuagensis Merr., 88.
bismarckiana Diels, 63.
bistipulata Griff., 17, 42.

- blancoi* Elmer, 36.
 v. *longegrandifolia* Sata, 36.
 v. *oblanceifolia* Sata, 36.
blepharosepala Warb., 67.
blepharostoma Warb., 66.
blinii Lévl. et Vant., 31.
bodinieri Lévl. et Vant., 51.
bonatii Lévl., 43.
bonii Gagnep., 6.
boninsimae Koidz., 43.
boothiana Miq., 26.
bordenii Merr., 97.
botryocarpa Miq., 86.
 v. *linearifolia* (Elmer) Corner, 86.
 v. *subalbidoramea* (Elmer) Corner, 86.
 f. *scabrida* Corner, 86.
botryoides Lévl. et Vant., 51.
bougainvillei Rechinger, 92.
brachiata King, 87.
brachypoda Miq., 27.
bracteata Wall. ex Miq., 15.
branderhorstii Diels, 70.
brassii Summerh., 32.
brevicuspis Miq., 65.
brevipes Miq., 78.
brunnea Merr., 93.
bruneiensis Corner, 48.
brunneo-aurata Corner, 48.
bukaensis Rechinger, 84.
bulusanensis Elmer, 56.
burkillii Ridley, 37.
cabur B. Ham. ex J. E. Sm., 50.
caesia Hand. Mazz., 10.
cairnsii Warb., 22.
calcarata Corner, 91.
calcicola Corner, 19.
callicarpa Miq., 61.
 v. *angustifolia* Corner, 61.
 v. *crassinervia* Corner, 61.
 v. *multinervia* Corner, 61.
 v. *parvifolia* Corner, 61.
F. callicarpides Corner, 57.
callophylla Bl., 22.
 v. *leytensis* Corner, 22.
 v. *malayana* Corner, 22.
 v. *minor* Corner, 22.
callosa Willd., 29.
calodictya Summerh., 58.
 v. *gamophylla* Corner, 58.
caloneura Kurz, 97.
calophylloides Elmer, 21.
calopilina Diels, 87.
camarinensis Merr., 14.
cambodica Gagnep., 48.
camiguinensis Merr., 47.
campicola S. Moore, 32.
camptandra Diels, 55.
cannabina Lour., 73.
canoni (Bull.) N.E. Br., 71.
cantoniensis Bodinier ex Lévl., 58.
capillipes Gagnep., 29.
cardinalicarpa Elmer, 43.
 v. *lanceifolia* Sata, 43.
 v. *linearifolia* Sata, 43.
cardiophylla Merr., 6.
carica Linn., 36.
caricoides Roxb., 36.
caroli Diels, 65.
carolinensis Warb., 9.
carpenteriana Elmer, 89.
carri Corner, 62.
casearia F.v.M. ex Benth., 92.
casearioides King, 81.
 v. *gamosepala* Corner, 81.
casiguranensis Quis., et Merr., 86.
cassidyana Elmer, 86.
 v. *casiguranensis* (Quis. et Merr.) Corner, 86.
castanea Elmer, 89.
castaneaefolia Roth, 97.
cataractorum Vieill., 34.
cataupi Elmer, 62.
caudata Griff., 36.
caudata Stokes, 6.
caudata Wall. ex Miq., 36.
caudatifolia Warb., 77.
 v. *eucaudata* (Elmer) Sata, 77.
 v. *ovata* Sata, 77.
caudatolongifolia Sata, 75.
caudiculata Trim., 11.
caulobotrya Miq., 7, 97.
 v. *fraseri* Miq., 9.
caulocarpa (Miq.) Miq., 10.
 v. *dasycarpa* Corner, 10.
caulocarpa Miq., 86.
caulothyrsa Laut., et K. Schumm., 88.
cauta Corner, 68.
cavaleriei Lévl. et Vant., 39.
cavei Horne ex Baker, 72.
ceanothifolia Corner, 54.
celebensis Corner, 76.
celebica Bl., 78.
 v. *kunstleri* King, 78.
 v. *lanceolata* Sata, 78.
 v. *ovata* Sata, 79.
celtoides Elmer, 66.
cerasiformis Desf., 77.
cereicarpa Corner, 91.
cerifera Bl. ex Bleekr., 82.
ceriflua Jungh., 82.
cervina Elmer, 86.
ceylanica Miq., 53.
chaetophora Warb., 81.
chaetostyla Diels, 88.
chaffonjoni Lévl. et Vant., 52.
chalmersii King, 88.
chamaecarpa Ridley, 87.
championi Benth., 30.
chapaensis Gagnep., 41.
charadrophila Summerh., 80.
chartacea Wall. ex King, 47.
 v. *lanceolata* Corner, 48.
 v. *torulosa* King, 48.
chauvierei Hort. ex Guill., 14.
chinha Roxb., 36.
chittagonga Miq., 35.
chlorocarpa Benth., 83.
chloroleuca Miq., 44.

- chlorosykon* Rechinger, 74.
chrysocarpa Reinw. ex Bl., 45.
 v. *flavidula* Miq., 46.
 v. *undulata* H. Winkler, 49.
chrysochaete Corner, 70.
chrysochlamys Laut. et K. Schum., 13.
chrysocoma Bl., 13.
chrysolaena Laut. et K. Schum., 80.
chrysolepis Miq., 12.
 v. *longepedunculata* Merr., 12.
chrysophthalma Miq., 97.
ciliata Warb., 71.
cinerascens Thw., 29.
cinnabarina S. Moore, 54.
cinnamomea Corner, 60.
citrifolia Willd., 13.
clarkei King, 75, 98.
clavata Wall., 36.
clementis Merr., 16.
clusiifolia Summerh., 24.
clusioides Miq., 22.
collinsii Elmer, 68.
colossea F.v.M. ex Benth., 29.
columnaris F.v.M. ex C. Moore, 25.
comata Hand. Mazz., 42.
comitis King, 80.
comosa Roxb., 21.
complexa Corner, 63.
compressicaulis Bl., 55.
compressitoria Elmer, 83.
comptonii S. Moore, 94.
concentrica Hass. ex Miq., 77.
conciliorum Oken, 11.
concinna Miq., 8.
 v. *dasycarpa* Corner, 8.
 v. *subsessilis* Corner, 8.
condaravia B. Ham., 22.
condensa King, 93.
confertifolia Merr., 40.
confusa Elmer, 76.
congesta Lévl. et Vant., 42.
congesta Roxb., 88.
 v. *chalmersii* (King) Corner, 88.
 v. *menadena* (Miq.) Corner, 88.
conglobata King, 89.
conglomerata Roxb., 62.
conjugata Miq., 70.
conocephalifolia Ridley, 63.
conora King, 86.
consociata Bl., 15.
 v. *murtoni* King, 15.
conspicabilis King, 54.
convexa Corner, 55.
cooperi Hort. ex Regel, 33.
copelandii C.B. Robinson, 79.
copiosa Steud., 65.
 v. *muriculata* (Miq.) King, 65.
 v. *pubescens* Corner, 65.
cordata Kunth et Bouch., 24.
cordata Ridley, 46.
cordatifolia Elmer, 29.
cordatula Merr., 14.
 v. *sericea* (C.B. Robinson) Corner, 14.
cordifolia Bl., 82.
cordifolia Dalz. et Gibs., 11.
cordifolia Roxb., 11.
cornifolia Kunth et Bouch., 40, 94.
coronata Reinw. ex Bl., 73.
coronata Sasaki, 89.
coronata Spin., 71.
coronulata Miq., 71.
corymbifera Lévl. et Vant., 98.
costata Ait., 11.
costigera Miq., 12.
cotoneaeifolia Vahl, 13, 14.
cotonifolia Stokes, 14.
courtallensis Baill., 89.
crassicalyx Elmer, 16.
crassinervia Kunth. et Bouch., 14.
crassipes F.M. Bailey, 28.
crassiramea Miq., 16.
 v. *brevicupulata* Corner, 16.
 v. *celebica* Corner, 16.
 v. *clementis* (Merr.) Corner, 16.
 v. *patellifera* (Warb.) Corner, 16.
crassitora Elmer, 31.
crenulata Hassk., 94.
crescentioides Bur., 32.
cretacea S. Moore, 33.
crininervia Miq., 55.
cucurbitina King, 14.
 v. *eubracteata* Corner, 14.
cuernosensis Elmer, 89.
 v. *elongata* Sata, 89.
cumingii Miq., 66.
 v. *androbrota* (Summerh.) Corner, 66.
 v. *angustissima* (Merr.) Corner, 66.
 v. *auriculifera* Sata, 66.
 v. *linearicaudata* Sata, 66.
 v. *terminalifolia* (Elmer) Sata, 66.
 v. *worcesteri* (Merr.) Corner, 66.
cuneata Bl., 74.
cuneata Lévl. et Vant., 41.
cuneata Miq., 85.
cuneata Wall., 99.
cuneatonervosa Yamamoto, 31.
cunia B. Ham. ex Roxb., 62.
 v. *conglomerata* (Roxb.) King, 62.
cunninghamii Miq., 9.
cupulata Haines, 8.
curranii Merr., 93.
curtipes Corner, 22.
cuspidata Desf., 77.
cuspidata Reinw. ex Bl., 77.
 f. *angustifolia* Miq., 77.
 v. *sinuata* King, 76.
cuspidatocaudata Hayata, 21.
cuspidatolongifolia Kanehira, 75.
cuspidifera Miq., 75.
cyanus Lévl. et Vant., 42.
 v. *viridescens* Lévl. et Vant., 42.
cycloneura (Miq.) King, 20.
cylindrica Warb., 28.
cylindrocarpa Diels, 28.
cynaroides Corner, 84.
cyrtophylla (Wall. ex Miq.) Miq., 73.

- da* Gagnep., 31.
daemonum Koen. ex Vahl, 89.
daemonum Zoll. et Mor., 68.
dahlia K. Schum., 23.
d'albertisii King, 87.
dalhousiae Miq., 12.
damit Gagnep., 11.
dammaropsis Diels, 84.
 v. obtusa Corner, 84.
dasycaula (Miq.) Val., 78.
decaisneana Miq., 75.
 v. firmula (Miq.) King, 75.
 v. trymatocarpa (Miq.) King, 75.
decaisnei Steud., 31.
decipiens Reinw. ex Bl., 90.
decora Hort., 24.
decussata Warb., 65.
delavayi Gagnep., 42.
delosyce Corner, 19.
 v. obtusa Corner, 19.
deltoidea Jack, 37.
 v. angustifolia (Miq.) Corner, 37.
 f. angustissima Corner, 37.
 v. arenaria Corner, 37.
 v. bilobata Corner, 37.
 v. borneensis Corner, 37.
 f. subhirsuta Corner, 37.
 v. intermedia Corner, 37.
 v. kunstleri (Miq.) Corner, 37.
 v. lutescens (Desf.) Corner, 37.
 f. subsessilis (Miq.) Corner, 38.
 f. longipedunculata Corner, 38.
 v. motleyana (Miq.) Corner, 38.
 v. oligoneura (Miq.) Corner, 38.
 v. peltata Corner, 38.
 v. trengganuensis Corner, 38.
densa Miq., 39.
dens-echini Corner, 60.
densifolia Miq., 7.
densiserra Miq., 49.
denticulata Vahl, 73.
depressa Benth., 16, 81.
depressa Bl., 12.
destruens F.v.M. ex C.T. White, 26.
detonsa Corner, 58.
devestiens Corner, 54.
diandra Corner, 60.
dicarpa Blanco, 76.
dichroa Summerh., 66.
dictyophleba F.v.M., 23.
didymophylla Warb., 92.
dielsii Warb., 80.
diepenhorstii (Miq.) King, 98.
difformis Lamk., 66.
dilatata Miq., 23.
dimorpha King, 93.
 v. scabra Corner, 93.
discolor Miq., 46.
disticha Bl., 58.
 v. brunneinervia Hochreut., 58.
distichoidea Diels, 57.
 v. megacarpa Corner, 57.
 v. platyphylla Diels, 57.
diversifolia Bl., 37.
 v. deltoidea (Jack) Ridley, 37.
 v. kunstleri King, 37.
 v. latissima Miq., 37.
 v. lutescens (Desf.) King, 37.
 v. ovoidea (Jack) King, 37.
 v. sessilis Miq., 38.
 v. subsessilis Miq., 38.
diversiformis Miq., 58.
dives Miq., 56.
dodonaeiformis Gagnep., 38.
doormaniana Diels, 32.
driveri Elmer, 76.
drupacea Thunb., 13.
 v. auranticarpa (Elmer) Corner, 13.
 v. glabrata Corner, 13.
 v. pedicellata Corner, 13.
 v. pubescens (Roth) Corner, 13.
du Laut. et K. Schum., 83.
dubia Wall. ex King, 17.
duclouxii Lévl. et Vant., 51.
dumosa King, 45.
duriuscula King, 65.
 v. grandifolia Diels, 65.
dyctiophleba F.v.M. ex Miq., 23.
dzumacensis Guillaum., 33.
 v. brevipetiolata Guillaum., 33.
eburnea Hort., 92.
edanoi Merr., 43.
edelfeltii King, 30.
 v. bougainvillei Corner, 30.
 v. glyptoneura Diels, 30.
edulis Bur., 33.
 v. attenuata Bur., 33.
 v. cordata Bur., 33.
 v. dentata Bur., 33.
 v. elliptica Bur., 33.
 v. glabrescens Bur., 33.
 v. leiocarpa Bur., 33.
 v. ovata Bur., 33.
 v. variegata Bur., 33.
ehretioides F.v.M. ex Benth., 82.
elastica Roxb. ex Hornem., 24.
 v. belgica Bailey, 24.
 v. bengalensis Bl., 24.
 v. decora Guillaum., 24.
 v. kare Miq., 24.
 v. minor Miq., 24.
 v. odorata Miq., 24.
 v. rubinervia Sata, 24.
 v. rubra Bailey, 24.
 v. variegata (Gentil) Nehrling, 24.
elegans Hassk., 44.
elegans Kunth et Bouch., 26.
ellipsoidea Miq., 75.
 v. ancolana Miq., 76.
 v. boiei Miq., 76.
 v. borneensis Miq., 76.
elliptica Miq., 61.
elliptifolia Merr., 14.
elmeri Merr., 69.
 v. subintegra Merr., 69.
elongata Miq., 73.

- emodi* Wall. ex Miq., 11, 53.
endochaete Summerh., 80.
endospermifolia Corner, 48.
endothrix Warb., 86.
episima Corner, 20.
erecta Thunb., 40.
 f. *khasyana* Miq., 50, 52.
 f. *sieboldii* (Miq.) Corner, 41.
 v. *sieboldii* King, 40.
 v. *beeheyana* (Hook. et Arn.) King, 41.
 f. *koshunensis* (Hayata) Corner, 41
erinobotrya Corner, 70.
 v. *solomonensis* Corner, 70.
 f. *glabrior* Corner, 70.
erythropareia Laut. et K., Schum., 76.
erythrosperma Miq., 8X.2
esmeralda F.M. Bailey, 75.
esquirolii Lévl. et Vant., 42.
esquiroliana Lévl., 45.
eucaudata Elmer, 77.
eugenoides (Miq.) F.v.M., 26.
 v. *puberula* Benth., 27.
eulampra Laut. et K. Schum., 65.
umorpha Corner, 49.
 v. *subglabra* Corner, 49.
euphlebia Merr., 66.
euphylla Kurz, 18.
euryaefolia Kunth et Bouch., 77.
eustephana Diels, 63.
everettii Elmer, 20.
exasperata Hort., 71.
exasperata Roxb., 67.
exasperata Vahl, 74.
excavata King, 57.
excelsa Miq., 74.
excelsa Vahl, 75.
exsculpta Hort., 71.
fachikoogi Koidz., 69.
fairchildii Back., 21.
falcata Thunb., 61.
fallax Miq., 66.
fasciculata King, 94.
fasciculata F.v.M. ex Benth., 88.
 v. *opposita* Benth., 88.
fastigiata Elmer, 69.
fauriei Lévl. et Vant., 52.
 v. *macrocarpa* Lévl. et Vant., 52.
fecunda Bl., 89.
fecundissima Lévl. et Vant., 8.
feddei Lévl. et Vant., 17.
fedorovii W.T. Wang, 10.
fenicis Merr., 75.
fergusoni (King) Worthington, 14.
ferruginea Desf., 26.
fieldingii Miq., 39.
filicauda Hand. Mazz., 39.
filiformis Bl., 59.
firmula Miq., 75.
fiskei Elmer, 67.
 v. *cebuensis* Merr., 67.
 v. *laevifolia* Merr., 67.
 v. *multinervia* Corner, 67.
fiatulosa Reinw. ex Bl., 93.
 v. *angustifolia* Miq., 93.
 v. *cincta* Hochreut., 93.
 v. *lucbanensis* (Elmer) Corner, 93.
 v. *obliqua* Miq., 93.
 v. *tengerensis* (Miq.) O.K., 93.
fitzalani Miq., 70.
flagellaris Diels, 94.
flavescens Bl., 12.
flavidula Miq., 46.
flavocortica Elmer, 79.
floccifera Diels, 54.
forbesii King, 95.
formosa Summerh., 81.
formosana Maxim., 43.
 v. *shimadai* Halata, 43.
forskalaiei Vahl, 36.
forstenii Miq., 12, 16.
 v. *pacifica* (Elmer) Corner, 16.
 v. *umbrobracteata* (Elmer) Corner, 16.
 v. *villosa* Corner, 16.
forsteriana Endl., 10.
fortunati Lévl. et Vant., 52.
foveolata Wall. ex Miq., 50.
 v. *arisanensis* (Hayata) Kudo, 51.
 v. *eburnea* Gagnep., 52.
 v. *henryi* King, 51.
 v. *impressa* (Champ. ex Benth.) King, 50.
 v. *maliformis* King, 50.
 v. *nipponica* (Fr. et Sav.) King, 52.
 v. *oleaeformis* King, 50.
 v. *thunbergii* (Maxim.) King, 52.
francisci Winkler, 91.
fraseri Miq., 71.
fraseri (Miq.) F.v.M., 9.
fraterna Miq., 17.
frondosa S. Moore, 30.
fruticosa Roxb., 58.
frutescens F.M. Bailey, 81.
fruticosa Roxb., 58.
fulva Elmer, 59.
fulva Kunth et Bouch., 26.
fulva Reinw. ex Bl., 46, 49.
 v. *chrysocarpa* Koord., 46.
 v. *contracta* O.K., 46.
 v. *minor* King, 46.
 v. *orbicularis* Miq., 46.
 v. *rubinervia* Hassk., 46.
 v. *timorensis* Corner, 46.
fulvopilosa Summerh., 72.
funiculosa Corner, 81.
fusca Summerh., 59.
fuscipes Warb., 76.
garanbiensis Hayata, 40.
garciae Elmer, 83.
garciniaefolia Miq., 21.
gasparriniana Miq., 41.
 v. *esquirolii* (Lévl. et Vant.) Corner, 42.
 v. *laceratifolia* (Lévl. et Vant.) Corner, 42.
 v. *viridescens* (Lévl. et Vant.) Corner, 42.

- gazellae* Engl., 80.
gelderii Miq., 20.
gemella Wall., ex Miq., 39.
geminifolia Miq., 92.
geniculata Kurz, 9.
 v. abnormalis Kurz, 7.
geocarpa Teysm., ex Miq., 91.
 v. uncinata King, 91.
geocharis Corner, 92.
gerontocarpa Warb., 47, 98.
gibbosa Bl., 74.
 v. cuneata (Bl.) Miq., 74.
 v. cuspidifera (Miq.) King, 75.
 v. dodonaeifolia Miq., 74.
 v. latifolia Miq., 74.
 v. parasitica (Willd.) King, 75.
 v. pygmaea Miq., 75.
 v. rigida Miq., 75.
 v. rigida (Bl.) Val., 75.
 v. tuberculata (Roxb.) King, 75.
 v. unigibba Miq., 74.
gibbsiae Ridley, 49.
gigantifolia Merr., 31.
gilapong Miq., 91.
glabella Bl., 9.
 v. affinis (Wall. ex Kurz) King, 8.
 v. concinna (Miq.) King, 8.
 v. grandifolia Miq., 9.
 v. nesophila (Miq.) Laut K. Schum., 9.
 v. papuana King, 8.
 v. tongkinensis Drake, 7.
glaberrima Bl., 17.
 v. bracteata Corner, 17.
 v. siamensis Corner, 17.
glabra Griff., 95.
glandifera Summerh., 25.
 v. brachysyce Corner, 25.
glandulifera (Wall. ex Miq.) King, 47.
 v. camiguinensis (Merr.) Corner, 47.
 v. villosa Corner, 47.
glareosa Elmer, 44.
 v. obpandurifolia Sata, 44.
 v. oblanceolata Sata, 44.
globosa Bl., 12.
 v. manok (Miq.) King, 12.
glochidiifolia Hayata, 83.
glomerata Blanco, 63.
glomerata Roxb., 34.
 v. chittagonga King, 35.
 v. elongata King, 35.
 v. miquelii King, 35.
 v. mollis (Miq.) King, 35.
godeffroyi Warb., 72.
 v. hygrophilla (Rechinger) Summerh., 72.
gonia B. Ham., 13.
goniophylla Corner, 68.
goolereea Roxb., 89.
gossypina Wall. ex Miq., 44.
 f. integrifolia Miq., 44.
 f. lobata Miq., 44.
gracilipes F.M. Bailey, 7.
gracilis Kurz., 55.
gracillima Diels, 76.
graeffei Warb., 76.
granatum Forst. f., 33.
 v. minor Corner, 33.
grandidens Merr., 93.
grandiflora Corner, 60.
grandifolia Wall. ex Miq., 77.
grandis King, 87.
gratiosa Corner, 30.
 v. caudata Corner, 30.
greenwoodii Summerh., 72.
gressittii Merr., 41.
grewiaefolia Bl., 78.
 v. angustata Miq., 78.
 v. anonaefolia Miq., 78.
 v. brevipes Miq., 78.
 v. hypsophila Miq., 78.
 v. remblas Miq., 78.
grewiaefolia Kunth et Bouch., 73.
griffithii Miq., 85.
griseifolia Corner, 65.
grossivenis Miq., 55.
grossularioides Burm. f., 44.
 f. assamica O.K. 73.
 v. kingii O.K., 44.
 v. robusta Corner, 44.
 v. stenoloba Corner, 44.
 v. subpanduriformis (Miq.) O.K.,
gryllus Corner, 70.
gul Laut. et K. Schum., 63.
 v. eubractea Corner, 64.
 v. lasiocarpa Corner, 64.
 v. solomonensis Corner, 64.
guttata (Wight) King, 53.
guyeri Elmer, 67.
 v. minimifolia Sata, 67, 69.
 v. sibuyanensis (Elmer) Corner, 67.
 v. validicaudata (Merr.) Sata, 69.
gymnorygma Summerh., 62.
habrophylla Benn. ex Seem., 33.
hadroneura Diels, 32.
haematocarpa Bl. ex Decne., 21.
haenkei Warb., 36.
hahlia Diels, 87.
haggeri Merr., 68.
hainanensis Merr. et Chun, 82.
hallieri Merr. ex Elmer, 12.
halmaherae Corner, 46.
hanceana Maxim., 52.
hapalophylla Kurz, 62.
harlandi Benth., 93.
 v. grandifolia Sata, 99.
 v. kotoensis (Hayata) Sata, 89.
harmandii Gagnep., 48.
harveyi Seem., 84.
hasskarlii Merr., 47.
hauili Blanco, 92.
hayatae Sata, 95.
hederacea Roxb., 58.
hederifolia Lévl., 52.

- hemicardia* Merr., 67.
 v. curvata Sata, 67.
 v. grandifolia Sata, 67.
hemsleyana King, 79.
henneana Miq., 7.
henrici King, 35.
henryi Warb., 36.
henschelii Merr., 47.
hesperidiiformis King, 28.
 v. myrmekiocarpa (Summerh.)
 Corner, 28.
heteromeka Corner, 28.
heteromorpha Hemsley, 41, 52.
heterophylla Linn. f., 73.
 v. assamica (Miq.) Corner, 73.
 v. elongata Miq., 73.
 v. repens (Willd.) King, 73.
 v. scabrella (Roxb.) King, 73.
heteropleura Bl., 77.
 v. hirta Corner, 77.
 v. mindanaensis (Warb.) Corner, 77.
heteropoda Miq., 65.
heteroselis Bur., 32.
heterostyla Merr., 90.

hibiscifolia Champ. ex Benth., 45.
hiiranensis Hayata, 47.
hillii F.M. Bailey, 33.
hirsuta Roxb., 46.
hirsuta Wall. ex Miq., 56.
hirta Roxb., 46.
hirta Vahl, 45.
 v. appressa Corner, 45.
 v. brevipila Corner, 45.
 v. dumosa (King) Corner, 45.
 v. hibiscifolia (Champ. ex Benth.)
 Chun, 45.
 v. imberbis Gagnep., 46.
 v. integrifolia Miq., 45.
 v. malayana Corner, 46.
 v. normalis O.K., 45.
 v. palmatiloba (Merr.) Chun, 45.
 v. roxburghiana Cowan et Cowan,
 46.
 v. roxburghii (Miq.) King, 46.
 v. setosa (Bl.) Miq., 45.
 v. squamosa Corner, 46.
 v. triloba (B. Ham.) O.K., 46.
 v. typica Barrett, 45.
hirtaeformis Lévl. et Vant., 95.
hispida Linn. f., 89.
 f. borneensis Miq., 89.
 f. minor Miq., 89.
 f. obovifolia Hochr., 89.
 v. badiostrigosa Corner, 90.
 v. hastata Blanco, 66.
 v. incana O.K., 89.
 v. linearis Blanco, 66.
 v. odorata Blanco, 69.
 v. rubra Corner, 90.
 v. viridis O.K., 89.
hispidioides S. Moore, 90.
 v. flarescens Corner, 90.
 v. succosa Corner, 90.
hispidissima Wight ex Miq., 74.
hispidulosa Elmer, 77.

hollrungii Laut. et K. Schum., 55.
hololampra Diels, 68.
hombroniana Corner, 30.
hookeriana Corner, 10.
hookeri Miq., 10.
howii Merr. et Chun, 50.
huegelii Kunth et Bouch., 25.
humilis Roxb., 64.
hunteri Miq., 44.
hygrophila Rechinger, 72.
hylobia Diels, 81.
hylophila Laut. et K. Schum., 94.
hypobrunnea Corner, 54.
hypogaea King, 91.
hypoglaucia Laut. et K. Schum., 87, 98.
hypoleucogramma Lévl. et Vant., 10.
hypophaea Schlecht. ex Diels, 60.
hypophaeola Corner, 60.
hypsochila Miq., 78.
 v. angustata Miq., 78.
hystericarpa Warb., 65.
ihuensis Summerh., 30.
iidaiana Wilson, 37.
ilangoides Elmer, 83.
imberbis (Elmer) Sata, 40.
 v. basiacuta Sata, 40.
imbricata Corner, 69.
 v. subcordata Corner, 70.
impressa Champ. ex Benth., 51.
inaequibracteata Warb., 10.
inaequifolia Elmer, 75.
inaequilatera Ridley, 73.
inaequipetiolata Merr., 49.
incompta Diels, 82.
inconstans Miq., 64.
inconstantissima Miq., 98.
indecora A. Cunn. ex Miq., 71.
indica Heyne ex Roth, 22.
indica Linn., 14.
 v. gelderi (Miq.) King, 20.
 v. sundaica (Bl.) Miq., 18.
 v. trichocalyx (Val.) Back., 18.
indica sensu King et al., 11, 18.
indigofera Rechinger, 84.
infectoria (Miq.) Miq., 9.
 v. aegirophylla Miq., 9.
 v. cunninghamii (Miq.) Domin, 9.
 v. caulocarpa (Miq.) King, 10.
 v. fraseri (Miq.) Domin, 9.
 v. lambertiana (Miq.) King, 9.
 v. psychotriaefolia (Miq.) Domin, 9.
 v. wightiana (Miq.) King, 9.
infectoria Willd., 7, 9, 10.
 v. caulocarpa (Miq.) King, 10.
 v. forbesii King, 9.
infrafoliacea J.E. Sin., 9.
ingens Miq., 8.
insculpta Summerh., 54.
insignis Kurz, 8.
insularis Miq., 75.
integrifolia Elmer, 83.
intermedia Griffl., 77.
involutrata Bl., 18.
iodotricha Diels, 88.

- irisana* Elmer, 69.
 v. *validicaudata* (Merr.) Corner, 69.
irosinensis Elmer, 68.
irregularis Miq., 76.
irregularis Steud., 74.
irritans Summerh., 54.
ischnopoda Miq., 42.
 v. *subcylindrica* Corner, 43.
iteoides Miq., 76.
itoana Diels, 85.
iwahigensis Elmer, 12, 16, 98.
ixoroides Corner, 94.
jaheriana Corner, 79.
jamini Lévl. et Vant., 53.
japonica Bl., 40.
jaroensis Merr., 55.
javensis Miq., 67.
 v. *subcrenata* Miq., 67.
johnsoni Elmer, 12.
juglandiformis King, 16.
junghuhniana Miq., 77.
kajewskii Summerh., 72.
kalingaensis Merr., 63.
kallicarpa Miq., 61.
kamelii Merr. ex Sata, 69.
karet Baill., 95.
karet (Miq.) King, 24.
katsumadai Hayata, 45.
kaukauensis Hayata, 92.
kerkhovenii Val., 15.
keyensis Laut. et K. Schum., 63.
kietana Rechinger, 84.
kinabaluensis Stapf, 37.
kingiana Hemsl., 67.
kingiana Lévl., 17, 42.
kingii F.v.M., 81.
kjelbergii Corner, 30.
klinkii Laut. et K. Schum., 76.
konishii Hayata, 83.
korthalsii Miq., 18.
 v. *beccariana* King, 18.
koshunensis Hayata, 41.
kotoensis Hayata, 89.
koutumensis Corner, 62.
kouytchensis Lévl. et Vant., 41.
krausseana Rechinger, 65.
krishnae C. DC., 14.
kurzii King, 18.
kusanoi Hayata, 66.
kwangtungensis Merr., 51.
laccifera Blanco, 92.
laccifera Roxb., 15.
laceratifolia Lévl. et Vant., 42.
lachnocarpa Warb., 82.
lachnocaula Miq., 27.
lacor B. Ham., 8.
 v. *cunninghamii* (Miq.) Barrett, 9.
 v. *lambertiana* (Miq.) Barrett, 9.
lacrymans Lévl., 51.
laeta Decne, 74.
laevicarpa Elmer, 89.
laevigata Blanco, 82.
laevis Bl., 53.
 v. *assamica* Miq., 53.
 v. *cordata* Miq., 53.
 v. *dasyphylla* (Miq.) King, 53.
 v. *macrocarpa* (Miq.) Corner, 53.
 v. *oblongata* Miq., 53.
 v. *tomentosa* King, 53.
laevis Desf., 26.
lageniformis Lévl. et Vant., 43.
lagunensis Merr., 55.
lamaoensis Merr., 15.
lambertiana Miq., 9.
laminosa Hardw., 85.
lamponga Miq., 47.
 v. *chartacea* Kurz, 47.
lamprophylla Laut. et Schum., 65.
lanata Bl., 57.
 v. *foveolata* Corner, 57.
lancea Miq., 78.
lanceolata B. Ham. ex Roxb., 35.
lancibracteata Corner, 84.
lancifolia Miq., 78.
landonii Symington, 38.
langbianensis Gagnep., 39, 42.
langkokensis Drake, 48.
lanoensis Merr. ex Sata, 55.
lasiocarpa Miq., 77.
lasiophlebia Miq., 77.
lasiophylla Link, 14.
latifolia Oken, 15.
latimarginata Corner, 91.
latsoni Elmer, 82.
laurentina Diels, 55.
laus-esquirolii Lévl., 45.
lawesii King, 17.
laxiramea Elmer, 95.
leekensis Drake, 41.
leichhardtii Miq., 27.
 v. *angustata* Miq., 27.
leiocarpa (Bur.) Warb., 33.
lepicarpa Bl., 90.
 v. *bunjeng* Solms Laub., 90.
 v. *brevibracteata* Corner, 90.
 v. *pedunculata* Corner, 90.
 v. *suluensis* Corner, 90.
lepidosa Wall. ex Kurz, 47.
 v. *martabanica* King, 47.
leptocalama Corner, 79.
leptocarpa Steud., 56.
 v. *adhaerens* Miq., 55.
 v. *borneensis* Miq., 55.
 v. *crassa* Miq., 55.
 v. *oligosperma* Miq., 55.
 v. *subglabra* Miq., 55.
 v. *timorensis* Miq., 55.
leptoclada Benth., 68.
leptodictya Diels, 68.
leptogramma Corner, 73.
leptorhachis S. Moore, 33.
leptorhyncha Val., 73.
letaqui Lévl. et Vant., 89.

- leucantotoma* Poir., 92.
leucocarpa Miq., 35.
leucocoma Miq., 44.
leucodermis Hand. Mazz., 51.
 v. *saxicola* Hand. Mazz., 51.
leucopleura Bl., 92.
leucoptera Miq., 44.
 v. *validior* Miq., 44.
leucosticta Spreng., 92.
leucotoma Roem. et Schult., 92.
leucotricha Miq., 26.
 v. *megacarpa* Corner, 26.
 v. *sessilis* Corner, 26.
leucoxydon Miq., 79.
lima Royen, 89.
lima K. Schum., 68.
linearifolia Elmer, 86.
lineari-pseudopalma Sata, 66.
linearis Merr., 93.
litseifolia Corner, 48.
littoralis Bl., 22.
lobata Hunter ex Ridley, 44.
lobbii Miq., 78.
longeclupidata Warb., 72.
longepedata Lévl. et Vant., 52.
longespathulata Sata, 29.
 v. *elongatospathulata* Sata, 29.
 v. *grandifolia* Sata, 29.
longibracteata Corner, 86.
 v. *lebetoides* Corner, 86.
longepedunculata (Merr.) Elmer, 12.
longipedunculata Rechinger, 65.
longipes Griff., 58.
longipes Warb., 33.
lowii King, 18.
 v. *borneensis* Corner, 18.
 v. *minor* Corner, 18.
lucbanensis Elmer, 93.
lucescens Bl., 35.
ludens Wall, 58.
luducca Roxb., 52.
lutescens Desf., 37.
luzonensis Merr., 39.
 v. *imberbis* Elm., 40.
macilenta King, 49.
 v. *gibbsiae* (Ridley) Corner, 49.
 v. *ilicifolia* Corner, 49.
maclellandi King, 19.
 v. *rhododendrifolia* Corner, 19.
macrocalyx Miq., 18.
macrocarpa Bl., 61.
macrocarpa Hueg. ex Kunth et Bouch., 25.
macrocarpa (Wight) King, 53.
macrocarpa Lévl. et Vant., 82.
macrophylla Desf., 25.
 f. *minor* Miq., 25.
 v. *pubescens* F.M. Bailey, 25.
 v. *stenophylla* Domin, 25.
macrophylla Roxb., 82.
macropoda Kurz, 64.
macropoda Miq., 40.
macropodocarpa Lévl. et Vant., 42.
macrorrhyncha Laut. et K. Schum., 68.
macrostyla Corner, 85.
macrothyrsa Corner, 94.
madhucifolia Corner, 32.
madurensis Miq., 64.
 v. *angustifolia* Corner, 64.
mafuluensis Summerh., 28.
magallanensis Elmer, 12.
magnifica Elmer, 75.
magnifolia F.v.M., 65.
magnoliaefolia Bl., 31.
magnolioides Borzi, 25.
 v. *macrophylla* Borzi, 25.
maialis Guillaum., 33.
mairei Lévl., 41, 52.
malabarica Miq., 98.
malaica Hunter ex Ridley, 90.
mallotoides Val. ex Back., 29.
malunuensis Warb., 29.
mangiferifolia Griff., 18.
mangiferifolia Laut. et K. Schum., 32.
manilensis Warb., 63.
 v. *lata* Sata, 63.
 v. *obovata* Sata, 63.
manok Miq., 12.
mappan Miq., 44.
maquilangensis Elmer, 89.
marchandii Lévl., 98.
mareensis Warb., 71.
marianensis Merr., 10.
marquesensis F. Brown, 10.
martini Lévl. et Vant., 51.
maruyamensis Hayata, 41.
masoni Horne ex Baker, 72.
mearnsii Merr., 40.
megacarpa Merr., 61.
 v. *angustifolia* Sata, 61.
 subv. *leptocrassiusculifolia* Sata, 61.
 subv. *tenuilongifolia* Sata, 61.
 v. *rotundifolia* Sata, 61.
 subv. *rotundicrassiusculifolia* Sata, 61.
 subv. *rotunditenuifolia* Sata, 61.
megaleia Corner, 91.
 v. *multinervia* Corner, 91.
 v. *subuncinata* Corner, 91.
megalophylla Diels, 79.
meiocarpa Diels, 79.
melinocarpa Bl., 68.
 f. *glabrior* Miq., 68.
 v. *hololampra* (Diels) Corner, 68.
menabeensis H. Per., 10.
menadena Miq., 88.
merrillii Elmer, 85.
merrittii Merr., 88, 95.
mespiloides King, 55.
michelii Lévl., 74.
micracantha Miq., 71.
~~*microcarpa* Bl., 56.~~

- microcarpa* Linn. f., 22.
 f. *pubescens* Corner, 23.
 v. *eubraceata* Corner, 23.
 v. *hillii* (Bailey) Corner, 23.
 v. *latifolia* (Miq.) Corner, 23.
 v. *naumanni* (Engl.) Corner, 23.
 v. *rigo* (F.M. Bailey) Corner, 23.
 v. *saffordii* (Merr.) Corner, 23.
microdictya Diels, 85.
microsphaera Warb., 78.
microstoma Wall. ex King, 20.
microsyce Ridley (1924), 21.
microsyce Ridley (1926), 78.
microtricherinos Back., 29.
microtus Miq., 78.
 v. *borneensis* Miq., 78.
 v. *lanceolata* Miq., 78.
 v. *parvifolia* Miq., 78.
 v. *tondana* Miq., 78.
midotis Corner, 79.
millesii Miq., 39.
milletii Miq., 39.
millingtonifolia Griff., 93, 95.
minahassae (Teysm. et Vr.) Miq., 63.
mindanaensis Warb., 77.
mindorensis Merr., 86.
miquelii King, 86.
mirabilis Merr., 87.
miyagii Koidz., 89.
moderata Corner, 89.
modesta Miq., 31.
 v. *longifolia* Miq., 31.
mollior F.v.M. ex Benth., 80.
 v. *pseudocovellia* Corner, 80.
 v. *sessilis* Corner, 80.
 f. *riparia* Corner, 80.
mollis Miq., 35.
 v. *albipila* Miq., 29.
mollis Spreng., 13.
mollis Vahl, 14.
mollis Willd., 89.
mollissima Ridley, 46.
montana Burm. f., 64.
 v. *purpurascens* (Bl.) Corner, 64.
monticola Miq., 9.
mooniana King, 11.
moorei Seem., 33.
morifolia Forsk., 36.
morifolia Vahl, 73.
moseleyana King, 40.
motleyana Miq., 38.
mourilyanensis F.M. Bailey, 95.
muelleri Miq., 27.
multiramea Elmer, 66.
multistipularis Merr., 89.
muntia Link, 71.
muriculata Miq., 65. = *copiosa* Stand.
mutabilis Bur., 32.
 v. *coriacea* Bur., 32.
 v. *membranacea* Bur., 32.
 v. *parvifolia* Bur., 32.
myriocarpa Miq., 63.
myrmekiocarpa Summerh., 28.
mysorensis Heyne, 13.
 v. *dasycarpa* (Miq.) Barrett, 13.
 f. *parvitolia* Miq., 13.
 v. *pubescens* Roth, 13.
 v. *subrepanda* King, 13.
nagayamai Yamamotu, 52.
nasuta Summerh., 59.
 v. *glabrata* Corner, 59.
naumanni Engl., 23.
neglecta Bl., ex Decne, 21.
nemoralis Wall. ex Miq., 39.
 v. *fieldingii* (Miq.) King, 39.
 v. *gemella* (Wall. ex Miq.) King, 39.
 v. *trilepis* (Miq.) King, 39.
neobritannica Corner, 87.
neo-ebudarna Summerh., 74.
neoesquirolia Lévl., 45.
nepalensis Blanco, 21.
nepalensis Spreng., 95.
neriifolia J.E. Sm., 39.
 v. *fieldingii* (Miq.) Corner, 39.
 v. *nemoralis* (Miq.) Corner, 39.
 v. *trilepis* (Miq.) Corner, 39.
nerium Lévl. et Vant., 42.
nervosa Haenke ex Borzi, 25.
nervosa Heyne ex Roth, 31.
 f. *apoesis* (Elmer) Sata, 31.
 f. *lanceolata* Sata, 31.
 v. *longifolia* Sata, 31.
 v. *minor* King, 31.
nesophila (Miq.) F.v.M., 9.
nesophila Miq., 9.
nhatrangensis Gagnep., 42.
nigrescens King, 43.
nipponica Fr. et Sav., 52.
nishimurae Koidz., 43.
nitentifolia S. Moore, 9.
nitida Heyne ex Roth, 21.
nitida Thunb., 21, 22.
nitidifolia Bur., 33.
nivea Bl., 44.
nodosa Teysm. et Binn., 83.
nota (Blanco) Merr., 88.
novae-hannoverae Engl., 81.
novogvineensis Corner, 12.
nubigena Diels, 65.
nuda Miq., 21.
 v. *macrocarpa* Kurz., 18.
nugentii Domin, 53.
nuruensis Warb., 80.
obliqua Forst. f., 26.
 v. *petiolaris* (Benth.) Corner, 27.
 v. *puberula* (Benth.) Corner, 27.
obliqua Miq., 68.
oblongifolia Don, 96.
obovata Griff., 96.
obpyramidata King, 88.

- obscura Bl., 78.
 v. angustata (Miq.) Corner, 78.
 v. borneensis (Miq.) Corner, 78.
 v. glabrior Miq., 78.
 v. kunstleri (King) Corner, 78.
 v. leucoxydon Miq., 79.
 v. scaberrima (Bl.) Miq., 79.
 v. serrata Miq., 78.
obtusa Hassk., 59.
 v. gedehensis Val., 59.
 v. genuina Val., 59.
 v. piperifolia (Miq.) Val., 59.
obtusidens Miq., 76.
obtusifolia Roxb., 22.
ochobiensis Hayata, 89.
ochrochlora Ridley, 80.
odoardi King, 54.
 v. glabrata Corner, 54.
odorata Merr., 69.
oldhami Hance, 92.
oleaefolia King, 38.
 v. dodonaeiformis (Gagnep.) Corner, 38.
 v. epiphytica (Elmer) Corner, 38.
 v. major King, 50.
 v. memecylifolia Corner, 38.
 v. myrsinoides Corner, 38.
 v. riparia Corner, 38.
oleracea Corner, 69.
 v. pungans Corner, 69.
oligodon Miq., 82.
oligoneura Miq., 38.
oligosperma Miq., 55.
olivacea Elmer, 85.
onusta Wall. ex Miq., 12, 98.
opposita Miq., 70.
 v. indecora (A. Cunn. ex Miq.) Corner, 71.
 v. micracantha (Miq.) Corner, 71.
oppositifolia Roxb., 89.
opulens Hort., 24.
orbicularis A. Cunn. ex Miq., 71.
oreadum S. Moore, 33.
oreophila Ridley, 48.
orthoneura Lévl. et Vant., 10.
otariophylla Diels, 76.
otophora Corner et Guillaum., 33.
ouangliensis Lévl., 98.
ovalifolia Ridley, 63.
ovata Don, 95.
ovatacuta Corner, 57.
ovoidea Jack, 37.
 v. lutescens (Desf.) O.K., 37.
oxymitroides Corner, 54.
 v. brevipes Corner, 54.
oxyphylla Miq., 52.
pachyphylla King, 20.
pachyphylla Merr., 22.
pachyrrhachis Laut. et K. Schum., 87.
 v. porrecta Corner, 87.
pachystemon Warb., 32.
pachysycia Diels ex Corner, 30.
pachythyrso Diels, 87.
pacificia Elmer, 16.
padana Burm. f., 44.
palaquifolia Corner, 24.
palawanensis Merr., 16.
pallidinervis Warb., 33.
palmae-covelliae Sata, 89.
palmata Forsk., 36, 98.
palmata Roxb., 44.
palmatiloba Merr., 45.
palmifolia Usteri, 36.
paloensis Elmer, 47.
paludosa Perr., 92.
palustris Laut. et K. Schum., 94.
pancheriana Bur., 34.
pandurata Hance, 42.
pantoniana King, 53.
 v. colobocarpa Diels ex Corner, 53.
 v. rhytidophloea Corner, 53.
papuana Corner, 87.
papyrifera Griff., 21.
paracamptophylla Corner, 17.
paradoxa Bl., 74.
paramorpha Corner, 49.
parasitica Willd., 75.
paracelli Veitch, 71.
parietalis Bl., 77.
 v. angustifolia Miq., 77.
 v. hirsutissima Merr., 77.
 v. ovalis Bl., 77.
 v. rufipila Miq., 77.
 v. tabing Miq., 77.
parkinsoni Hiern, 7.
parvibracteata Corner, 86.
parvifolia Miq., 8.
parvifolia Oken, 21.
patellata Corner, 24.
patellifera Warb., 16.
patens Ridley, 16. 46
paucinervia Merr., 83.
pauper King, 81.
payapa Blanco, 13.
peabodyi Elmer, 89.
pedunculosa Miq., 39. type not stated in
 v. confertifolia (Merr.) Corner, 40.
 v. imberbis (Elm.) Corner, 40.
 v. macropoda (Miq.) Corner, 40.
 v. mearnsii (Merr.) Corner, 40.
 v. segaarensis (Engl.) Corner, 40.
 v. velutina Corner, 40.
peepul Griff., 6.
pellucidopunctata Griff., 20.
peltata Bl., 98.
pendens Corner, 57.
 v. appressa Corner, 57.
pendula Link, 21.
peninsula Elmer, 60.
peninsularis Elmer = peninsula Elm.
peracuta (Miq.) King, 20.
pereng Steud., 75.
perfulva Elmer, 59.
perinteregam Pennant, 89.
pernitida Diels, 57.

- pervia* Miq., 75.
petelotii Merr., 42.
petitiana A. Rich., 36.
petrophila Hassk., 6.
petrotica Diels, 63.
phaeobullata Corner, 59.
phaeopoda Miq., 59.
phaeosyce Laut. et K. Schum., 64.
phanrangensis Gagnep., 16.
phatnophylla Diels, 587.
 v. glochidioides Corner, 57.
 v. meiocarpa (Diels) Corner, 57.
philippense Bonard, 92.
philippinensis Miq., 75.
 f. magnifica (Elmer) Sata, 75.
 f. obovata Sata, 75.
 f. setibracteata (Elmer) Sata, 75.
 v. sessilis Bur., 76.
phlebophylla Miq., 77.
pierrei Gagnep., 19.
pilhasi J. E. Sm., 9.
pilosa Reinw. ex Bl., 13.
 v. chrysocoma (Bl.) King, 13.
pinfaensis Lévl. et Vant., 41.
pinkiana F.v.M., 75.
piperifolia Miq., 59.
 v. borneensis Miq., 59.
pisifera Wall. ex Miq., 78.
 v. microtus (Miq.) O.K., 78.
 v. scaberrima (Bl.) Val., 79.
 f. obscura (Bl.) Val., 78.
pisocarpa Bl., 12, 20.
platycaula Miq., 59.
platypoda A. Cunn. ex Miq., 27.
 v. angustata (Miq.) Corner, 27.
 v. cordata Specht, 27.
 v. lachnocaula (Miq.) Benth., 27.
 v. minor Benth., 27.
 v. mollis Benth., 27.
 v. petiolaris Benth., 25, 27.
 v. subacuminata Benth., 27.
platysycia Diels, 87.
pleiadenia Diels, 59.
pleioclada Diels, 81.
pleurocarpa F.v.M., 28.
pleyteana Corner, 94.
poilanei Gagnep., 89.
politoria Lour., 73.
politoria Moon, 74.
polyantha Warb., 30.
polycarpa Roxb., 65.
 v. latifolia Miq., 64. *Tab.*
polygramma Corner, 24.
polysyce Ridley, 82, 98.
pomifera Kurz, 61.
pomifera Wall. ex King, 82.
populiformis Schott ex Miq., 11.
populnea Decne., 6.
populnea Kunth et Bouch., 11.
porphyrochaete Corner, 63.
porteana Regel, 29.
porteri Lévl. et Vant., 45.
portus-finschii Warb., 65.
potingensis Merr. et Chun, 48.
praestans Corner, 86.
praetermissa Corner, 73.
prasinicarpa Elmer, 8.
primaria Corner, 66.
pritchardii Seem., 34.
pritzelii Warb., 7.
procera Reinw. ex Bl., 16.
 v. crassiramea (Miq.) King, 16.
producta Merr., 66.
profusa Corner, 87.
prolixa Forst. f., 10.
 v. carolinensis (Warb.) Fosb., 9.
 v. saffordii (Merr.) Fosb., 23.
 v. subcordata Corner, 10.
prolixa Vieill. et Deplanche, 23.
prolixoides Warb., 10.
prominens Wall. ex Miq., 89.
propinqua Merr., 55.
prostrata Wall. ex Miq., 63.
proteus Bur., 71.
 v. deutata Bur., 71
 v. lobata Bur., 71.
pruniformis Bl., 12.
pseudo-acamptophylla Val., 18.
pseudobenjaminea Miq., 11.
pseudobotryoides Lévl. et Vant., 75.
pseudocarica Miq., 36.
pseudojaca Corner, 32.
pseudomangiferifolia Guillaum., 33.
pseudopalma Blanco, 36.
pseudopyriformis Lévl. et Vant., 40.
 41.
pseudoreligiosa Lévl., 8.
pseudoribes Koord., 85.
pseudorubra Miq., 18, 20.
pseudosycomoros Decne., 36.
pseudotsiela Miq., 11.
psychotriifolia Miq., 9.
pteleaephylla S. Moore, 68.
puberula Miq., 27.
pubescens Heyne ex Hoth, 14.
pubigera Wall. ex Miq., 50.
 v. anserina Corner, 50.
 v. maliformis (King) Corner, 50.
pubilimba Merr., 15.
 v. ovata Corner, 15.
pubinervis Bl., 31.
 f. crassitoria (Elmer) Sata, 31.
 f. sibulanensis (Elmer) Sata, 31.
 v. diandra Corner, 31.
 v. sibulanensis (Elmer) Corner, 31.
 v. teysmanni King, 31.
pulchra Wall., 98.
pumila Linn., 52.
 v. awkeotsang (Makino) Corner, 52.
 v. lutchuensis Koidz., 52.
pumila Thunb., 40.
punctata Thunb., 61.

- puncticulata* Merr., 96.
punctulata Thunb. = *punctata* Thunb.
punctulosa Warb., 32.
pungens Reinw. ex Bl., 63.
purpurascens Bl., 64.
purpurascens Desf., 64.
pustulata Elmer, 43.
 v. lanceifolia (Sata) Corner, 43.
 v. lobulata Sata, 43.
 v. obovata Sata, 43.
pycnoneura Laut. et K. Schum., 82.
pyrifolia Burm. f., 99.
pyrifolia (Miq.) Boerl., 18.
pyrifolia Salisb., 21.
pyriformis Hook. et Arn., 39.
 v. abelii (Miq.) King, 43.
 v. angustifolia Ridley, 42.
 v. brevifolia Gagnep., 39.
 v. ischnopoda (Miq.) King, 42.
 v. rivularis Gagnep., 43.
 v. subpyriformis (Miq.) King, 43.
pyrrhocarpa Kurz, 85.
pyrrhopoda Miq., 59.
quangtriensis Gagnep., 46.
quercetorum Corner, 68.
quercifolia Bl., 76.
quercifolia Roxb., 64.
 v. humilis (Roxb.) King.
 v. inconstans (Miq.) Ridley, 64.
racemifera Roxb., 82.
racemigera Bur., 33.
racemosa Linn., 34.
 v. elongata (King) Barrett, 35.
 v. mollis (King) Barrett, 35.
 v. miqueii (King) Corner, 35.
 v. vesca (F.v.M.) Barrett, 34.
radiata Decne, 92.
radicans Desf., 55.
radicans Hort., 55.
radicans Roxb., 77.
 f. brevifolia Miq., 77.
 v. abnormis Kurz, 96.
 v. angulosa Miq., 76.
radula Banks ex Hiern, 70.
ralumensis K. Schum, 99.
ramae-varmae Bourd., 12.
ramentacea Roxb., 55.
 v. adhaerens (Miq.) King, 55.
 v. urnigera (Miq.) Back., 55.
ramosii Merr. ex Sata, 55.
rapiformis Roxb., 92.
raridens Miq., 76.
rarotongensis Summerh. (1931) nom. nud.
reclinata Desf., 21.
rectinervia Merr., 39.
recurva Bl., 56.
 f. parvifolia Miq., 56.
 f. glabrior Miq., 56.
 v. bridelioides Corner, 56.
 v. elegantior Corner, 56.
 v. lasiocarpa Corner, 56.
 v. pedicellata Corner, 56.
 v. ribesioides (Wall. ex Miq.) King, 56.
 v. urnigera (Miq.) King, 55.
regia Miq., 82.
regnans Diels, 23.
reineckei Warb., 71.
reinwardtii Link et Otto, 45.
religiosa Linn., 6.
 v. cordata Miq., 6.
 v. rhynechophylla Miq., 6.
 v. β Lamk., 11.
remblas Miq., 78.
renitens Miq., 30.
repandifolia Elmer, 93.
repens Hort., 52.
repens Roxb., 73.
repens Willd., 73.
 v. assamica Miq., 73.
reticulata Miq., 50.
reticulata Thunb., 74.
reticulatissima S., Moore, 65.
reticulosa Miq., 74.
retusa Linn., 20.
 v. borneensis Corner, 20.
 v. macrocarpa Kurz, 96.
 v. nitida (Thunb.) Miq., 21.
 f. parvifolia Miq., 22.
 f. pubescens Miq., 23.
 v. ovoidea (Jack) Miq., 37.
 v. papuana Biels, 24.
 v. pisifera Miq., 22.
 v. rigo (Bailey) Diels, 23.
retusa auct., 20,22.
retusiformis Lévl. et Vant., 22.
rhizophoraephylla King, 25.
rhodocarpa Summerh., 65.
rhododendrifolia Miq., 19.
rhomboidalis Lévl. et Vant., 75.
rhomboidalis Lévl., 42.
rhomboidalis Vahl, 75.
rhopalosycia Diels, 61.
rhynchophylla Steud., 6.
ribes Reinw. ex Bl., 85.
 v. cuneata (Miq.) Corner, 85.
 f. stenophylla Corner, 85.
 v. serraria (Miq.) Corner, 85.
ribesioides Wall. ex Miq., 56.
riedelii Teysm. ex Miq., 67.
 v. minor Corner, 67.
rigescens Miq., 55.
rigida Bl., 75.
rigida Jack, 96.
rigida (Miq.) Miq., 17.
 v. trichocalyx Val., 18.
rigidifolia Bur., 33.
rigo F.M. Bailey, 23.
riparia Hochst. ex Miq., 35.
rivularis Merr., 35.
robusta Corner, 83.
rostrata Lamk., 76.
 v. radicans Hort., 55.
 v. urophylla (Wall. ex Miq.) Val., 77.
rotundifolia Roxb., 82.
rowelliana King, 96.

- roxburghii* Miq. (1848), 46.
roxburghii Wall. ex Miq. (1867), 82.
rubescens Bl., 18.
rubifolia Griff., 73.
rubiginosa Desf., 26.
 v. *glabrescens* F.M. Bailey, 26.
 v. *variegata* Guilfoyle, 26.
rubra Roth, 22.
rubricaulis Decne, 67.
rubrocarpa Elmer, 55.
rubroscapata Corner, 79.
rubromidotis Corner, 79.
rubrovenia Merr., 93.
rudis Miq., 63.
 v. *arborea* Elmer, 63.
rufescens Vahl, 73.
ruficaulis Merr., 47.
 f. *paloensis* (Elmer) Sata, 47.
 v. *paloensis* Elmer, 47.
rufipes Lévl. et Vant., 52.
rufipila Miq., 77.
ruginervia Corner, 61.
rumphii Bl., 11.
rupestris Bl., 96.
rupestris B. Ham., 13.
saccata Corner, 79.
saemocarpa Miq., 85.
saffordii Merr., 23.
sageretina Diels, 54.
sagittata Vahl, 55.
 v. *adhaerens* (Miq.) Corner, 55.
 v. *minor* Corner, 55.
 v. *oligosperma* (Miq.) Corner, 55.
salicifolia Miq., 76.
salicina F.v.M., 71.
salix Lévl. et Vant., 99.
salomonensis Rechinger, 84.
samarensis Merr., 56.
sambucixylon Lévl., 89.
samoensis Summerh., 72.
sanguinervium Hort., 33.
sanhday Gagnep., 76.
sapotaefolia Kunth et Bouch., 26.
sargentii Merr., 96.
sarmentosa B. Ham. ex J.E. Sm., 50.
 v. *duclouxii* (Lévl. et Vant.) Corner, 51.
 v. *henryi* (King ex Oliver) Corner, 51.
 v. *impressa* (Champ. ex Benth.) Corner, 51.
 v. *lacrymans* (Lévl.) Corner, 51.
 v. *luducca* (Roxb.) Corner, 52.
 f. *sessilis* Corner, 52.
 v. *nipponica* (Fr. et Sav.) Corner, 52.
 v. *thunbergii* (Maxim.) Corner, 52.
satterthwaiti Elmer, 88.
saurauioides Diels, 91.
saxatilis Bl., 76.
saxatilis Miq., 78.
saxicola Summerh., 32.
saxophila Bl., 6.
 v. *sublanceolata* Miq., 9.
scaberrima Bl., 79.
 v. *angustata* Miq., 79.
 v. *pisifera* (Wall. ex Miq.) Hochreut., 78.
scabra Forst. f., 71.
scabra Jacq., 89.
scabra Wild., 74.
scabrella Roxb., 73.
scabriuscula B. Ham. ex J.E. Sm., 75.
scandens B. Ham., 9.
scandens Lamk., 52.
scandens Roxb., 58.
 v. *australis* F.M. Bailey, 53.
schefferiana King, 46.
schinzii Lévl. et Vant., 43.
schlechteri Warb., 23.
schumanniana Warb., 70.
schwarzii Koord., 89.
sclerocarpa Griff., 82.
sclerocoma Miq., 64.
sclerophylla Roxb., 75.
scleroptera Griff., 82.
scleroptera Miq., 29.
 f. *elongata* Miq., 29.
sclerotia Diels, 28.
scobina Benth., 71.
scortechinii King, 94.
 v. *lanceata* Corner, 94.
scratchleyana King, 61.
 v. *aurantiola* Corner, 61.
 v. *pleiotricha* Diels, 62.
 v. *rhopalosycia* (Diels) Corner, 61.
segaarensis Engl., 40.
seguini Lévl., 52.
semecarpifolia Warb., 34.
semicordata B. Ham. ex J.E. Sm., 62.
 v. *conglomerata* (Roxb.) Corner, 62.
semicordata Miq., 69.
semicostata F.M. Bailey, 34.
semilanata Corner, 59.
semivestita Corner, 83.
senftiana Warb., 65.
septica Burm. f., 92.
 v. *cauliflora* Corner, 93.
 v. *salicifolia* Corner, 93.
sericea C.B. Robinson, 14.
serpyllifolia Bl., 99.
serraria Miq., 85.
 v. *membranacea* Miq., 87.
serrata Forsk., 74.
setibracteata Elmer, 75.
setifera Steud., 45.
setiflora Stapf, 50.
 v. *adelpha* Corner, 50.
 v. *puberula* Corner, 50.
setistyla Warb., 88, 89.
setistyla Warb. apud K. Schum., 87.
setosa Bl., 45.
setosa Hook. et Arn., 45.

- shirleyana* Domin, 27.
sibulanensis Elmer, 31.
sibuyanensis Elmer, 67.
sideroxylifolia Griff., 37.
sieboldi Miq., 41.
sikkimensis Miq., 76.
silhetensis Miq., 41.
 v. *annamica* Gagnep., 41, 45.
simiae Winkler, 61.
similis Merr., 13.
simmondsii F.M. Bailey, 25.
simplicissima Lour., 46.
 v. *annamica* (Gagnep.) Corner, 46.
singalana King, 61.
sinuata Thunb., 76.
 v. *oblonga* Corner, 76.
 ssp. *cuspidata* (Reinw. ex Bl.)
 Corner, 77.
sinuosa Miq., 66.
 v. *integrifolia* Miq., 66.
skytinodermis Summerh., 24.
smaragdina S. Moore, 64.
smithii Horne ex Baker, 34.
 v. *robusta* Corner, 34.
somai Hayata, 66.
sondana Miq. = *tondana* Miq., 78.
sonoharae Hatusima, 52.
sordida Hand. Mazz., 52.
sordidissima Elmer, 86.
sononensis King, 67.
sororia Kunth et Bouch., 26.
sorsogonensis Elmer, 86.
spanogheana Miq., 56.
sparsifolia Merr., 66.
spathulata Miq., 37.
spathulifolia Corner, 19.
 v. *annamensis* Corner, 19.
 v. *substipitata* Corner, 19.
sphaerocarpa Corner, 54.
sphaeroidea Corner.
spiralis Corner, 56.
squamellosa Miq., 25.
squamosa Roxb., 85.
stapfii Lévl., 42.
staphylosyce Ridley, 85.
stelechosyce Diels, 80.
stenocarpa F.v.M. ex Benth., 71.
stenophylla Hemsley, 42.
 v. *elongata* Metcalf, 42.
 v. *macropodocarpa* (Lévl. et Vant.)
 Corner, 42.
 v. *nhatrangensis* (Gagnep.) Corner,
 42.
stenorrhyncha Warb., 68.
stenothyrsus Laut. et K. Schum., 94.
stephanocarpa Warb., 71.
sterrocarpa Diels, 28.
 v. *pubigemma* Diels, 28.
stictocarpa Miq., 92.
stipata King, 78.
stipulata Moon, 58.
stipulata Thunb., 52.
stipulosa Miq., 10.
stoechotricha Diels, 81.
stolonifera King, 91.
storckii Seem., 72.
 v. *kajewskii* (Summerh.) Corner,
 72.
 v. *pubescens* Bur., 71.
strangularis Elmer, 14.
striata Roth, 21.
stricta Miq., 21.
strigosa Bl., 56.
 v. β Miq., 55.
 f. *longifolia* Miq., 56.
stupenda Miq., 15.
 v. *minor* Corner, 15.
subalbidoramea Elmer, 86.
subconcolor Diels, 63.
subcongesta Corner, 88.
 v. *symmetrica* Corner, 88.
subcordata Bl., 21.
 v. *malayana* Corner, 21.
subcuneata Miq., 81.
subdenticulata Miq., 79.
suberosa Lévl. et Vant., 9, 17.
subfulva Corner, 47.
 v. *villosula* Corner, 47.
subgelderii Corner, 17.
 v. *rigida* Corner, 17.
subglabra F.v.M., 71.
subincisa B. Ham. ex J.E. Sm., 36.
 v. *paucidentata* (Miq.) Corner, 36.
 v. *trachycarpa* (Miq.) Corner, 36.
subinflata Warb., 65.
subintegra (Merr.) Elm., 69.
sublimbata Corner, 88.
subnervosa Corner, 31.
subobliqua Miq., 74.
 v. *latiuscula* Miq., 74.
subopaca Miq., 82.
suborbicularis Miq., 46.
subpanduraeformis Miq., 73.
subpedunculata Miq. (1867), 8.
subpedunculata Miq. (867) 53.
subpisocaarpa Gagnep., 7.
subpuberula Corner, 27.
subpyriformis Miq., 43.
subracemosa Bl., 82.
subrepanda Wall ex King, 13.
subrigida Miq., 55.
subsidiens Corner, 64.
subsubulata Miq., 79.
subsumatrana Gagnep., 19.
subtecta Corner, 16.
 v. *depressa* Corner, 16.
subterranea Corner, 92.
subtrineria Laut. et K. Schum., 32.
 v. *doormaniana* (Diels) Corner, 32.

- subulata* Bl., 76.
 f. driveri Sata., 76.
 f. inaequifolia (Elmer) Sata, 75.
 f. minima Sata, 76.
 f. ovoidea Sata, 76.
 f. sessilis Sata, 76.
 v. gracillima (Diels) Corner, 76.
 v. tadjam Miq., 78.
sulcata Elmer, 87.
sumi Gagnep., 82.
sumatrana Miq., 18.
 v. circumscissa Corner, 19.
 v. microsyce Corner, 19.
 v. subsumatrana Corner, 19.
sundaica Bl., 18.
 v. beccariana (King) Corner, 18.
superba Miq., 7.
 v. alongensis (Gagnep.) Corner, 7.
 v. henneana (Miq.) Corner, 7.
 v. japonica Miq., 7.
superstitiosa Link, 6.
supfiana Schlecht., 59.
supperforata Corner, 57.
surattensis Burm. f., 7.
suringari Carr., 83.
swinhoei King, 75.
sycomoroides Miq., 83.
syvestrei Elm., 14.
symphytifolia Lamk., 89.
syringifolia C. Fraser ex C. Moore, 9.
tabing Miq., 77.
taeda Kunth et Bouch., 24.
tadjam Miq., 78.
taiwaniana Hayata, 43.
talboti King, 19.
tampang Miq., 99.
tanensis G. Benn. ex Seem., 33.
tannoensis Hayata, 43.
 f. angustifolia Hayata, 43.
 f. rhombifolia Hayata, 43.
taqueti Lévl. et Vant., 40, 41.
tarennifolia Corner, 93.
tashiroyi Maxim., 67, 96.
tawaoensis Merr., 99.
tayabensis Elmer, 55.
tenax Bl., 40.
tenella Corner, 81.
tengerensis Miq., 93.
tenii Lévl., 9.
tenimbrensis S. Moore, 82.
tenucudata W.Y. Chun, 48.
tenuicuspudata Corner, 69.
 v. major Corner, 69.
tenuipes S. Moore, 7.
tenuiramis Kunth et Bouch., 77.
tenuistipula Merr., 10.
terasoensis Hayata, 61.
terminalifolia Elmer, 66.
terminalioides Griff., 9.
terminalis Heyne ex Roth, 9.
ternatana Miq., 94.
tetangis Miq., 60.
teregam Pennant, 74.
teysmanniana Miq., 58.
thelostoma Warb., 81.
theophrastoides Seem., 84.
thomsoni Miq., 17.
thorelii Gagnep., 19.
thunbergii Maxim., 52.
thwaitesii Miq., 58.
thyneana F.M. Bailey, 23.
 v. minor Domin, 23.
tikoua Bur., 43.
timorensis Decne, 9.
timorensis Miq., 9.
tinctoria Forst. f., 74.
 ssp. gibbosa (Bl.) Corner, 74.
 v. rigida (Miq.) Corner, 75.
 ssp. parasitica (Willd.) Corner, 75.
 v. anastomosans (Wall. ex Kurz) Corner, 75.
 ssp. swinhoei (King) Corner, 75.
 v. neoebudarium (Summerh.) Fosb., 74.
tjiela Miq., 11.
todayensis Elmer, 68.
tomentosa Roxb., 14.
 v. brevifolia Miq., 14.
 v. connivens Miq., 14.
tondana Miq., 78.
tonsa Miq., 68. *arabic*
 v. aspera Corner, 68. *not in*
 v. leptodictya (Diels) Corner, 68.
 v. subcordata Corner, 70.
touranensis Gagnep., 45.
toxica Thumb., 44.
toxicaria Linn., 44.
trachycarpa Miq., 36.
 v. paucidentata Miq., 36.
trachycoma Miq., 60.
trachyleia Bur., 32.
 v. chantiniana Bur., 32.
 v. heterophylla Bur., 32, 33.
trachypison K. Schum., 68.
 v. pallida Corner, 68.
travancorica King, 17.
trenatocarpa Miq., 75.
tremblas Miq. = *F. remblas* Miq., 78.
treubii King, 91.
trichantha Warb., 86.
trichocarpa Bl., 59.
 v. borneensis (Miq.) Corner, 59.
 v. obtusa (Hassk.) Corner, 59.
 v. piperifolia (Miq.) Corner, 59.
trichocapa Decne ex Miq., 35.
 f. glabrescens Engl., 82.
trichocerasa Diels, 82.
 v. glabristipula Corner, 82.
trichoneura Diels, 81.
 v. lacnocarpa Diels, 81.
 v. latifolia Diels, 81.

- trichoneura* Summerh., 81.
trichopoda Lévl., 52.
trichosphaeridia Diels, 54.
trichostyla Warb., 88.
tricolor Miq., 44.
 f. *pilosior* Miq., 44.
 v. *leucocoma* (Miq.) King, 44.
 v. *serroh* Miq., 44.
tridactylites Gagnep., 46.
trilepis Miq., 39.
triloba B. Ham. ex Voigt, 46.
trimenii King ex Trim., 24.
triradiata Corner, 25.
 v. *sessilicarpa* Corner, 25.
tristaniifolia Corner, 22.
tristipula Warb., 94.
trivia Corner, 41.
truncata Miq., 20.
truncata Vahl, 73.
trymatocarpa Miq., 75.
tryoni F.M. Bailey, 26.

tsiangii Merr. ex Corner, 62.
tsiela Roxb. ex B. Ham., 11.
tsjahela Burm. f. (*tjahela*, *tsjakela*),
 7, 9.

tuberculata Miq., 93.
tuberculata Roxb., 75.
tulipifera Corner, 62.
tunicata Corner, 88.
tuphapensis Drake, 48.
 v. *annamensis* (Gagenp.) Corner, 48.
turbinata Ridley, 81.
turbinata Willd., 71.

tylophylla Hassk., 22.

ulmifolia Lamk., 66.
 f. *integra* Sata, 66.
 f. *sinuosa* Sata, 66.
 v. *integrifolia* Miq., 66.

unbilicata Bur., 10.
unbobracteata Elmer, 16.
umbonata Reinw. ex Bl., 80.
umbrina Elmer, 21.
umbrosa Salisb., 14.

uncinata Becc., 91.
 v. *gracilis* Corner, 91.
 v. *parva* Corner, 92.
 v. *pilosior* Corner, 92.
 v. *strigosa* Corner, 92.
 v. *subbeccarii* Corner, 92.
 v. *truncata* Corner, 92.

uncinulata Corner, 56.
undulata B. Ham., 31.
uniauriculata Warb., 71.
uniglandulosa Wall., 79.
 v. *latior* Miq., 79.
 v. *minor* Miq., 79.
 v. *parvifolia* Miq., 79.

upoluensis Reehinger, 72.
urdanetensis Elmer, 89.

urnigera Miq., 55.
urophylla Wall. ex Miq., 77.
urticifolia Roxb., 36.

vaccinioides Hemsl. ex King, 43.
vagans Roxb., 53.
 v. *macrocarpa* (Wight) Miq., 53.
valida Bl., 12.
validicaudata Merr., 69.
validinervis F.v.M. ex Benth., 74.
vanioti Lévl., 42.
variabilis Miq., 50.
 v. *integrifolia* Miq., 30.
variegata Bl., 82.
 f. *paucinervia* Sata, 83.
 v. *rotundata* Sata, 82.
 v. *chlorocarpa* (Benth.) King, 83.
 v. *garciae* (Elmer) Corner, 83.
 v. *ilangoides* (Elmer) Corner, 83.
 v. *kondang* Val., 82.
 v. *leles* Val., 82.
 v. *pilosior* Miq., 82.
 v. *sycomoroides* (Miq.) Corner, 83.
variolosa Lindl. ex Benth. 39, 42.
vasculosa Wall. ex Miq., 30.
 v. *acuminata* Miq., 30.

velascoi Merr. ex Sata, 66, 97.
venosa Ait., 92.
venusta Kunth et Bouch., 11.
verrucosa Miq., 50.
verrucosa Vahl, 92.
versicolor Bur., 32.
verticillaris Corner, 80.
 v. *robusta* Corner, 80.
vesca F.v.M. ex Miq., 34.
vestita Desf., 52.
vidaliana Warb., 13.
vieillardiana Bur., 34.
villamilii Merr. ex Sata, 17.
villipes Miq., 56.
villosa Bl., 56.
 v. *appressa* Corner, 56.
 v. *subglobosa* Corner, 56.
 v. *tonsa* Corner, 56.
virens Ait., 9.
 v. *glabella* (Bl.) Corner, 9.
 v. *sublancelolata* (Miq.) Corner, 9.
virescens Corner, 91.
virgata Reinw. ex Bl., 75.
 v. *philippinensis* (Miq.) Corner, 75.
 v. *sessilis* (Bur.) Corner, 76.
virgata Roxb., 36.
virginica Banks et Sol. ex Hiern., 26.
viridicarpa Corner, 83.
viridifolia Merr., 79.
viscifolia Kunth et Bouch., 37.
vitellina Miq., 27.
vitiensis Seem., 84.

volkameriaefolia (Wall. ex Miq.)
 Miq., 90.
volkameriifolia (Wall. ex Miq.)
 Winkler, 90.

- volubilis* (Dalz.) King, 75.
vrieseana Miq., 87.
 f. appressipilosa Corner, 87.
 v. chamaecarpa (Ridley) Corner, 87.
 f. obliqua Corner, 87.
warburgii Elmer, 60.
wardii C.E.C. Fischer, 39.
wassa Roxb., 65.
 v. nubigena (Diels) Corner, 65.
 v. obversifolia (Miq.) Corner, 65.
watkinsiana F.M. Bailey, 25.
webbiana Miq., 33.
 v. cordata Bur., 33.
weberi Merr., 89.
weinlandii K. Schum., 99.
wenzelii Merr., 89.
 v. weberi Sata, 89.
wightiana (Miq.) Benth., 9.
wightiana (Miq.) Mig., 53.
wightiana auct., 7.
williamsii C.B. Robinson, 38.
 v. epiphytica Elmer, 38.
worcesteri Merr., 66.
wrightii Benth., 51.
xanthosyce Summerh., 68.
xanthoxyla Summerh., 82.
xavieri Merr., 21.
xerophila Domin, 70.
xiphias C.E.C. Fischer, 39.
xylophylla Wall. ex Miq., 16.
xylosycia Diels, 28.
 v. cylindrocarpa (Diels) Corner, 28.
yarrabensis Domin, 70.
yatesii Merr., 85.
zambalensis Elmer, 47.
zeylanica Trimen, 53.
zollingeriana Miq., 18.